

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 968 - 84th Congress

Chapter 939 - 2nd Session

H. R. 12270

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index and Summary of H. R. 12270.....1
 Digest of Public Law.....2

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 12270

- March 12, 1956 Rep. Vinson introduced H. R. 9893 which was referred to Committee on Armed Services. Print of bill.
- March 15, 1956 Committee reported with amendment H. R. 9893. House Report 1890. Print of bill and report.
- April 10, 1956 House began debate.
- April 11, 1956 House continued debate.
- April 12, 1956 House passed with amendments H. R. 9893.
- April 16, 1956 H. R. 9893 referred to Senate Armed Services Committee. Print of bill.
- June 26, 1956 Senate Committee reported with amendment H. R. 9893. Senate Report 2364. Print of bill and report.
- June 28, 1956 Senate passed H. R. 9893 with amendments. Senate conferees appointed.
- June 29, 1956 House conferees appointed.
- July 7, 1956 House received conference report. House Report 2641.
- July 9, 1956 Both House agreed to conference report.
- July 16, 1956 Vetoed H. R. 9893. House Document 450. Rep. Vinson introduced H. R. 12270, which was referred to House Armed Services Committee. Print of bill.
- July 17, 1956 House passed H. R. 12270 without amendment. Referred to Senate Armed Services Committee. Print of bill.
- July 25, 1956 Senate Committee reported H. R. 12270 with amendment. Senate Report 2775. Print of bill and report.
- July 26, 1956 Senate passed H. R. 12270 with amendment. House concurred in Senate amendment.
- August 3, 1956 Approved: Public Law 968.

House Armed Services Committee held hearings on H. R. 8625 and H. R. 9893 on February 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, March 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 13, 1956.

Senate Armed Services Committee held hearings on S. 3122 and H. R. 9893 on February 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, March 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, April 18 and 19, 1956.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 968

USE OF PL 480 FUNDS FOR FOREIGN MILITARY HOUSING. Authorizes certain construction at military installations. Authorizes the Secretary of Defense, subject to approval of the Director of the Budget Bureau, to use foreign currencies of a value not to exceed \$250 million acquired pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 or through other commodity transactions of the CCC for military family housing in foreign countries.

1

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

2

TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITIES

3

(Ordnance Corps)

4

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: Training and

5

storage facilities, \$147,000.

6

Jet propulsion laboratory (California Institute of Tech-

7

nology), California: Research and development facility,

8

\$143,000.

9

Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colorado: Maintenance facility,

10

\$2,142,000.

11

Seneca Ordnance Depot, New York: Utilities, \$88,000.

12

Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Oregon: Storage facilities,

13

\$258,000.

14

Redstone Arsenal, Alabama: Maintenance facilities,

15

training facilities, and utilities, \$5,259,000.

16

White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico: Utilities,

17

\$693,000.

18

(Quartermaster Corps)

19

Atlanta General Depot, Georgia: Operational facilities

20

and maintenance facilities, \$832,000.

21

Columbia Quartermaster Center, South Carolina: Ad-

22

ministrative facility, \$98,000.

23

Fort Worth General Depot, Texas: Operational facil-

24

ities, maintenance facilities, land acquisition, and utilities,

25

\$1,285,000.

1 New Cumberland General Depot, Pennsylvania: Maintenance
2 facilities, \$631,000.

3 Sharpe General Depot, California: Maintenance facilities,
4 \$655,000.

5 (Chemical Corps)

6 Army Chemical Center, Maryland: Troop housing, community
7 facility, and operational facility, \$889,000.

8 Camp Detrick, Maryland: Storage facilities and utilities,
9 \$913,000.

10 Dugway Proving Ground, Utah: Research and development
11 facilities and utilities, \$867,000.

12 (Signal Corps)

13 Fort Huachuca, Arizona: Troop housing, maintenance
14 facilities, storage facilities, administrative facility, and utilities
15 \$6,856,000.

16 (Corps of Engineers)

17 Fort Belvoir, Virginia: Storage facility, training facility,
18 operational facilities, maintenance facilities, research and
19 development facilities, and utilities, \$492,000.

20 (Transportation Corps)

21 Fort Eustis, Virginia: Operational facility, maintenance
22 facility, and utilities, \$1,231,000.

23 (Medical Corps)

24 Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Colum-

1 bia: Research and development facility and community
2 facility, \$4,209,000.

3 FIELD FORCES FACILITIES

4 (First Army Area)

5 Fort Devens (Camp Wellfleet), Massachusetts: Land
6 acquisition, \$302,000.

7 Fort Dix, New Jersey: Training facility, \$54,000.

8 Oswego, New York: Training facilities and land acqui-
9 sition, \$583,000.

10 Fort Totten, New York: Troop Housing, storage facili-
11 ties, and utilities, \$1,212,000.

12 (Second Army Area)

13 Fort Knox, Kentucky: Maintenance facilities, and com-
14 munity facilities, \$1,698,000.

15 Fort George G. Meade, Maryland: Operational facilities,
16 maintenance facilities, medical facility, troop housing, and
17 utilities, \$5,885,000.

18 South Park Military Reservation, Pennsylvania: Admin-
19 istrative facility, storage facilities, and utilities, \$190,000.

20 (Third Army Area)

21 Fort Benning, Georgia: Administrative facilities, main-
22 tenance facilities, communications facilities, and community
23 facilities, \$422,000.

24 Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Administrative facilities,
25 operational facility, and utilities, \$645,000.

1 Charlotte Armed Forces Induction Station, North Caro-
2 lina: Administrative facility, \$302,000.

3 Fort McClellan, Alabama: Troop housing, training
4 facility, and community facility, \$397,000.

5 Fort Rucker, Alabama: Operational facilities, mainte-
6 nance facilities, training facilities, storage facilities, admin-
7 istrative facilities, trailer site facilities, land acquisition, and
8 utilities, \$7,300,000.

9 (Fourth Army Area)

10 Fort Bliss, Texas: Training facilities, maintenance facili-
11 ties, administrative facilities, troop housing, community facili-
12 ties, and utilities, \$5,301,000.

13 Fort Hood, Texas: Community facilities, maintenance
14 facilities, and storage facilities, \$2,457,000.

15 Fort Sill, Oklahoma: Training facilities, \$4,173,000.

16 (Fifth Army Area)

17 Fort Carson, Colorado: Storage facilities, administrative
18 facilities, troop housing, training facilities, and land acquisi-
19 tion, \$3,253,000.

20 Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana: Troop housing
21 \$140,000.

22 Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Communications facilities
23 and troop housing, \$1,092,000.

24 Fort Riley, Kansas: Administrative facilities, commu-
25 nity facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$1,519,000.

1 Saint Louis Support Center, Missouri: Administrative
2 facility, \$3,346,000.

3 (Sixth Army Area)

4 Fort Lewis, Washington: Community facilities, train-
5 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, family housing, and util-
6 ities, \$3,022,000.

7 Fort Ord, California: Maintenance facility and commu-
8 nity facility, \$223,000.

9 United States disciplinary barracks, California: Com-
10 munity facility, \$197,000.

11 Yuma Test Station, Arizona: Troop housing, research
12 and development facility, and storage facility, \$1,520,000.

13 (Military District of Washington)

14 Fort McNair, D. C.: Academic facilities, \$4,111,000.

15 (Armed Forces Special Weapons Project)

16 Various installations: Utilities, \$478,000.

17 (Tactical Site Support Facilities)

18 Various locations: Administrative facilities, maintenance
19 facilities, storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,506,000.

20 OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

21 (Alaskan Area)

22 Ladd Air Force Base; Troop housing and maintenance
23 facilities, \$1,688,000.

24 Fort Richardson: Storage facilities, \$2,333,000.

1 Whittier: Storage facilities and training facilities, \$2,-
2 849,000.

3 Wildwood Station (Kenai) : Storage facility, \$352,000.
4 (Far East Command Area)

5 Okinawa: Storage facilities, operational facilities, and
6 maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$540,-
7 000.

8 (Pacific Command Area)

9 Alimanu Military Reservation, Hawaii: Land acqui-
10 sition, \$143,000.

11 Helemano, Hawaii: Community facility, land acqui-
12 sition and utilities, \$136,000.

13 Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Family housing and land
14 acquisition, \$2,668,000.

15 (Caribbean Command Area)

16 Panama Canal Zone: Sewage disposal system for Army,
17 Navy and Air Force facilities, \$1,060,000.

18 (United States Army, Europe)

19 Various locations: Operational facilities, maintenance
20 facilities, community facilities, storage facilities, training
21 facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, troop
22 housing, and utilities, \$17,994,000.

23 SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or
24 develop classified military installations and facilities by ac-
25 quiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing

1 permanent or temporary public works, including land acqui-
2 sition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equip-
3 ment, in a total amount of \$188,783,000.

4 SEC. 103. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress,
5 is amended with respect to Fort Jay, New York, under the
6 heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheadings
7 "FIELD FORCES FACILITIES (First Army Area)" in sec-
8 tion 101, by striking out "\$731,000" and inserting in place
9 thereof "\$1,081,000", and in clause (1) of section 502,
10 by striking out "\$224,927,000" and "\$533,904,000"
11 and inserting in place thereof "\$225,277,000" and
12 "\$534,254,000", respectively.

13 (b) So much of section 401 of Public Law 534, Eighty-
14 third Congress, as reads "Adak Station, Alaska: Opera-
15 tional Facilities (including troop housing), \$70,000" is
16 amended to read "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational facil-
17 ities (including troop housing), \$180,000" and clause (4)
18 of section 502 thereof, is amended by striking the figure
19 "\$462,600" and inserting in place thereof "\$572,600".

20 SEC. 104. The following named installations are hereby
21 declared as permanent military installations: Camp Gordon,
22 Georgia; Fort Jackson, South Carolina; Camp Stewart,
23 Georgia; Camp Chaffee, Arkansas; Fort Leonard Wood,
24 Missouri.

25 SEC. 105. The Secretary of the Army shall make all

1 necessary studies, by contract or otherwise, to determine
2 an appropriate site for the relocation of the San Jacinto
3 Ordnance Depot, Texas; such studies to be completed by
4 31 January 1957. Expenditure of \$25,000 out of appro-
5 priations available to the Department of the Army is author-
6 ized for such studies.

7 TITLE II

8 SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or
9 develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, con-
10 structing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent
11 or temporary public works, including site preparation, appur-
12 tenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

13 INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

14 SHIPYARD FACILITIES

15 Naval shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts: Replacement of
16 pier, and plans and specifications for drydock facilities,
17 \$7,332,000.

18 Naval shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina: Dredging
19 equipment, \$148,000.

20 Naval minecraft base, Charleston, South Carolina: Op-
21 erational facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities,
22 maintenance facilities, storage facilities, community facilities,
23 security facilities, and utilities, \$7,902,000.

24 Naval shipyard, Long Beach, California: Facilities for

- 1 remedying effects of ground subsidence and waterfront
2 facilities, \$5,984,000.
- 3 Navy underwater sound laboratory, New London, Con-
4 necticut: Research and development facilities and land
5 acquisition, \$304,000.
- 6 Harbor defense base, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel
7 facilities, \$300,000.
- 8 Naval shipyard, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities and land
9 acquisition, \$244,000.
- 10 Navy mine defense laboratory, Panama City, Florida:
11 Medical facilities, \$84,000.
- 12 Naval shipyard, San Francisco, California: Plans and
13 specifications for drydock facilities, \$1,300,000.
- 14 Naval industrial reserve shipyard, Tampa, Florida:
15 Land acquisition, \$200,000.
- 16 **FLEET BASE FACILITIES**
- 17 Naval station, Key West, Florida: Utilities, \$927,000.
- 18 Naval station, Long Beach, California: Waterfront
19 facilities, \$2,256,000.
- 20 Naval station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Utilities,
21 \$226,000.
- 22 Naval station, Newport, Rhode Island; Waterfront
23 facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities and utili-
24 ties, \$11,672,000.

1 Naval station, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel facilities,
2 \$2,844,000.

3 Naval station, Orange, Texas: Flood-protection facilities,
4 including land acquisition, \$265,000.

5 AVIATION FACILITIES

6 (Naval Air Training Stations)

7 Naval auxiliary landing field, Alice-Orange Grove,
8 Texas: Airfield pavements, \$2,242,000.

9 Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Texas: Per-
10 sonnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities,
11 station and aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, \$2,-
12 247,000.

13 Naval air station, Glynco, Georgia: Airfield pavements,
14 personnel facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training
15 facilities, fuel pipeline and storage facilities, and land ac-
16 quisition, \$4,003,000.

17 Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Texas: Person-
18 nel facilities, training facilities, aircraft maintenance facil-
19 ities, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,610,000.

20 Naval air station, Memphis, Tennessee: Fuel storage fa-
21 cilities, and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$511,000.

22 Naval auxiliary air station, Meridian, Mississippi: Site
23 preparation, utilities, plans and specifications for jet aircraft
24 training facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,231,000.

1 istrative facilities, personnel facilities, communications facili-
2 ties, community facilities, and utilities, \$13,926,000.

3 Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, California:
4 Aircraft maintenance facilities, and land acquisition includ-
5 ing not to exceed \$660,000 to be paid to Imperial County,
6 California to partially defray the County's cost in relocating
7 the Niland-Blythe Road, \$831,000.

8 Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nevada: Training
9 facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities,
10 and land acquisition, \$8,304,000.

11 Naval air facility, Harvey Point, North Carolina: Air-
12 field pavements, waterfront facilities, fuel storage and dis-
13 pensing facilities, navigational aids, aircraft, and station
14 maintenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition,
15 \$6,000,000.

16 Naval air station, Jacksonville, Florida: Navigational
17 aids, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,380,000.

18 Naval air station, Key West, Florida: Aircraft mainte-
19 nance facilities, \$170,000.

20 Naval air station, Lemoore, California: Plans and specifi-
21 cations for development of master jet aircraft facilities, and
22 land acquisition, \$10,089,000.

23 Naval air station, Miramar, California: Personnel facili-
24 ties, operational facilities, training facilities, ordnance facili-

- 1 ties, land acquisition, and obstruction removal for flight
2 clearance, \$8,835,000.
- 3 Naval air station, Moffett Field, California: Land acqui-
4 sition, \$89,000.
- 5 Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft mainte-
6 nance facilities, \$170,000.
- 7 Naval air station, North Island, San Diego, California:
8 Airfield pavements, ordnance and ammunition storage facili-
9 ties, aircraft maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, op-
10 erational facilities, navigational aids, and land acquisition,
11 \$13,072,000.
- 12 Naval air station, Oceana, Virginia: Aircraft mainte-
13 nance facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities,
14 community facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities,
15 open storage facilities, security facilities, utilities, and reloca-
16 tion of Coast Guard facilities, \$5,286,000.
- 17 Naval air station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island:
18 Aircraft maintenance facilities, and navigational aids,
19 \$2,753,000.
- 20 Naval auxiliary air station, Sanford, Florida: Aircraft
21 maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities,
22 and utilities, \$6,926,000.
- 23 Naval air station, Whidbey Island, Washington: Utili-
24 ties, \$149,000.

(Marine Corps Air Stations)

1
2 Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, South Caro-
3 lina: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, administra-
4 tive facilities, medical facilities, personnel facilities, training
5 facilities, operational facilities, covered and cold storage
6 facilities, community facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, and
7 utilities, \$17,384,000.

8 Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, North Carolina:
9 Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

10 Marine Corps air station, El Toro, California: Aircraft
11 maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, airfield pave-
12 ments, storage facilities, ammunition storage facilities, medi-
13 cal facilities, training facilities, personnel facilities, opera-
14 tional facilities, and utilities, \$6,863,000.

15 Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, California:
16 Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel
17 facilities, training facilities, community facilities, fuel storage
18 and dispensing facilities, land acquisition, and utilities,
19 \$12,556,000.

20 (Special Purpose Air Stations)

21 Naval air development center, Johnsville, Pennsylvania:
22 Plans and specifications for research and development facil-
23 ities, \$693,000.

24 Naval air station, Lakehurst, New Jersey: Research

1 and development facilities and equipment maintenance facil-
2 ities, \$6,438,000.

3 Naval air station, Patuxent River, Maryland: Aircraft
4 maintenance facilities and research and development facilities,
5 \$475,000.

6 Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, California:
7 Waterfront facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, aircraft main-
8 tenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,682,000.

9 Naval air turbine test station, Trenton, New Jersey:
10 Research and development facilities, \$128,000.

11 SUPPLY FACILITIES

12 Naval supply depot, Clearfield, Utah: Utilities,
13 \$149,000.

14 Naval supply depot, Newport, Rhode Island: Storage
15 facilities, \$390,000.

16 Naval supply center, Oakland, California: Utilities,
17 \$50,000.

18 Naval supply depot, Seattle, Washington: Replacement
19 of seawall, \$199,000.

20 MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

21 Marine Corps supply center, Albany, Georgia: Storage
22 facilities, personnel facilities, maintenance facilities, commu-
23 nity facilities, and utilities, \$1,742,000.

24 Marine Corps supply center, Barstow, California:
25 Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, personnel fa-

1 cilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities,
2 \$3,436,000.

3 Marine Corps base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina:
4 Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, training facili-
5 ties, community facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities,
6 and utilities, \$5,092,000.

7 Marine Corps recruit depot Parris Island, South Caro-
8 line: Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, storage
9 facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and utilities,
10 \$4,266,000.

11 Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, California:
12 Utilities, boat basin facilities, and land acquisition,
13 \$3,429,000.

14 Marine Corps cold weather battalion, Bridgeport, Cali-
15 fornia: Utilities \$294,000.

16 Marine Corps training center, Twentynine Palms, Cali-
17 fornia: Community facilities and land acquisition, \$1,165,000.

18 Marine Corps supply forwarding annex, Portsmouth,
19 Virginia: Security facilities, \$91,000.

20 Marine Corps schools, Quantico, Virginia: Training fa-
21 cilities, ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, com-
22 munity facilities, and utilities, \$2,178,000.

23 Marine Corps recruit depot, San Diego, California: Per-
24 sonnel facilities and community facilities, \$1,679,000.

1 Naval receiving station, Brooklyn, New York: Per-
2 sonnel facilities, \$97,000.

3 Naval amphibious base, Coronado, California: Training
4 facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$5,660,000.

5 Fleet air defense training center, Dam Neck, Virginia:
6 Personnel facilities, \$237,000.

7 Naval training center, Great Lakes, Illinois: Personnel
8 facilities, and training facilities, \$8,413,000.

9 MEDICAL FACILITIES

10 Naval hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Medical facilities,
11 \$12,730,000.

12 Naval hospital, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Hospital
13 elevator, \$57,000.

14 COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

15 Naval radio station, Cheltenham, Maryland: Communi-
16 cations facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$2,489,000.

17 Naval radio station, Maine: Utilities and land acquisi-
18 tion, \$2,450,000.

19 Naval communication station, San Francisco, California:
20 Communications facilities and personnel facilities, \$2,-
21 029,000.

22 Naval communication station, Seattle, Washington:
23 Communications facilities, \$45,000.

24 Naval radio station, Winter Harbor, Maine: Communi-
25 cations facilities, \$83,000.

1 OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

2 Naval research laboratory, District of Columbia: Plans
3 and specifications for research and development facilities,
4 \$1,300,000.

5 YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

6 Public works center, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities and
7 land acquisition, \$443,000.

8 Naval construction battalion center, Port Hueneme, Cali-
9 fornia: Replacement of wharf, and storage facilities, \$2,-
10 581,000.

11 OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

12 SHIPYARD FACILITIES

13 Naval ship repair facility, Subic Bay, Philippine Is-
14 lands: Waterfront facilities, \$1,637,000.

15 Naval base, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Utilities at
16 Olongapo, flood control and drainage facilities and commu-
17 nity facilities, \$9,378,000.

18 FLEET BASE FACILITIES

19 Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Operational facilities, and
20 laundry and dry cleaning facilities, \$2,351,000.

21 Naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Utilities,
22 \$680,000.

23 AVIATION FACILITIES

24 Naval air station, Atsugi, Japan: Airfield pavements,

1 aircraft maintenance facilities, fuel storage facilities, person-
2 nel facilities, and utilities, \$1,961,000.

3 Naval air station, Barber's Point, Oahu, Territory of
4 Hawaii: Personnel facilities and aircraft maintenance facili-
5 ties, \$870,000.

6 Naval air station, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Per-
7 sonnel facilities, \$1,264,000.

8 Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Aircraft
9 maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, communications
10 facilities, family housing, community facilities, and utilities,
11 \$4,572,000.

12 Naval air station, Iwakuni, Japan: Aircraft maintenance
13 facilities, airfield pavements, dredging, navigational aids, and
14 fuel storage facilities, \$1,704,000.

15 Marine Corps air station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Terri-
16 tory of Hawaii: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pave-
17 ments, and operational facilities, \$1,045,000.

18 Naval air facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Air-
19 craft maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$1,401,000.

20 Naval station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico: Aircraft
21 maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, fuel storage facili-
22 ties, ordnance facilities, personnel facilities, medical facilities,
23 and utilities, \$4,470,000.

24 Naval air station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands: Air-

1 field pavements, breakwater, and personnel facilities, \$3,811,-
2 000.

3 SUPPLY FACILITIES

4 Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Replacement of fuel stor-
5 age facilities, \$5,000,000.

6 Naval station, Argentia, Newfoundland: Fuel storage
7 facilities, \$1,599,000.

8 Naval supply depot, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Cov-
9 ered and cold storage facilities, administrative facilities, oper-
10 ational facilities, maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities.
11 and utilities, \$11,598,000.

12 ORDNANCE FACILITIES

13 Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
14 Ordnance facilities, \$971,000.

15 Naval ordnance facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco:
16 Ordnance facilities, \$245,000.

17 Naval ordnance facility, Yokosuka, Japan: Ordnance
18 facilities, \$241,000.

19 COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

20 Naval communication unit, Futema, Okinawa: Com-
21 munications facilities, \$75,000.

22 Naval communication station, Guam, Mariana Islands:
23 Communication facilities, \$222,000.

24 Naval communication facility, Philippine Islands: Com-
25 munications facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,320,000.

1 YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

2 Fifteenth naval district, Canal Zone: Utilities, \$2,-
3 210,000.

4 SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to
5 obtain, by contract such engineering, location, and site plan-
6 ning studies as may be necessary to enable him to deter-
7 mine the feasibility and advisability of establishing, con-
8 tinuing, or relocating the following facilities: Naval air
9 station, Norfolk, Virginia (bombing targets); Naval air
10 facility, John H. Towers Field, Annapolis, Maryland; Naval
11 magazine, Port Chicago, California. Expenditures not to
12 exceed \$100,000 for such studies may be made out of the
13 appropriation "Military Construction, Navy". The Secre-
14 tary of the Navy shall report to the Committees on Armed
15 Services of the Senate and House of Representatives the
16 conclusions of these studies together with such recommenda-
17 tions as he shall consider appropriate.

18 SEC. 203. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or
19 develop classified naval installations and facilities by con-
20 structing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent
21 or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site
22 preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the
23 total amount of \$42,997,000.

24 SEC. 204. Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress,
25 as amended, is amended as follows:

1 (a) In section 201, as amended, strike out so much
2 thereof under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES"
3 and subheading "SUPPLY FACILITIES" as reads as follows:

4 "Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area:
5 Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage; \$2,766,500";
6 and insert in place thereof the following:

7 "Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area:
8 Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage and land acquisition,
9 \$2,766,500".

10 (b) In section 201, under the heading "OUTSIDE
11 CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "COMMUNICATION
12 FACILITIES", strike out so much thereof as
13 read as follows:

14 "Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Consolidated
15 communication facilities; \$2,694,500"; and insert
16 in place thereof the following:

17 "Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Consolidated
18 communications, facilities, and land acquisition,
19 \$2,694,500".

20 SEC. 205 Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is
21 amended as follows:

22 (a) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
23 UNITED STATES" and subheading "AVIATION FACILITIES",
24 change the amount for "Naval air missile test center (San

1 Nicolas Island), Point Mugu, California," from "\$1,132,000"
2 to "\$1,816,000".

3 (b) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
4 UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE FACILITIES",
5 change the amount for "Naval ammunition depot, Haw-
6 thorne, Nevada" from "\$308,000" to "\$538,000".

7 (c) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for
8 public works authorized by title II for inside continental
9 United States from "\$102,042,000" to "\$102,956,000";
10 and total amount from "\$201,893,000" to "\$202,807,000".

11 SEC. 206. Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress,
12 is amended as follows:

13 (a) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
14 UNITED STATES" and subheading "SHIPYARD FACILITIES",
15 change the amount for "Naval electronics laboratory, San
16 Diego, California" from "\$143,000" to "\$162,000".

17 (b) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
18 UNITED STATES" and subheading "FLEET BASE FACILI-
19 TIES", change the amount for "Navy Department District of
20 Columbia", from "\$81,000" to "\$114,000".

21 (c) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
22 UNITED STATES" and subheading "AVIATION FACILITIES",
23 change the amount for "Naval auxiliary air station, El

1 Centro, California" from \$366,000" to "\$450,000"; strike
2 out so much thereof as reads as follows:

3 "Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft main-
4 tenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities,
5 operational facilities, \$4,660,000"; and insert in place
6 thereof the following:

7 "Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft main-
8 tenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities,
9 operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,660,000".

10 (d) In section 201, under the heading "OUTSIDE CON-
11 TINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE
12 FACILITIES", strike out so much thereof as reads as follows:

13 "Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
14 Testing facilities, and railroad facilities and barricades,
15 \$1,132,000"; and insert in place thereof the following:

16 "Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
17 Testing facilities, railroad facilities and barricades, and land
18 acquisition, \$1,132,000".

19 (e) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for
20 public works authorized by title II for inside continental
21 United States from "\$299,690,600" to "\$299,826,600";
22 and the total amount from "\$564,224,300" to "\$564,-
23 360,300".

TITLE III

1
2 SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish
3 or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring,
4 constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing perma-
5 nent or temporary public works, including site preparation,
6 appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following
7 projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

8
9
10 Buckingham Air Force Base, Fort Myers, Florida:
11 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
12 supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administra-
13 tive facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities
14 and ground improvement, \$13,168,000.

15 Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota: Opera-
16 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
17 facilities, and land acquisition, \$863,000.

18 Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado:
19 Housing and community facilities, \$342,000.

20 Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Winooski, Vermont: Oper-
21 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
22 facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,211,000.

23 Geiger Field, Spokane, Washington: Operational and

1 training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and
2 community facilities, and family housing, \$2,827,000.

3 Glasgow Air Force Base, Glasgow, Montana: Opera-
4 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities
5 and group improvements, land acquisition and family hous-
6 ing, \$2,470,000.

7 Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North Da-
8 kota: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance
9 facilities, \$1,999,000.

10 Grandview Air Force Base, Kansas City, Missouri: Oper-
11 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
12 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
13 and land acquisition, \$1,673,000.

14 Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Corapolis, Pennsylvania:
15 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
16 supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land
17 acquisition, \$1,087,000.

18 Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California: Op-
19 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utili-
20 ties and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
21 \$2,966,000.

22 K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Michigan:
23 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
24 supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-

1 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land
2 acquisition, \$5,051,000.

3 Manistee Air Force Base, Manistee, Michigan: Opera-
4 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
5 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
6 facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,906,000.

7 Kinross Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan:
8 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
9 housing and community facilities, and land acquisition,
10 \$2,156,000.

11 Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Ore-
12 gon: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
13 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
14 improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,130,000.

15 McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington: Opera-
16 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land
17 acquisition, \$1,514,000.

18 McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee: Opera-
19 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, admin-
20 istrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land
21 acquisition, \$2,054,000.

22 Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport, Minne-
23 apolis, Minnesota: Operational and training facilities, and
24 maintenance facilities, \$3,015,000.

1 Minot Air Force Base, Minot, North Dakota: Oper-
2 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
3 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
4 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,215,000.

5 Newcastle County Airport, Wilmington, Delaware:
6 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
7 ply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
8 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,184,000.

9 Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New
10 York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
11 ties, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and
12 land acquisition, \$3,030,000.

13 Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts: Opera-
14 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
15 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
16 ground improvements, land acquisition and family housing,
17 \$11,577,000.

18 Oxnard Air Force Base, Camarillo, California: Opera-
19 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
20 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
21 and land acquisition, \$2,292,000.

22 Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Washington: Opera-
23 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
24 facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,127,000.

25 Greater Portland, Oregon, area: Operational and train-

1 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, utilities
2 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$13,508,000.

3 Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle, Maine:
4 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
5 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-
6 provements, and land acquisition, \$8,057,000.

7 Richard Bong Air Force Base, Kansasville, Wisconsin:
8 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
9 supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-
10 munity facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
11 \$6,801,000.

12 Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Michigan:
13 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
14 ply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,494,000.

15 Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City, Iowa: Opera-
16 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
17 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,288,000.

18 Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York: Opera-
19 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
20 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,802,000.

21 Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton Beach,
22 New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
23 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
24 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,441,000.

25 Truax Field, Madison, Wisconsin: Operational and train-

1 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community
2 facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,874,000.

3 Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan: Opera-
4 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
5 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
6 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition
7 and family housing, \$3,278,000.

8 Youngstown Municipal Airport, Youngstown, Ohio:
9 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
10 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
11 \$2,255,000.

12 Yuma County Airport, Yuma, Arizona: Operational and
13 training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facili-
14 ties, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition,
15 \$3,545,000.

16 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
17 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facili-
18 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
19 improvements and land acquisition, \$37,760,000.

20 AIR MATERIEL COMMAND

21 Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Alabama: Housing
22 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,541,000.

23 Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York: Operational
24 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, devel-
25 opment and test facilities, supply facilities, housing and

1 community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
2 land acquisition, \$17,966,000.

3 Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah: Maintenance facili-
4 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
5 improvements and land acquisition, \$1,339,000.

6 Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Operational
7 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities
8 and ground improvements, \$1,570,000.

9 Marietta Air Force Station, Marietta, Pennsylvania:
10 Supply facilities, \$52,000.

11 McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California:
12 Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities,
13 and land acquisition, \$1,424,000.

14 Mukilteo Fuel Storage Station, Mukilteo, Washington:
15 Land acquisition, \$4,000.

16 Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California:
17 Operational and training facilities, and housing and com-
18 munity facilities, \$1,572,000.

19 Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown, Pennsylvania:
20 Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities
21 and ground improvements, \$3,983,000.

22 Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Georgia: Operational
23 and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and
24 utilities and ground improvements, \$5,478,000.

1 Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas: Operational
2 and training facilities, and housing and community facilities,
3 \$212,000.

4 Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado: Land acqui-
5 sition, \$1,587,000.

6 Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona: Operational
7 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acqui-
8 sition, \$2,902,000.

9 Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Opera-
10 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
11 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
12 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,650,000.

13 McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas: Land ac-
14 quisition, \$396,000.

15 Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia: Operational
16 and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$1,848,000.

17 Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada: Operational
18 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,456,000.

19 Parks Air Force Base, Pleasanton, California: Utilities
20 and ground improvements, \$111,000.

21 Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas: Operational
22 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,260,000.

23 Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Land
24 acquisition, \$133,000.

1 Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas: Operational
2 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,164,000.

3 Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois: Operational
4 and training facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition,
5 \$3,296,000.

6 Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas: Hos-
7 pital and medical facilities, and housing and community
8 facilities, \$6,842,000.

9 Stead Air Force Base, Reno, Nevada: Supply facilities,
10 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-
11 provements, and land acquisition, \$2,221,000.

12 Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida: Opera-
13 tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
14 \$716,0000.

15 Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma: Operational
16 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$977,000.

17 Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas: Operational
18 and training facilities, \$90,000.

19 Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona: Opera-
20 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land
21 acquisition, \$6,347,000.

22 AIR UNIVERSITY

23 Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama:
24 Operational and training facilities, and housing and com-
25 munity facilities, \$215,000.

1 ities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and
2 ground improvements, \$3,195,000.

3 McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey:
4 Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, hospital
5 and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing
6 and community facilities, \$2,169,000.

7 Palm Beach Air Force Base, Palm Beach, Florida:
8 Operational and training facilities, housing and community
9 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acqui-
10 sition, \$1,545,000.

11 Vint Hill Farm Station, Warrenton, Virginia: Opera-
12 tional and training facilities, \$768,000.

13 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

14 Canal Air Force Plant #62, Hartford, Connecticut:
15 Research, development, and test facilities, and utilities and
16 ground improvements, \$22,445,000.

17 Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California: Research,
18 development, and test facilities, and housing and community
19 facilities, \$5,488,000.

20 Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico:
21 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
22 research, development, and test facilities, and housing and
23 community facilities, \$7,877,000.

24 Indian Springs Air Force Base, Indian Springs, Nevada:

1 Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground
2 improvements and family housing, \$961,000.

3 Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico:
4 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
5 and research, development, and test facilities, \$5,481,000.

6 Laredo Test Site, Laredo, Texas: Research, develop-
7 ment, and test facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,219,000.

8 Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts:
9 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
10 research, development and test facilities, housing and com-
11 munity facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and
12 land acquisition, \$6,939,000.

13 National reactor test station, Idaho Falls, Idaho: Oper-
14 ational and training facilities, research, development and
15 test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
16 \$11,415,000.

17 Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida: Operational
18 and training facilities, research, development and test facili-
19 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
20 improvements, and land acquisition, \$15,169,000.

21 Sacramento Peak Observatory, Sacramento Peak, New
22 Mexico: Family housing, \$153,000.

23 STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

24 Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas: Operational
25 and training facilities, housing and community facilities,

1 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
2 \$1,043,000.

3 Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma: Housing and
4 community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
5 \$1,003,000.

6 Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana:
7 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
8 administrative facilities, housing and community facilities,
9 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
10 \$2,117,000.

11 Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas: Operational
12 and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-
13 munity facilities, and land acquisition, \$531,000.

14 Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso, Texas: Operational and
15 training facilities, and housing and community facilities,
16 \$922,000.

17 Campbell Air Force Base, Hopkinsville, Kentucky:
18 Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground
19 improvements, \$479,000.

20 Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas: Opera-
21 tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
22 \$2,438,000.

23 Castle Air Force Base, Merced, California: Operational
24 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and

1 medical facilities, and housing and community facilities,
2 \$2,179,000.

3 Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Clinton, Oklahoma:
4 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
5 supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities
6 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,004,000.

7 Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi: Oper-
8 ational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and
9 community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,654,000.

10 Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona: Oper-
11 ational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$503,000.

12 Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine: Operational and
13 training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities,
14 housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground
15 improvements, \$7,665,000.

16 Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota:
17 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
18 housing and community facilities, and land acquisition,
19 \$943,000.

20 Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington: Oper-
21 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
22 and community facilities, and utilities and ground improve-
23 ments, \$4,457,000.

24 Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas: Operational

1 and training facilities, and housing and community facilities,
2 \$1,271,000.

3 Gray Air Force Base, Killeen, Texas: Operational and
4 training facilities, \$23,000.

5 Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Mississippi: Op-
6 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
7 ply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,483,000.

8 Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida: Oper-
9 ational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities,
10 housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground im-
11 provements, and land acquisition, \$1,694,000.

12 Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Georgia: Operational
13 and training facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
14 land acquisition, \$1,131,000.

15 Lake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles, Louisiana:
16 Operational and training facilities, housing and community
17 facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,552,000.

18 Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebraska: Operational
19 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and
20 community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
21 \$4,685,000.

22 Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas:
23 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
24 supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-
25 munity facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,528,000.

- 1 Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Opera-
2 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
3 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,952,000.
- 4 Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Opera-
5 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
6 facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,522,000.
- 7 MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida: Operational
8 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing
9 and community facilities, \$3,262,000.
- 10 Malstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana:
11 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
12 and housing and community facilities, \$1,236,000.
- 13 March Air Force Base, Riverside, California: Opera-
14 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
15 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$5,156,000.
- 16 Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home,
17 Idaho: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
18 ties, housing and community facilities, and utilities and
19 ground improvements, \$2,064,000.
- 20 Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Operational
21 and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-
22 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land
23 acquisition and family housing, \$5,697,000.
- 24 Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Housing

1 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
2 and land acquisition, \$786,000.

3 Plattsburg Air Force Base, Plattsburg, New York:
4 Housing and community facilities, \$1,491,000.

5 Portsmouth Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hamp-
6 shire: Operational and training facilities, and housing and
7 community facilities, \$661,000.

8 Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas: Opera-
9 tional and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities,
10 administrative facilities, housing and community facilities,
11 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
12 \$3,882,000.

13 Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Operational
14 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and
15 ground improvements, \$923,000.

16 Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Georgia: Operational
17 and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and
18 land acquisition, \$781,000.

19 Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico: Opera-
20 tional and training facilities, supply facilities, and housing
21 and community facilities, \$2,791,000.

22 Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachu-
23 setts: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
24 ties, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and

1 community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
2 land acquisition, \$9,315,000.

3 Whiteman Air Force Base, Knobnoster, Missouri: Oper-
4 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
5 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
6 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$815,000.

7 TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

8 Ardmore Air Force Base, Ardmore, Oklahoma: Main-
9 tenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition,
10 \$330,000.

11 Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas:
12 Operational and training facilities and maintenance facilities,
13 \$933,000.

14 Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru, Indiana: Operational
15 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and
16 community facilities and removal of hazard, \$2,169,000.

17 Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico: Operational
18 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and
19 community facilities, and relocation of structure, \$4,505,000.

20 Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, South Carolina:
21 Operational and training facilities, \$2,428,000.

22 England Air Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana: Opera-
23 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, admin-
24 istrative facilities, and housing and community facilities,
25 \$2,919,000.

1 Foster Air Force Base, Victoria, Texas: Operational
2 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities
3 and ground improvements, \$952,000.

4 George Air Force Base, Victorville, California: Opera-
5 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
6 facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,144,000.

7 Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia: Opera-
8 tional and training facilities, and land acquisition,
9 \$2,613,000.

10 Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington:
11 Operational and training facilities, housing and community
12 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acqui-
13 sition, \$1,111,000.

14 Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, Myrtle Beach, South
15 Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
16 facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and
17 community facilities, \$1,665,000.

18 Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina:
19 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and
20 land acquisition, \$1,106,000.

21 Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tennessee: Opera-
22 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities
23 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,583,000.

24 Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North
25 Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance

1 facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities.
2 administrative facilities, and housing and community facili-
3 ties, \$6,637,000.

4 Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina: Opera-
5 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and hous-
6 ing and community facilities, \$3,805,000.

7 Wendover Air Force Base, Wendover, Utah: Opera-
8 tional and training facilities, \$67,000.

9 SPECIAL FACILITIES

10 Various locations: Research, development and test fa-
11 cilities, administrative facilities, and land acquisition,
12 \$1,240,000.

13 AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

14 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
15 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
16 facilities, administrative facilities, housing, and community
17 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acqui-
18 sition and family housing, \$80,942,000.

19 OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

20 ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

21 Eielson Air Force Base: Operational and training facili-
22 ties, maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$14,984,000.

23 Elmendorf Air Force Base: Operational and training fa-
24 cilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and

1 community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
2 \$5,444,000.

3 Galena Arfield: Operational and training facilities and
4 supply facilities, \$1,772,000.

5 King Salmon Airport: Operational and training facili-
6 ties, \$289,000.

7 Ladd Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities.
8 supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
9 \$7,055,000.

10 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
11 \$6,628,000.

12 FAR EAST AIR FORCES

13 Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Operational
14 and training facilities, \$991,000.

15 Johnston Island Air Force Base, Johnston Island:
16 Operational and training facilities and housing and com-
17 munity facilities, \$724,000.

18 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
19 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medi-
20 cal facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acqui-
21 sition, and family housing, \$25,969,000.

22 MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

23 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
24 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-

1 SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may estab-
2 lish or develop classified military installations and facili-
3 ties by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or
4 installing permanent or temporary public works, including
5 land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and
6 equipment, in the total amount of \$163,000,000.

7 SEC. 303. Section 1 of the Act of March 30, 1949
8 (ch. 41, 50 U. S. C. 491), is amended by the addition of
9 the following: "The Secretary of the Air Force is author-
10 ized to procure communication services required for the
11 Semiautomatic Ground Environment System. No contract
12 for such services may be for a period of more than ten years
13 from the date communication services are first furnished
14 under such contract. The maximum contingent liability of
15 the Government under termination provisions of contracts
16 authorized hereunder may not at any time exceed \$222,-
17 000,000. In procuring such services, the Secretary of the
18 Air Force shall utilize to the fullest extent the facilities and
19 capabilities of communication common carriers, including
20 cooperatives, within their respective service areas."

21 SEC. 304. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Con-
22 gress, is amended, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
23 UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:

24 Under the subheading "AIR DEFENSE COMMAND"—

25 (1) with respect to Buckingham Weapons Center,

1 Fort Myers, Florida, strike out “\$11,577,000” and
2 insert in place thereof “\$15,462,000”.

3 (2) with respect to Duluth Municipal Airport,
4 Duluth, Minnesota, strike out “\$1,200,000” and insert
5 in place thereof “\$1,623,000”.

6 (3) with respect to Grand Forks site, North
7 Dakota, strike out “\$5,822,000” and insert in place
8 thereof “\$7,709,000”.

9 (4) with respect to Greater Milwaukee area, Wis-
10 consin, airbase to be known as “Richard Bong Air
11 Force Base”, strike out “\$16,608,000” and insert in
12 place thereof “\$23,859,000”.

13 (5) with respect to Greater Pittsburgh Airport,
14 Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, strike out “\$404,000” and
15 insert in place thereof “\$525,000”.

16 (6) with respect to Hamilton Air Force Base, San
17 Rafael, California, strike out “\$1,501,000” and insert
18 in place thereof “\$2,229,000”.

19 (7) with respect to Klamath Falls Municipal Air-
20 port, Klamath Falls, Oregon, strike out “\$2,042,000”
21 and insert in place thereof “\$2,656,000”.

22 (8) with respect to McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knox-
23 ville, Tennessee, strike out “\$582,000” and insert in
24 place thereof “\$817,000”.

25 (9) with respect to Minot site, North Dakota, strike

1 out "\$5,339,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,-
2 603,000".

3 (10) with respect to Niagara Falls Municipal Air-
4 port, Niagara Falls, New York, strike out "\$1,748,000"
5 and insert in place thereof "\$2,575,000".

6 (11) with respect to Paine Air Force Base,
7 Everett, Washington, strike out "\$1,039,000" and insert
8 in place thereof "\$1,199,000".

9 Under the subheading "AIR MATERIEL COMMAND"—
10 With respect to Searsport Air Force Tank Farm, Searsport,
11 Maine, strike out "\$133,000" and insert in place thereof
12 "\$329,000".

13 Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND"—

14 (1) with respect to Ellington Air Force Base,
15 Houston, Texas, strike out "\$2,816,000" and insert in
16 place thereof "\$3,438,000".

17 (2) with respect to Greenville Air Force Base,
18 Greenville, Mississippi, strike out "\$349,000" and insert
19 in place thereof "\$500,000".

20 (3) with respect to Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix,
21 Arizona, strike out "\$1,557,000" and insert in place
22 thereof "\$1,923,000".

23 (4) with respect to Nellis Air Force Base, Las
24 Vegas, Nevada, strike out "\$1,153,000" and insert in
25 place thereof "\$1,837,000".

1 (5) with respect to Perrin Air Force Base, Sher-
2 man, Texas, strike out "\$956,000" and insert in place
3 thereof "\$1,210,000".

4 (6) with respect to Randolph Air Force Base,
5 San Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$549,000" and insert
6 in place thereof "\$730,000".

7 (7) with respect to Scott Air Force Base, Belle-
8 ville, Illinois, strike out "\$1,247,000" and insert in
9 place thereof "\$1,862,000".

10 (8) with respect to Tyndall Air Force Base,
11 Panama City, Florida, strike out "\$478,000" and in-
12 sert in place thereof "\$534,000".

13 (9) with respect to Vance Air Force Base, Enid,
14 Oklahoma, strike out "\$871,000" and insert in place
15 thereof "\$1,181,000".

16 (10) with respect to Williams Air Force Base,
17 Chandler, Arizona, strike out "\$1,045,000" and insert
18 in place thereof "\$1,215,000".

19 Under the subheading "AIR UNIVERSITY" With respect
20 to Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, strike
21 out "\$2,661,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,031,000."

22 Under the subheading "CONTINENTAL AIR COM-
23 MAND"—

24 (1) with respect to Brooks Air Force Base, San

1 Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$590,000" and insert in
2 place thereof "\$697,000".

3 (2) with respect to Dobbins Air Force Base, Mar-
4 ietta, Georgia, strike out "\$758,000" and insert in place
5 thereof "\$859,000".

6 Under the subheading "MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERV-
7 ICE"—With respect to Charleston Air Force Base, Charles-
8 ton, South Carolina, strike out "\$4,032,000" and insert in
9 place thereof "\$5,306,000".

10 Under the subheading "RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
11 COMMAND"—

12 (1) with respect to Edwards Air Force Base,
13 Muroc, California, strike out "\$12,429,000" and insert
14 in place thereof "\$13,299,000".

15 (2) with respect to Hartford Research Facility,
16 Hartford, Connecticut, strike out "\$22,375,000" and
17 insert in place thereof "\$25,780,000".

18 (3) with respect to Holloman Air Force Base,
19 Alamogordo, New Mexico, strike out "\$4,965,000" and
20 insert in place thereof "\$5,637,000".

21 Under the subheading "STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND"—

22 (1) with respect to Abilene Air Force Base,
23 Abilene, Texas, strike out "\$4,214,000" and insert in
24 place thereof "\$4,656,000".

1 (2) with respect to Ellsworth Air Force Base,
2 Rapid City, South Dakota, strike out “\$12,380,000”
3 and insert in place thereof “\$15,186,000”.

4 (3) with respect to Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka,
5 Kansas, strike out “\$4,753,000” and insert in place
6 thereof “\$5,885,000”.

7 (4) with respect to Great Falls Air Force Base,
8 Great Falls, Montana, strike out “\$5,435,000” and
9 insert in place thereof “\$6,713,000”.

10 (5) with respect to Hunter Air Force Base, Savan-
11 nah, Georgia, strike out “\$4,115,000” and insert in
12 place thereof “\$4,951,000”.

13 (6) with respect to Pinecastle Air Force Base,
14 Orlando, Florida, strike out “\$4,118,000” and insert in
15 place thereof “\$5,599,000”.

16 Under the subheading “TACTICAL AIR COMMAND”—
17 With respect to Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Wash-
18 ington, strike out “\$3,574,000” and insert in place thereof
19 “\$4,724,000”.

20 Under the subheading “AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARN-
21 ING SYSTEM”—With respect to “Various locations” strike
22 out “\$100,382,000” and insert in place thereof “\$120,-
23 382,000”.

24 (b) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is

1 amended, under the heading "OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL
2 UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:

3 (1) With respect to Kenai Airfield under the sub-
4 heading "ALASKAN AIR COMMAND" strike out "\$356,-
5 000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,247,000".

6 (2) With respect to "Various locations" under the
7 subheading "AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYS-
8 TEM" strike out "\$98,552,000" and insert in place
9 thereof "\$170,552,000".

10 (c) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is
11 amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502 the
12 amounts "\$743,989,000", "\$458,563,000" and "\$1,207,-
13 902,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$800,913,000",
14 "\$532,454,000" and "\$1,338,717,000", respectively.

15 (d) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is amended,
16 under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" in
17 section 301, as follows: Under the subheading "AIR DEFENSE
18 COMMAND" with respect to Klamath Falls Airport, Klamath
19 Falls, Oregon, strike out "\$4,133,000" and insert in place
20 thereof "\$5,077,000".

21 (e) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, as amended,
22 is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502
23 the amounts "\$405,176,000" and "\$415,005,000" and in-
24 serting in place thereof "\$406,120,000" and "\$415,-
25 949,000", respectively.

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1 SEC. 401. The Secretary of each military department
2 may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities
3 under this Act without regard to sections 1136, 3648, and
4 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. The authority
5 to place permanent or temporary improvements on land
6 includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead,
7 planning and supervision incident to construction. That
8 authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved
9 under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and
10 even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to
11 provide family housing includes authority to acquire such
12 land as the Secretary concerned determines, with the ap-
13 proval of the Secretary of Defense, to be necessary in con-
14 nection with that housing. The authority to acquire real
15 estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to
16 acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary
17 use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land,
18 or otherwise.

19 SEC. 402. There are authorized to be appropriated such
20 sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but
21 appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles
22 I, II, and III shall not exceed—

23 (1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$86,-

1 016,000; outside the United States, \$29,763,000;
2 section 102, \$188,783,000; or a total of \$304,562,000;

3 (2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$292,-
4 572,000; outside the United States, \$61,625,000; sec-
5 tion 203, \$42,997,000, or a total of \$397,194,000; and

6 (3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$661,-
7 446,000; outside the United States, \$312,834,000; sec-
8 tion 302, \$163,000,000; or a total of \$1,137,280,000.

9 SEC. 403. Any of the amounts named in title I, II, or
10 III of this Act may, in the discretion of the Secretary con-
11 cerned, be increased by 5 per centum for projects inside the
12 United States and by 10 per centum for projects outside the
13 United States. However, the total cost of all projects in
14 each such title may not be more than the total amount author-
15 ized to be appropriated for projects in that title.

16 SEC. 404. Whenever—

17 (1) the President determines that compliance with
18 section 4 (c) of the Armed Services Procurement Act
19 of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 (c)) for contracts made
20 under this Act for the establishment or development
21 of military installations and facilities in foreign countries
22 would interfere with the carrying out of this Act; and

23 (2) the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller
24 General have agreed upon alternative methods for ade-
25 quately auditing those contracts;

1 the President may exempt those contracts from the require-
2 ments of that section.

3 SEC. 405. Contracts made by the United States under
4 this Act shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a
5 competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the
6 national security will not be impaired and the award is
7 consistent with the Armed Services Procurement Act of
8 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 et seq.).

9 SEC. 406. The Secretaries of the military departments
10 may acquire land, and interests in land, not exceeding
11 \$5,000 in cost (exclusive of administrative costs and de-
12 ficiency judgment awards), which the Secretary concerned
13 determines to be urgently required in the interests of national
14 defense. The authority under this section may not, however,
15 be used to acquire more than one parcel of land unless the
16 parcels are noncontiguous or, if contiguous, do not exceed
17 \$5,000 in total cost.

18 SEC. 407. The Secretaries of the military departments
19 may, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, acquire,
20 construct, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary
21 public works, including site preparation, appurtenances,
22 utilities, and equipment, to restore or replace facilities dam-
23 aged or destroyed in a total amount not to exceed
24 \$30,000,000.

25 SEC. 408 (a) Under such regulations as may be pre-

1 scribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the
2 military departments may expend out of appropriations
3 available for military construction such amounts as may be
4 required for the establishment and development of military
5 installations and facilities by acquiring constructing (except
6 family quarters), converting, rehabilitating, or installing
7 permanent or temporary public works determined to be
8 urgently required, including site preparation, appurtenances,
9 utilities, and equipment, for projects not otherwise authorized
10 by law when the cost of the project is in excess of \$25,000
11 but not in excess of \$200,000, subject to the following
12 limitations:

13 (1) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of
14 \$50,000, shall be authorized unless approved in advance
15 by the Secretary of Defense.

16 (2) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of
17 \$25,000 shall be authorized unless approved in advance by
18 the Secretary of the military department concerned.

19 (3) Not more than one allotment may be made for any
20 project authorized under this section.

21 (4) The cost of conversion of existing structures to
22 family quarters may not exceed \$50,000 in any fiscal year
23 at any single facility.

24 (b) The Secretaries of the military departments may
25 expend out of appropriations available for maintenance and

1 operation amounts necessary to accomplish a project which,
2 except for the fact that its cost does not exceed \$25,000,
3 would otherwise be authorized to be accomplished under
4 subsection (a).

5 (c) The Secretary of Defense shall report in detail
6 semiannually to the Armed Services Committees of the
7 Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to
8 the exercise of the authorities granted by this section.

9 (d) Section 26 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat.
10 853, 856; 34 U. S. C. 559), is repealed.

11 SEC. 409. (a) The Secretary of Defense, acting through
12 the Secretary of a military department, may provide family
13 housing for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and
14 certain commissioned officers and enlisted personnel attached
15 to his staff by the construction or rehabilitation of five sets
16 of family housing, and emergency communication facilities,
17 without regard to the second proviso of section 3 of the Act
18 of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 375, 379), or section 3 of the
19 Act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459, 462).

20 (b) Appropriations not to exceed \$300,000 available to
21 the military departments for military construction may be
22 utilized for the purposes of this section without regard to the
23 limitations on the cost of family housing otherwise prescribed
24 by law.

1 SEC. 410. As of July 1, 1957, all authorizations for
2 military public works to be accomplished by the Secretary
3 of a military department in connection with the establish-
4 ment or development of military installations and facilities,
5 and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are
6 contained in Acts enacted before July 15, 1952, and not
7 superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are
8 repealed, except—

9 (1) authorizations for public works and for appro-
10 priations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the
11 titles that contain the general provisions;

12 (2) authorizations for public works projects as to
13 which appropriated funds have been obligated in whole
14 or in part before July 1, 1957, and authorizations for
15 appropriations therefor;

16 (3) the authorization for the rental guaranty for
17 family housing in the amount of \$100,000,000 that is
18 contained in section 302 of Public Law 534, Eighty-
19 second Congress; and

20 (4) the authorizations for public works and the
21 appropriation of funds that are contained in the National
22 Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C.
23 881 and the following).

24 SEC. 411. (a) The first paragraph of section 407 of the

1 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended,
2 is further amended to read as follows:

3 "In addition to family housing and community facilities
4 otherwise authorized to be constructed or acquired by the
5 Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense is author-
6 ized, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau
7 of the Budget, to construct, or acquire by lease or otherwise,
8 family housing for occupancy as public quarters, and com-
9 munity facilities, in foreign countries through housing and
10 community facilities projects which utilize foreign currencies
11 to a value not to exceed \$250,000,000 acquired pursuant to
12 the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and
13 Assistance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 454) or through other
14 commodity transactions of the Commodity Credit Cor-
15 poration."

16 (b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the
17 Secretaries of the military departments such amounts other
18 than foreign currencies as are necessary for the construc-
19 tion, or acquisition by lease or otherwise, of family housing
20 and community facilities projects in foreign countries that
21 are authorized by section 407 of the Act of September 1,
22 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended, but the amount so
23 appropriated for any such project may not be more than
24 25 per centum of the total cost of that project.

1 SEC. 412. Section 515 of the Act of July 15, 1955
2 (69 Stat. 324, 352) is amended to read as follows:

3 "SEC. 515. During the fiscal years 1956, 1957, and
4 1958 the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, re-
5 spectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities at or
6 near military tactical installations for assignment as public
7 quarters to military personnel and their dependents, if any,
8 without rental charge upon a determination by the Secre-
9 tary of Defense or his designee that there is a lack of ade-
10 quate housing facilities at or near such military tactical in-
11 stallations. Such housing facilities shall be leased on a family
12 or individual unit basis and not more than three thousand of
13 such units may be so leased at any one time. Expenditures
14 for the rental for such housing facilities may be made out of
15 appropriations available for maintenance and operation but
16 may not exceed \$150 a month for any such unit."

17 SEC. 413. The net floor area limitations prescribed by
18 section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (5 U. S. C. 626p)
19 do not apply to forty-seven units of the housing authorized
20 to be constructed at the United States Air Force Academy
21 by the Act of April 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 47). The net floor
22 area limitations for those forty-seven units are as follows:
23 five thousand square feet for one unit for the Superintendent;
24 three thousand square feet for each of two units for deans;

1 and one thousand seven hundred and fifty square feet for
2 each of forty-four units for department heads.

3 SEC. 414. Section 3 of the National Defense Facilities
4 Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 882), is further
5 amended by striking out clause (a) and inserting in place
6 thereof the following:

7 “(a) acquire by purchase, lease, or transfer, con-
8 struct, expand, rehabilitate, convert and equip such
9 facilities as he shall determine to be necessary to ef-
10 fectuate the purposes of this Act, except that expendi-
11 tures for the leasing of property for such purposes may
12 be made from appropriations otherwise available for the
13 payment of rentals and without regard to the monetary
14 limitation otherwise imposed by this section;”.

15 SEC. 415. To the extent that housing is to be constructed
16 at a military installation under title IV of the Housing
17 Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 635, 646), any outstanding
18 authority under the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat.
19 1119), the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324), and this
20 Act to provide housing at that installation may be exercised
21 at other military installations of the department concerned.

22 SEC. 416. The Secretaries of the military departments
23 are authorized to contract for the storage, handling, and
24 distribution of liquid fuels for periods not exceeding five
25 years, with option to renew for additional periods not ex-

1 ceeding five years, for a total not to exceed twenty years.
2 This authority is limited to facilities which conform to the
3 criteria prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for protec-
4 tion, including dispersal, and also are included in a program
5 approved by the Secretary of Defense for the protection of
6 petroleum facilities. Such contracts may provide that the
7 Government at the expiration or termination thereof shall
8 have the option to purchase the facility under contract with-
9 out regard to sections 1136, 3648, and 3734 or the Revised
10 Statutes, as amended, and prior to approval of title to the
11 underlying land by the Attorney General: *Provided further,*
12 That the Secretaries of the military departments shall re-
13 port to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and
14 the House of Representatives with respect to the names
15 of the contractors and the terms of the contracts, the reports
16 to be furnished at times and in such form as may be agreed
17 upon between the Secretaries of the military departments
18 and the Committees on Armed Services.

19 SEC. 417. In the design of the family housing and other
20 repetitive-type buildings in the Continental United States
21 authorized by this Act, the military departments shall, to
22 the extent deemed practicable, use the principle of modular
23 design in order that the facility may be built by conven-
24 tional construction, on site fabrication or factory fabrication,
25 whichever the successful bidder may elect.

1 SEC. 418. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any
2 other law, no contract shall be entered into by the United
3 States for the construction of family housing units by or
4 for the use of military or civilian personnel of any of the
5 military services of the Department of Defense unless such
6 housing has been justified to the Armed Services Commit-
7 tees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

8 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law
9 no mortgage covering any of the housing referred to in sub-
10 section (a) of this section shall be insured by any agency
11 of the United States where such mortgage extends for a
12 period in excess of twenty years.

13 SEC. 419. Section 404 of the Housing Amendments of
14 1955 is amended to read as follows:

15 "SEC. 404. Whenever the Secretary of Defense or his
16 designee deem it necessary for the purposes of this title, he
17 may acquire by purchase, donation, or other means of trans-
18 fer (but not by condemnation), any land or (with the ap-
19 proval of the Federal Housing Commissioner) any housing
20 financed with mortgages insured under the provisions of
21 title VIII of the National Housing Act as in effect prior
22 to the enactment of the Housing Amendments of 1955.
23 The purchase price of any such housing shall not exceed
24 the actual cost (as that term is defined in section 227 (c)
25 of the National Housing Act with respect to new con-

1 struction) of the housing as determined by the Commissioner
2 less depreciation thereon at a rate of 2 per centum per an-
3 num, less the amount of accumulated unexpended reserves
4 for replacement, and less the principal amount and accrued
5 interest under any mortgage or other indebtedness outstand-
6 ing thereon and assumed by the Government. Property
7 acquired under this section may be occupied, used and im-
8 proved for the purposes of this section prior to the approval
9 of title by the Attorney General, as required by section 355
10 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. The authority so to
11 acquire housing may be exercised by acquiring the capital
12 stock of a corporation owning and operating housing financed
13 with mortgages insured under the provisions of title III
14 of the National Housing Act as in effect prior to the en-
15 actment of the Housing Amendments of 1955, but without
16 deduction for such reserves for replacement as are held by
17 the corporation at the time of the transfer of the capital stock
18 to the Government.”

84TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9893

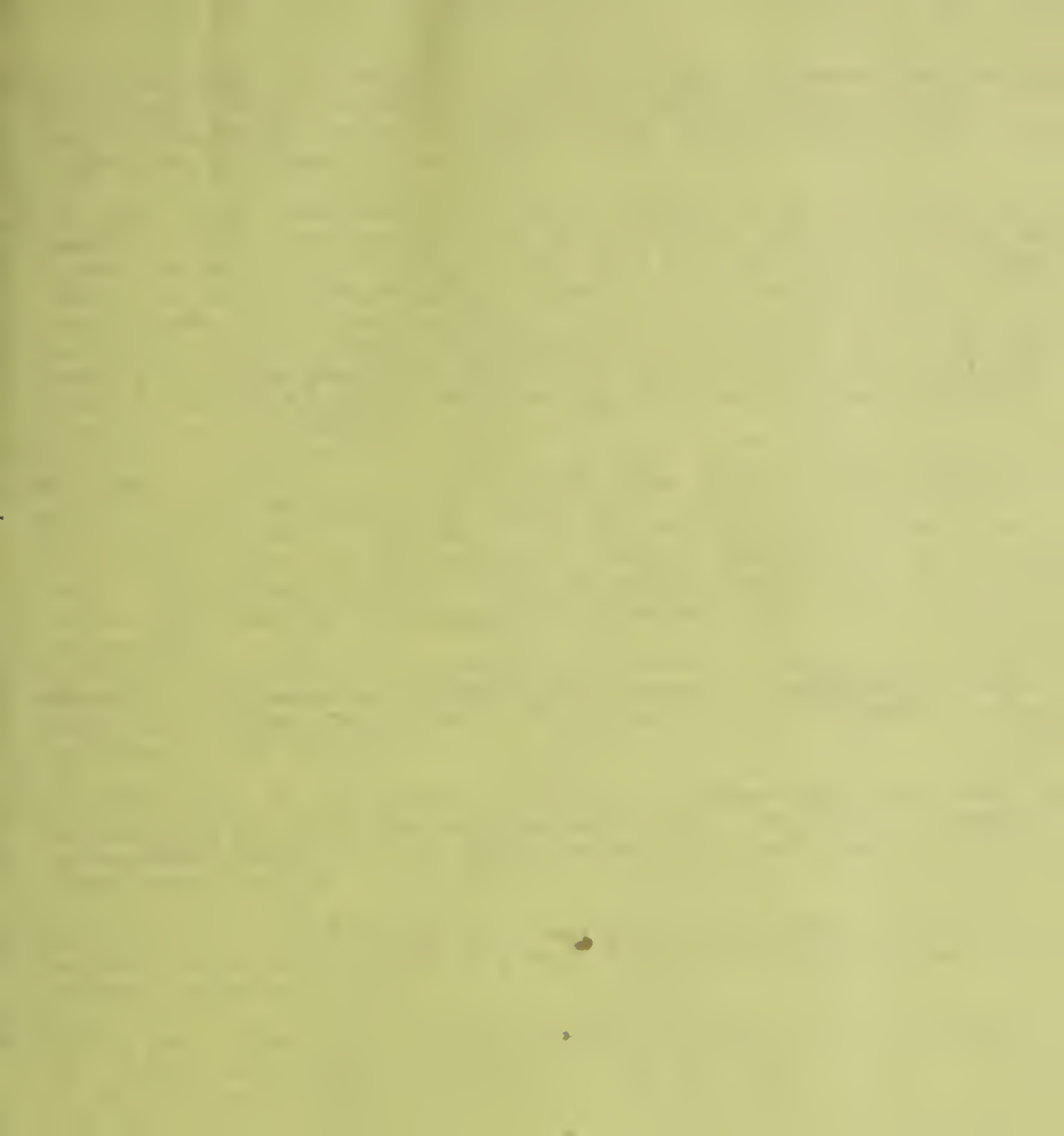
A BILL

To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

By Mr. VINSON

MARCH 12, 1956

Referred to the Committee on Armed Services



March 15, 1956

- 10. SCHOOL MILK; BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION. Reps. Andresen and Byrnes urged immediate consideration in conference of H. R. 8320, to extend the school-milk and brucellosis eradication programs, and suggested that the House accept the Senate amendments thereto. pp. 4208, 4216
- 11. RECLAMATION. The "Daily Digest" states: "Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of S. 500, providing for construction, operation, and maintenance of the Colorado River Storage Project and participating projects. The conferees agreed to accept most of the House amendments to the bill. Some other agreements were: (1) Total authorization of \$760 million, (2) deletion of Echo Park provisions of the bill, (3) conditional authorization of Curecanti Dam, Colo., and (4) minor adjustments in the bill as to compliance with Colorado River compact." p. D243
- 12. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 9893, to authorize certain construction at military installations (H. Rept. 1890). p. 4265 One provision of the bill authorizes the use by the Secretary of Defense in military family housing in foreign countries to utilize foreign currencies for such purposes, not to exceed \$250 million acquired pursuant to provisions of Public Law 480 or through other commodity transactions of the CCC.
- 13. PERSONNEL. Both Houses received from the President the annual report of the Civil Service Commission (H. Doc. 253); to the Post Office and Civil Service Committees. pp. 4216, 4268
- 14. FOOD AND DRUGS. The Subcommittee No. 4 of the Judiciary Committee ordered reported to the full Committee with amendment H. Con. Res. 204, to provide for the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the national pure food, drug, and cosmetic law. p. D242
- 15. LIVESTOCK AND MEATS. Received from the Woman's Club of Hughesville, Pa., a petition urging early consideration of H. R. 8540, to provide for humane slaughter methods. p. 4267
- 16. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Lane criticized measures providing for U. S. membership in the OTC and alleged that such membership would be a usurpation of the powers of the Congress. p. 4222
- 17. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Patman spoke in favor of H. R. 11 and inserted several letters from food canners and processors favorable to the Robinson-Patman Act and urging its strengthening. p. 4247
- 18. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Acting Majority Leader stated that on Mon., Mar. 19, the Consent Calendar would be called and the D. C. appropriation bill for 1957 would be considered; and on Tues., March 20, H. R. 10004, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1956 and H. R. 9770, the D. C. Revenue Act of 1956 would be considered, and the Private Calendar would be called. p. 4211
- 19. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 19. pp. 4211, 4264

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

20. CONGRESSIONAL COURTESY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dague stating that "I have a special repugnance toward using the privilege of a congressional

committee as a license to browbeat a witness, regardless of whether he belongs to my political party or that of the opposition," and inserting Rescoe Drummond's article, "Crude Treatment of Secretary Benson At Hearing A Blot on Congress," describing the proceedings of the House Agriculture Committee hearing on the farm bill. p. A2056 (Cong. Rec. March 6, 1956).

21. LOBBYING. Sen. Johnson inserted several newspaper articles favoring controls on lobbying and election contribution practices. p. A2321
22. NATIONAL FORESTS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Westland commending the annual report of the Forest Service on the Olympic National Forest. p. A2322
23. FAMILY-SIZE FARM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Avery analyzing the provisions of his bill, H. R. 9861, to restore economic security to the family-size farming operations and stating that "one of the weaknesses of the present price-support program is that it results in the payment of ridiculously high loans to the big operator..." p. A2323
24. 4-H CLUBS. Sen. Stennis inserted a newspaper editorial commending the 4-H Clubs and stating "there is no finer or more important work anywhere aimed at training young people." p. A2328
25. FARM PROGRAM. Reps. Bentley and Harrison (Va.) inserted copies of questionnaires which have been sent to their constituent's requesting their opinion on certain programs, including price supports, the soil-bank plan and a food-stamp plan. pp. A2329, A2330
Rep. McGregor inserted a poll taken by the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, Inc. discussing the farm problems. p. A2330.
Rep. Roosevelt inserted Murray D. Lincoln's, pres., of CARE, statement before the Jt. Committee on the Economic Report on food and agriculture problems, stating that food figures in almost every economic and social problem and that "farmers desperately need benefits right now on the income side." p. A2340
Rep. Adair inserted a newspaper editorial favoring the administration's proposed soil-bank program which will provide "effective tools" for dealing with agriculture's more pressing problems. p. A2349
26. POSTAL RATES. Rep. Canfield inserted Postmaster General Summerfield's statement before the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee in support of H. R. 9228, to adjust postal rates. p. A2334
27. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Sikes inserted a newspaper editorial, "A Blessing to Rural Residents: Electricity Has Worked A Miracle," commending REA cooperative programs. p. A2347
Rep. Baker inserted a newspaper editorial stating that unity can prevent a power shortage in the TVA. p. A2374
28. TEXTILE REPORT. Rep. Lane inserted a newspaper editorial stating that the New England Governors' Textile Committee on the Textile Industry has warned that "we are threatened by a two-price agricultural system, which would make raw materials available to foreign competitors at low prices," and stating that if this Department's proposed cotton program succeeds "it will be at the expense of this country's cotton textile industry." p. A2347
29. BUDGET; ACCOUNTING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Lipscomb favoring S. 3199 and H. R. 9402, to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures and inserting former President Hoover's address urging these reforms. p. A2354.

AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION FOR THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

MARCH 15, 1956.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and order to be printed

Mr. VINSON, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 9893]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9893) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 15, following line 20, insert the following language:

Naval air facility, John H. Towers Field, Annapolis, Maryland: Land acquisition, and plans for specifications for aviation facilities, \$4,000,000.

PURPOSE OF THE AMENDMENT

During the consideration of the military construction program as originally presented, the committee struck from the bill the item relating to John H. Towers Field. Upon further deliberation, and because of the insertion of an amendment (sec. 202) which will permit the committee to have a voice in the site selected for this installation, the item was inserted in H. R. 9893, not as an installation at a particular site but rather as an authorization for the construction which will be involved in whatever location is finally determined upon.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to provide construction and other related authority for the military departments within and outside the United States.

Total authorizations granted

BRIEF OF AUTHORIZATIONS

Title I (Army):	
Inside continental United States.....	\$86, 016, 000
Outside continental United States.....	29, 763, 000
Classified.....	188, 783, 000
Total.....	304, 562, 000
Title II (Navy):	
Inside continental United States.....	296, 572, 000
Outside continental United States.....	61, 625, 000
Classified.....	42, 997, 000
Total.....	401, 194, 000
Title III (Air Force):	
Inside continental United States.....	661, 446, 000
Outside continental United States.....	312, 834, 000
Classified.....	163, 000, 000
Total.....	1, 137, 280, 000
Title IV:	
Housing, Chairman, JCS.....	300, 000
Housing, surplus commodities.....	150, 000, 000
Emergency construction.....	30, 000, 000
Grand total.....	2, 023, 336, 000

In addition to the authorities enumerated above, the bill, through amendments of prior public works laws, grants additional authority to the Army in the amount of \$485,000 for increased costs at Fort Jay, N. Y., and Adak, Alaska. Also, authority is provided to the extent of \$25,000 for a study relating to the San Jacinto Ordnance Depot, Tex.

Similarly, in the Navy title of the bill, additional authority, through amendments of prior public works laws, is granted in the amount of \$1,150,000 which covers increased costs at various stations enumerated in the bill. In addition, authority in the amount of \$100,000 is granted for the initiation of emergency studies relating to the location of three facilities.

In the case of the Air Force, the amendments to prior laws total \$131,759,000 for increases in construction costs for both classified facilities and specific locations which are enumerated in the bill.

The grand total of all authorities granted by the bill is, therefore, \$2,156,730,000.

TITLE I—ARMY

Brief of authorizations

Title I (Army):	
Inside continental United States.....	\$86, 016, 000
Outside continental United States.....	29, 763, 000
Classified.....	188, 783, 000
Total.....	304, 562, 000

The Army would be authorized \$304,562,000 in this bill exclusive of authorities contained in sections 103, and 105. This military construction Army authorization request is only 55 percent of that granted by the Congress for fiscal year 1956.

It is the understanding of the committee that the authorization request as submitted by the Department of the Army was predicated on the following considerations:

(a) The sum of \$36.6 million or 12 percent of the total request for construction in support of the Army's role in guided missile, ballistic missile, and rocket development. This phase of the request includes \$25 million for the construction of facilities for the intermediate range ballistic missile.

(b) The sum of \$136.9 million or 45 percent of the total request for tactical defense key cities, bases, and industrial centers in the continental United States and key bases overseas including Nike defense facilities and a limited increment of gun-site requirements. Also the sum of \$8.5 million or 2.7 percent for tactical support facilities in the continental United States.

(c) The sum of \$22.1 million or 7.2 percent for troop and family housing and community support facilities. In this connection the committee notes that the authorization request includes only 3,875 permanent enlisted men's barracks spaces and 196 units of family housing.

(d) The sum of \$14.5 million or 4.8 percent for facilities in support of Army aviation.

(e) The sum of \$48.3 million or 15.9 percent for overseas construction, exclusive of tactical facilities, in Okinawa, Alaska, Caribbean, Hawaii, Germany, United Kingdom, and Italy.

(f) The balance of the program, \$37.7 million or 12.4 percent, for other essential construction of facilities in the fields of research and development, training, medical, and communications necessary to the accomplishment of the Army's mission.

A breakdown of the program by broad categories is as follows:

Program by categories

[In thousands]

	Continental United States	Outside con- tinental United States	Total
1. Operational and training facilities.....	\$108,844	\$51,160	\$160,004
2. Maintenance and production facilities.....	25,799	1,918	27,717
3. Research, development, and test facilities.....	33,907	0	33,907
4. Supply facilities.....	2,064	17,130	19,194
5. Hospital and medical facilities.....	3,543	727	4,270
6. Administrative facilities.....	11,158	183	11,341
7. Housing and community facilities.....	12,928	8,235	21,163
8. Utilities and ground improvements.....	6,518	19,034	25,612
9. Real estate.....	1,155	199	1,354
Total.....	205,916	98,646	304,562

Technical services

Ordnance Corps.—Training facilities, storage facilities, research and development facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities, \$8,730,000 or 2.9 percent.

Quartermaster Corps.—Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$3,501,000 or 1.2 percent.

Chemical Corps.—Troop housing, community facility, operational facilities, storage facilities, research and development facilities, and utilities, \$2,669,000 or 0.9 percent.

Signal Corps.—Troop housing, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, \$6,856,000 or 2.3 percent.

Corps of Engineers.—Storage facility, training facility, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, research and development facilities, and utilities, \$492,000 or 0.2 percent.

Transportation Corps.—Operational facilities, maintenance facility, and utilities, \$1,231,000 or 0.5 percent.

Medical Corps.—Research and development facility, and community facility, \$4,209,000 or 1.4 percent.

Continental armies

First Army.—Land acquisition, training facilities, storage facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$2,151,000 or 0.7 percent.

Second Army.—Maintenance facilities, storage facilities, operational facilities, administrative facilities, community facilities, medical facility, troop housing, and utilities, \$7,773,000 or 2.5 percent.

Third Army.—Administrative facilities, maintenance facilities, communications facilities, training facilities, community facility, trailer site facilities, land acquisition, troop housing, operational facilities, storage facilities, and utilities, \$9,066,000 or 3 percent.

Fourth Army.—Training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, community facilities, storage facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$11,931,000 or 4 percent.

Fifth Army.—Storage facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, training facilities, land acquisition, communications facilities, community facility, and utilities, \$9,350,000 or 3.1 percent.

Sixth Army.—Community facilities, training facilities, maintenance facilities, family housing, troop housing, research and development, storage facility, and utilities, \$4,962,000 or 1.6 percent.

Other continental areas

Military District of Washington.—Academic facilities, \$4,111,000 or 1.3 percent.

Armed Forces special weapons (various locations).—Utilities, \$478,000 or 0.2 percent.

Tactical site support facilities (various locations).—Administrative facilities, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, and land acquisition \$8,506,000 or 2.8 percent.

Overseas permanent and general areas

Alaska.—Troop housing, maintenance facilities, storage facilities and training facilities, \$7,222,000 or 2.4 percent.

Okinawa.—Storage facilities, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$540,000 or 0.2 percent.

Pacific.—Land acquisition, community facility, family housing, and utilities, \$2,947,000 or 1 percent.

Panama Canal Zone.—Sewage disposal system for Army, Navy, and Air Force facilities, \$1,060,000 or 0.3 percent.

United States Army, Europe (various locations).—Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, community facilities, storage facilities, training facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$17,994,000 or 5.9 percent.

SECTION 102

Included in this section is the authorization of \$188,783,000 for establishment and development of classified Army installations and facilities or 61.6 percent.

SECTION 103

This section provides an increase of \$485,000 in authorization to meet deficiencies granted under the provisions of prior public works laws for construction at Fort Jay, N. Y., and Adak, Alaska.

SECTION 104

This section declares as permanent military installations Camp Gordon, Ga.; Fort Jackson, S. C.; Camp Stewart, Ga.; Camp Chaffee, Ark.; and Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. The genesis of this section lies in the Clark board report which was made in 1953. That report recommended the establishment as permanent of a number of Army installations. The report has never been formally acted upon by a Secretary of the Army since 1953. Each year during the hearings on military public works, the committee has queried the then Secretary of the Army as to what progress has been made with respect to determination as to which of the Army installations should be established as permanent. Each year the answer has been substantially the same, that is, that the matter was under study. While it is not an ordinarily exercised prerogative of Congress to establish military installations as permanent, it was the committee's view that it should take upon itself at least a partial settlement of this problem by the affirmative action of establishing the named installations as permanent. The committee studied carefully the physical assets and importance of the particular camps it selected for the action it took. The committee intends to continue its study in this respect and make further recommendations to the Congress in succeeding years if this is necessary.

In view of the nature of the action which the committee has taken, it is felt that the Congress should be made aware in reasonable detail of the basis for the committee's judgment. There are, therefore, set out below a brief statement of the Government's investment, the number of troops at the installation and other pertinent detail with respect to all of the installations concerned. One installation has been selected as typical for a more detailed description.

Installation	Government investment	Acreage	Troop strength	Barracks space	BOQ space
Fort Jackson, S. C.	\$32,108,855	55,417	21,323	21,587	851
Camp Gordon, Ga.	39,308,538	55,607	13,500	14,896	1,800
Camp Stewart, Ga.	23,461,269	270,376	4,174	1,600	220
Camp Chaffee, Ark.	32,112,679	73,181	16,034	17,438	1,290
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.	56,482,560	106,004	25,027	32,777	1,168

Plus additional site facilities for an additional 16,000.

At Camp Gordon, Ga., which has been selected as the typical installation for more detailed description, there are in addition to the facilities listed above a 1,233-bed hospital, 534,000 square feet of covered storage, over 21,000 square feet of cold storage, over 17,000

square feet of ammunition storage, and 75,000 square yards of open storage. There are also 2 fieldhouses, 6 theaters, 2 guest houses, 3 service clubs, 15 recreational halls, 3 baseball diamonds, 16 softball fields, 118 basketball courts, 4 tennis courts, 8 volleyball courts, 6-lane bowling alley, and 3 swimming pools. Troop strengths at Camp Gordon have been as follows:

1951.....	23, 000	1954.....	29, 000
1952.....	21, 000	1955.....	26, 000
1953.....	26, 000		

Although the committee feels, and it so states above, that the action it has taken in declaring these installations permanent is unusual, it should not be understood that the action is unprecedented. The act of March 2, 1905, provides that "no military post within the United States shall be established without the express authority of Congress." Although this act was subsequently repealed for certain technical reasons, its original enactment indicates clearly the realization that the establishment of military installations is a responsibility of the Congress and that the action taken in section 104 is consistent with a national policy extending back over 50 years.

SECTION 105

This section authorizes the Secretary of the Army to proceed with studies and planning relative to the siting of the ammunition depot located at San Jacinto, Tex. The location of facilities of this kind is dealt with in more detail later in this report.

The committee notes that the Army's programing is predicated on a long-established sound system of master planning at permanent installations. This is highly desirable and indicative of efficient management.

The committee also notes that the authorization position of the Army's military public-works program has greatly improved in that only 6.5 percent of cumulative authorization will remain unfinanced at the close of fiscal year 1956.

NIKE AND IRBM

The committee wishes to deal briefly with two extremely important types of facilities in the Army portion of the bill. These are tactical facilities which would normally be included in the operational and training category, and a special requirement for facilities in support of the intermediate range ballistics missile which would normally be included under the category of research, development and test facilities. These two classes of facilities are among the top priority items within the Department of the Army program.

Title I of the bill includes \$136.9 million for another increment toward the defense of the continental United States and key bases overseas. The urgency of these items cannot be overemphasized. The items generally include expansion and improvement of the NIKE defense facilities of continental United States and key overseas bases and a limited increment of gun site requirements for the Regular Army and the National Guard. The program also provides for the initial increments of dual control firing systems and anti-aircraft fire control centers designed to thicken the defense for cities, key industrial areas, and key military bases in the United States.

Secondly, the committee wishes to emphasize the need for the facilities in support of the intermediate range ballistic missile. The intermediate range ballistic missile program has created a demand for additional facilities over those previously planned for the Army's missile development program. The \$25 million requirement included in title I includes facilities for development of guidance and control components, fabrication of missile prototypes, user-test activities, laboratory and engineering technical and administrative functions, launching facilities, range instrumentation, and utilities and other support items. These facilities are command requirements.

TITLE II—NAVY

Brief of authorizations

Title II (Navy):	
Inside continental United States.....	\$296, 572, 000
Outside continental United States.....	61, 625, 000
Classified.....	42, 997, 000
<hr/>	
Total.....	401, 194, 000

This bill would authorize the Navy to accomplish various public works projects in the total amount of \$401,194,000. The program the Navy has presented this year is a segment of its long range plan to modernize its Shore Establishment in phase with the technological improvements that have been made, and are in the making, for its ships, aircraft and weapons; to increment the development of several strategic overseas stations; and to replace certain badly deteriorated structures.

Authorization would be included in the bill to establish 4 new installations—2 new air stations for operation of jet aircraft, 1 at Meridian, Miss., for advanced training of naval aviators, and 1 operational station for direct support of the fleet at Lemoore, Calif. A new radio station on the east coast as a counterpart of a station established several years ago at Jim Creek in Snohomish County, Wash., is the third of the new installations. The fourth new installation, the committee believes, deserves special mention, and that is the establishment of a field for the Naval Academy to be called John H. Towers Field. In approving this facility the committee wants to make it clear that it does not thereby designate a particular site for the facility, since the selection will ultimately be based upon the recommendations made to the Armed Services Committees upon completion of the study contemplated by section 202 of the bill. In addition, a site used during World War II as a small seaplane base, is to be established as the site of a new seaplane base. It will be developed for training naval personnel in the operation of the large and fast, jet-propelled seaplane, the Seamaster.

Family housing for 396 units is included in the bill for naval activities at overseas locations. The Navy made no plans for family housing at its continental United States activities since it is considering the feasibility of utilizing existing authorization under the "Capehart" amendment to the National Housing Act.

Approximately 4 percent of the program is devoted to provision of facilities for improvement of morale, welfare and recreation of naval and Marine Corps personnel. The limited amount of facilities proposed in this field are for isolated continental United States and overseas stations.

The committee deleted from the bill authorization for provision of the first increment of certain aviation facilities proposed by the Navy at an estimated cost of \$8 million at a classified location overseas. The decision on this project was deferred pending a committee report of a study on the overall military requirements at the area involved.

In keeping with the advancements in special types of weapons in being and planned, the bill would authorize in excess of \$34 million to provide facilities for storage and maintenance of, and operational training with, guided missiles. Other types of weapons have not been neglected as the bill would authorize provision of facilities for storage and maintenance of other advanced as well as conventional types.

When analyzed on a functional basis the program may be broken down as follows:

Category	Amount (in millions)	Percent of total pro- gram
Operational facilities.....	\$265.5	65.8
Troop housing and messing.....	66.1	16.6
Training facilities.....	12.1	3.0
Research and development facilities.....	9.1	2.3
Morale, welfare, and recreation facilities.....	15.8	4.0
Land acquisition.....	20.9	5.3
Flight-path clearance.....	5.4	1.4
Family housing.....	6.3	1.6
Total.....	401.2	

The Navy program is composed of the following 11 classes:

1. Shipyard facilities

The total amount in this class is \$45,219,000. Authorization in that amount is required for provision of plans of facilities for docking and repair of battle damage to aircraft carriers of the *Forrestal* class, for replacement of deteriorated waterfront facilities, for development of facilities for basing minecraft, for ship repair facilities, for remedial measures to safeguard shipyard facilities against inundation resulting from land subsidence, and for research and development in the fields of mine warfare and related matters.

2. Fleet base facilities

For this class the total authorization is \$21,221,000. The proposed facilities are required to provide direct support to the operating forces. Approximately 60 percent of the facilities are needed for piers to improve existing unacceptable servicing conditions at several stations. A large portion of the remainder of the program is required to replace badly deteriorated World War II barracks. Facilities for improvement of the utilities systems at several stations comprise the balance of the program.

3. Aviation facilities

Over 50 percent of the program is for aviation facilities. The amount of the authorization for this class is \$205,450,000. It is comprised of 4 types of activities in the continental United States and 1 for overseas, broken down as follows:

(a) *Naval air training stations.*—Authorization for this program totals \$20,204,000. A major feature of this program is the provision of the first increment of facilities for development of a new station at

Meridian, Miss., for advanced training of naval aviators. The remainder is needed in the incremented modernization of the training stations.

(b) *Fleet support air stations.*—Authorization for stations in this group totals \$93,885,000. Stations in the group directly support fleet operations and are required chiefly for carrier-type aircraft based at the master jet complexes, but include facilities at stations for operation of reconnaissance and antisubmarine warfare aircraft. Several stations in this group are of particular interest this year. One is a new station at Lemoore, Calif., to be designed on a concept that will provide for highly efficient and economical base operation of aircraft, free of danger from encroachment into the low flight path of high-performance jet aircraft, by civilian communities and industries. A second station is to be, in effect, a new development. It is to be located at the site of a small World War II seaplane base and is to be used for operation of the jet Seamaster seaplanes.

(c) *Marine Corps air stations.*—Authorization is included in the bill in the amount of \$36,973,000 for the continued modernization and development of facilities designed to meet the particular requirements of the Marine Corps air arm. The stations involved are master jet and supporting stations. The major portion of the improvements are needed to support the Marine Corps groups recently returned from overseas operations.

(d) *Special-purpose air stations.*—The bill includes authorization in the amount of \$13,416,000 for stations in this group. As the name implies, these stations perform special missions in the field of naval aviation. About 45 percent of the program is to provide facilities for research and development in the field of catapults and arresting gear. All but a minor portion of the remainder of the program is for facilities for research and development of guided missiles and other airborne weapons. The new John H. Towers field, referred to previously, is in this category.

(e) *Overseas air stations.*—Authorization for this group totals \$40,972,000. Family housing for stations in this group consists of 329 units which is approximately 83 percent of the family housing in the overall Navy program. Also included in this program are facilities for extension of the continental defense program; and aviation facilities required for strategic purposes.

4. *Supply facilities*

Authorization in the amount of \$19,244,000 is included in the bill for this class of facilities. Approximately 4 percent of that amount is to provide minor improvements at 4 established activities in continental United States, while the balance, 96 percent, is for facilities at overseas activities. \$11.6 million, or 61 percent of the total for this class, is proposed for facilities which will permit consolidation at a single new site in the naval base, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands, of the manifold supply functions required at this large, strategic naval complex. The other facilities in this program consist of 2 projects for storage of petroleum products and for provision of 19 units of family housing for key personnel overseas.

5. *Marine Corps facilities*

The bill provides for authorization in the amount of \$23,372,000 for this class of facilities, all of which is for continental United States

activities. Approximately 78 percent of the total amount is for east and west coast installations needed for training officers and men of the Marine Corps ground forces. The balance of the proposed facilities are required for the incremented development of east and west coast supply centers.

6. Ordnance facilities

Authorization in the bill for this class of facilities totals \$26,356,000. Sixty-seven percent of this program is to provide guided missile storage and ammunition storage facilities at various continental and overseas activities. A major project in the program is to provide aviation and related facilities required for development and test of rockets used by aeronautical components of the Navy. The balance of this program is to provide the remaining family housing units, 48 in number, of the overall Navy program.

7. Service school facilities

Authorization for this class of facilities is \$29,298,000. This program is confined to continental United States activities. Nearly 100 percent of it is to provide facilities required in the training of naval personnel. A major share of this program, approximately 70 percent, is to be applied toward construction of adequate structures to replace deteriorated, obsolete facilities built for temporary use in World War II.

8. Medical facilities

This class of facilities includes only 2 projects for which the proposed authorization amounts to \$12,787,000. Of that amount, \$57,000 is to provide for an elevator in the naval hospital at Portsmouth, N. H., adequate for hospital use. The remainder of the authorization would provide for construction of a modern 800-bed hospital designed for future expansion to 1,500-bed capacity. Plans for construction of this hospital at the Great Lakes, Ill., naval complex were authorized by the Congress last year.

9. Communications facilities

Authorization in the amount of \$11,713,000 is in the bill for this class of facilities. One of the projects included in the program is the first increment for a new radio station in Maine to compare in function with the Navy's powerful station at Jim Creek, Wash., established shortly after the end of World War II. Facilities for 1 station on the east and 1 on the west coast are required in the Navy's modernization program, for automatic message relay and for enhancement of security of communications. The balance of the program is to provide minor improvements at four stations and for the orderly, planned development of the naval communication facility at the Subic Bay, Philippine Islands, Naval Base complex.

10. Office of Naval Research facilities

Authorization in the bill for this class of facilities amounts to \$1,300,000, and is required for research on a specialized project.

11. Yards and Docks facilities

Authorization in amount of \$5,334,000 is included in the bill for this class of facilities, including \$100,000 for a special study which is covered in section 202 of the bill. The other proposed facilities are

the replacement of an unsafe, deteriorated timber wharf and construction of a specialized warehouse to support overseas base development and maintenance, and for certain utilities systems.

SECTION 202

The committee inserted a new section in the bill which would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to obtain, by contract, engineering studies which will enable him to report to the Committees on Armed Services with respect to three installations.

The first of these relates to the naval air station, Norfolk, Va. The Navy has stated for the past 2 years that it has an urgent requirement for a bombing target in the general area of Norfolk, Va., and had selected Parramore Island for this purpose. There has, however, been strong local opposition to the acquisition of this island for practice bombing purposes notwithstanding the fact that no live bombs would be used.

The second installation involved in the study is the naval magazine, Port Chicago, Calif. This installation is the subject of a separate subcommittee report which has been approved by the Armed Services Committee and will be dealt with, therefore, in this report only briefly. Suffice it to say that the magazine performs an important inloading and outloading activity in the San Francisco area. Within the 2-mile safety distance of the piers at the magazine lie the town of Port Chicago, the town of Nichols, and small portions of other towns. The bill as submitted proposed that these towns, portions of towns, and other enterprises within the 2-mile radius be purchased by the United States at a cost of \$22,500,000. The subcommittee report which was made after an on-the-ground survey and the holding of public hearings recommended that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to initiate an objective study of the situation at Port Chicago in order to determine whether, taking all pertinent matters into consideration, the magazine should be moved to another location.

The third installation is the proposed John H. Towers Field. This field would be established in connection with the Naval Academy and would be used for the training and indoctrination of midshipmen in matters relating to naval air. Again, as in the case of Parramore Island, strong local opposition arose with respect to the location selected by the Navy.

The study, then, which is the subject of section 202, will provide an objective analysis of the many problems connected with these three existing or proposed installations and will enable the committee and the Congress to determine the action which should be taken.

TITLE III—AIR FORCE

Brief of authorizations

Title III (Air Force):	
Inside continental United States.....	\$661, 446, 000
Outside continental United States.....	312, 834, 000
Classified.....	163, 000, 000
Total.....	1, 137, 280, 000

The Air Force would be authorized \$1,137,280,000 in this bill to provide for the construction of new facilities at 205 major installations, of which 144 are inside the United States and 61 are in overseas

areas. The bill also provides facilities at a number of other installations and sites, including A. C. and W. network projects, facilities for the development, testing, and operation of missile systems, facilities for the continued development of the nuclear-powered aircraft, offbase navigational aids, area POL systems, and facilities at classified locations. In addition the bill provides an increase of \$131,759,000 in authorizations in prior years laws to cover the increased costs on certain approved projects.

The fiscal year 1957 military construction program for the Air Force is in support of a 137-wing Air Force and is another increment focused upon attaining the base structure needed to properly house, train, and fight the forces.

Breakdown of the Air Force authorization request is contained in the following tables:

Major command distribution of new construction authorization

	Authoriza- tion amount	Percent of total
Inside the United States:		
	<i>Thousands</i>	
Air Defense Command.....	\$188,060	16.5
Strategic Air Command.....	93,639	8.2
Aircraft control and warning system.....	80,942	7.1
Air Training Command.....	80,204	7.0
Research and Development Command.....	77,147	6.8
Air Materiel Command.....	56,700	5.0
Tactical Air Command.....	35,967	3.1
Air Proving Ground Command.....	21,094	1.9
Military Air Transport Command.....	15,850	1.4
Continental Air Command.....	10,350	0.9
Special facilities.....	1,240	0.1--
Air University.....	215	0.1--
Headquarters Command.....	8	0.1--
Inside United States, total.....	661,446	58.2
Outside the United States:		
U. S. Air Forces Europe.....	97,123	8.5
Northeast Air Command.....	70,250	6.2
Military Air Transport Command.....	55,859	4.9
Alaskan Air Command.....	36,172	3.2
Far East Air Command.....	27,684	2.4
Strategic Air Command.....	25,746	2.3
Outside United States, total.....	312,834	27.5
Section 302: Classified facilities.....	163,000	14.3
Worldwide total.....	1,137,280	100.0

Functional responsibilities of each of the major commands contained in this program together with the amounts and character of each command program is as follows:

Air Defense Command

The Air Defense Command as a component command of the Continental Air Defense Command, is responsible for the mission of air defense of the United States. To accomplish this mission it must have adequate radar warning and control, communications, and the base structure necessary to support interceptor aircraft and interceptor missiles at their required geographic locations. The Air Defense Command will require 56 bases, at 23 of which the ADC units will be tenants on bases which belong to other major commands. Included in these bases are the two weapons employment centers at Yuma and Buckingham. This program also calls for the construction of a new base near Portland, Oreg. The total base program amounts to

\$188,060,000, consisting primarily of operations and training facilities and maintenance and production facilities. In addition, there is \$80,942,000 for expansion of facilities for the continental aircraft control and warning system which is a responsibility of the Air Defense Command. This includes initiation of construction of one new SAGE installation and a second increment of facilities at one of the SAGE sites started last year. Approximately one-fourth of the program for the aircraft control and warning system is for needed family housing at these remote radar sites.

Air Materiel Command

The mission of the Air Materiel Command is:

(a) To provide adequate and efficient systems of procurement, production, maintenance, and supply for the United States Air Force.

(b) To provide general overall logistical support for all activities and agencies of the United States Air Force.

(c) To train specialized units for the accomplishment of specified logistic functions in overseas areas and theaters.

(d) To provide depot level specialist training for cadre personnel of air depot wings and designated replacement personnel for overseas air depot wings as prescribed in appropriate directives.

(e) To insure the provision of adequate and up-to-date internal wire and telephone systems at all Air Force bases and installations within the Zone of Interior including the establishment, augmentation, and/or rehabilitation of such systems.

(f) To provide installation-engineering and installations of designated fixed communications facilities and equipment in support of the Air Force mission worldwide.

This program amounts to \$56,700,000 and provides facilities at 19 locations, 4 of which are minor installations in support of a classified project. Over half of this program is for projects supporting air defense and strategic command units stationed on AMC bases and for research and development activities.

Air Proving Ground Command

The mission of the Air Proving Ground Command is to determine the operational suitability of aircraft, materiel and equipment used or proposed for use by the Air Force. The Eglin AFB complex, Florida, which consists of a main base supported by a gunnery range satellite bases, various testing facilities and electronic and telemetering environment is used for this purpose. The program for this complex amounts to \$21,094,000 and consists primarily of providing research, development, and test facilities.

Air Training Command

The missions of Air Training Command is to provide:

(a) Procurement of Air Force personnel.

(b) Basic military training.

(c) Technical training leading toward qualification in an Air Force specialty.

(d) Flying training leading to an aeronautical rating.

(e) Specialized flying training for rated personnel.

(f) Mobile training.

(g) Such other training as may be directed by the Chief of Staff, USAF.

To accomplish this mission Air Training Command is engaged in four categories of training: Flying training, crew training, technical training, and indoctrination training. Air Training Command requires 23 bases for flying training; 9 for crew training; 7 for technical training; and 2 for indoctrination training. A total of 41 bases are required by this command. This program amounts to \$80,204,000 and provides facilities at 28 locations. Over one-half of this program is for airfield pavements to provide the capability to safely train advanced student pilots in jet aircraft. These pavements also lengthen runways at fighter-crew training bases which are scheduled for Century series jet fighters.

Air University

The mission of this command is to prepare officers for command of large Air Force units, wings, groups, and squadrons, and for staff duties appropriate to those command positions and to provide education to meet the scientific requirements of the Air Force. This program amounts to \$215,000 consisting of an addition to the student officers' dining hall and the installation of an approach lighting system to the instrument runway.

Continental Air Command

The mission of this command is to discharge within the continental United States the field responsibilities of the Chief of Staff, USAF, with respect to:

The Reserve Forces for the Department of the Air Force that are assigned to Continental Air Command, including supervision and inspection of the Air National Guard of the United States.

Domestic emergencies.

Miscellaneous administrative functions.

In the event of war or other emergency, mobilize the units and/or individuals of the Air Force Reserve that are assigned to the Continental Air Command.

Discharge within the continental United States such other responsibilities as the Chief of Staff, USAF, may direct.

The program amounts to \$10,350,000 and provides facilities at 2 locations, regular Air Force bases. Over 90 percent of this program is for airfield pavements.

Headquarters Command

The mission of this command is to provide housekeeping and support of all Air Force personnel in the Washington area. Specifically: Provide administrative and logistic support for Headquarters Squadron, USAF, and for those Air Force units stationed within the Washington area whose inherent organizational structure does not permit their support. This program amounts to \$8,000.

Military Air Transport Service

The primary mission of MATS is to provide airlift required in support of approved joint war plans; scheduled airlift for Department of Defense within the continental United States, between continental United States and overseas areas; and between and within overseas areas, as directed by higher authority. MATS has the additional missions of air weather; airways and communications, and air rescue service systems; flight service within the Zone of Interior as further directed; and supervision, control and maintenance of primary

facilities required for performing its assigned mission. To accomplish these missions MATS requires 11 bases; 5 of which are under the command of MATS and 6 are jointly utilized with other commands. This program provides facilities amounting to \$15,880,000. Almost one-half of the program is for operations and training facilities; 25 percent is for much needed housing and community facilities.

Air Research and Development Command

The mission of the Air Research and Development Command is to:

(a) Attain and maintain qualitative superiority of materiel and to conduct or supervise scientific and technical studies required for the accomplishment of the Air Force missions.

(b) Seek new basic knowledge from which improved aeronautical equipment, materiel, weapons, and techniques can be developed.

(c) Undertake the development and recommend the adoption of new and improved devices and systems for the conduct and support of air warfare, including complete weapon systems, techniques, and procedures applicable to Air Force purposes. This program amounts to \$77,147,000 and provides facilities at 10 locations, including a new installation—the National Reactor Test Station in Idaho, for continuing the development of missiles systems and nuclear-powered aircraft.

Strategic Air Command

The mission of the Strategic Air Command is to maintain an effective strategic striking force capable of achieving decisive action by striking an enemy at any point on the globe. Included in this program are the bases representing the first increment of dispersal of the strategic strike force. They are bases already existing in the Air Force base structure which are now utilized by other major commands. It will be necessary to construct additional facilities at these bases to allow the accommodation of Strategic Air Command units. The committee wishes to point out that the homes of all Strategic Air Command wings are located in the Zone of Interior with the exception of one wing at Ramey AFB, Puerto Rico. Facilities amounting to \$93,639,000 are contained in this program for 38 locations. The largest portion of this program is for operations and training facilities, including additional pavements, to further the ability of the striking force to retaliate against an aggressor within a minimum period of time. One-third of the program provides much needed housing and community facilities, principally for replacement of substandard buildings, most of which are temporary structures constructed during World War II.

Tactical Air Command

The primary mission of the Tactical Air Command is to organize, train, and equip USAF units for theater-type air activity including joint operations with land, naval, and amphibious forces. This command is also charged with the responsibility to train and equip units for deployment overseas in support of NATO. To accommodate its programmed force, Tactical Air Command requires 17 bases; one of which is jointly utilized with the APGC. This program amounts to \$35,967,000. More than 50 percent of this program is for additional airfield pavements and aircraft maintenance facilities.

Alaskan Air Command

The mission of this command is to organize and conduct the air defense of Alaska and provide early warning to the United States and Canada. This command supports the Strategic Air Command, Military Air Transport Service, commander, Alaskan Sea Frontier, and the United States Army. It also supports the northwest route to the Orient. This program amounts to \$36,172,000 and provides facilities at 16 locations. Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities constitute more than 95 percent of this program.

Far East Air Force

The mission of this command is to conduct tactical operations, the air defense of Japan, Ryukyus, Marianas, and the United States installations in the Philippines; to conduct troop carrier, airborne, air transportation operations, and medium bomber operations in the Far East; to provide logistic support to FEAF forces. This program amounts to \$27,684,000 and provides operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and much needed housing and community facilities together with utilities and administrative facilities at 11 locations.

Military Air Transport Service (Overseas)

The mission of this command is to provide aircraft required in support of approved joint war plans, scheduled airlifts for the Department of Defense between the continental United States and overseas areas; between and within overseas areas, as directed by higher authority; worldwide air transport; air weather; airways and air communications, and air-rescue service systems; organization and training of Air Resupply and Communications Service and all elements thereof, supervision, control, and maintenance of primary facilities required for performing its assigned mission, theater jurisdiction in overseas area, where MATS units are stationed but which are outside the jurisdiction of any theater commander. This program amounts to \$55,859,000 and provides facilities at 7 locations. The largest categories in this program are operations and training facilities, and supply facilities.

Northeast Air Command

The mission of this command is to provide airbase facilities and support of units of Strategic Air Command; support of the Danish and Canadian Governments and their commands in accordance with established policies and agreements; air defense coverage of Northeast Air Command area and the northwest approaches to the United States, and air resupply of isolated United States-Canada and United States-Danish weather and communications outposts. This program amounts to \$70,250,000 and provides facilities at 9 locations. More than one-half of this program is for housing and community facilities. Operations and training facilities account for another 30 percent of the program.

Strategic Air Command

The mission of this command is to organize, train, equip, administer, and prepare a force capable of conducting strategic air operations in accordance with directives and policies issued by Headquarters, United States Air Force. This program amounts to \$25,746,000 and

provides facilities at 4 locations. Fifty percent of this program consists of housing and community facilities. The balance is composed principally of operations and training facilities and supply facilities.

United States Air Forces in Europe

The mission of this command is to support the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe; support of the United States commander in chief, Europe, and the other component commanders under United States commander in chief, Europe in their assigned missions. To fulfill responsibilities assigned the Joint Chiefs of Staff in areas not included in either the NATO or the United States commander in chief, Europe area of responsibility; to support commanders operating directly under the Joint Chiefs of Staff; to participate in the preparation of joint United States plans and to support the United States policy within the scope of the command's responsibility. This program amounts to \$97,123,000 and provides facilities at 65 locations. Approximately 14 percent of the program provides for housing and community facilities. The balance of the program consists principally of operations and training facilities, maintenance facilities and supply facilities.

Category distribution of Air Force fiscal year 1957 military construction authorizations

	Total	Percent of total
	<i>Thousands</i>	
Operational and training.....	\$354,682	31.2
Research, development and test.....	224,791	19.8
Housing and community.....	212,702	18.7
Utilities and ground improvements.....	114,861	10.1
Supply.....	93,123	8.2
Maintenance and production.....	78,516	6.9
Real estate.....	25,568	2.2
Hospital and medical.....	23,628	2.1
Administrative.....	9,409	.8
Total.....	1,137,280	100.0

An analysis of the type of facilities being requested again emphasizes the highly operational nature of this program.

Almost two-thirds of the category "Operational and training facilities," is for airfield pavements, principally runway additions for both fighter and bomber aircraft. The phasing of B-52's and Century-series fighter aircraft into combat and training units as they come off the production line accounts for almost all of these runway requirements.

The research, development, and test category consists almost wholly of facilities required for the development and testing of the nuclear powered aircraft and new weapons systems, principally guided missiles.

The housing and community category consists of troop housing, personnel facilities and family housing. These are a most significant factor in the program to make military service more attractive to the trained airmen and officers. The personnel facilities portion of this category which includes commissaries, post exchanges, recreation facilities, and chapels amounts to \$38,094,000.

Ninety-five percent of the supply category which totals \$93,123,000 consists of storage facilities for aircraft fuels and weapons including missiles.

The medical facilities category, representing 2.1 percent of the total, includes the construction of new, or additions to, 7 hospitals, 7 dental clinics, and 6 base dispensaries.

The family housing contained in this program comprises 3,144 units and is limited to 8 bases inside the United States and 5 bases overseas at which housing can be provided by no means other than appropriated funds, and at which the need for housing is most urgent. In addition to these 13 bases, there are 1,213 units at remote radar stations in the air defense system which cannot be otherwise provided.

SAGE

SAGE means "Semi-Automatic Ground Environment." It is a project designed to shorten the time interval between the discovery of an attacking enemy aircraft and the use of planes and missiles to bring it down. The major elements of the project are:

First, direction center or combat center buildings which house a large digital computer and special electronic equipment associated with it.

Second, leased communications circuits which connect the rest of the air defense activities with the computer buildings.

Third, equipment at radar or other sites which convert raw data into a form which leased circuits can handle.

SAGE is needed primarily for three reasons. First, the amount of information to be handled in the air defense mission has grown too large for present manual methods. Second, interceptions can be controlled more accurately and faster. Third, more interceptions can be made over a larger area.

In the SAGE system there will be eight combat centers in the United States. These will, in turn, be divided into subsectors, 32 in number. The 40 sectors or subsectors will each have a computer building. This will be a building of the blockhouse type, air conditioned for technical reasons, and costing about \$3½ million. A less expensive ancillary power building will be provided for each computer building.

Existing authority

Specific authority has already been granted for the acquisition of land, construction of buildings, procurement of electronic brains, and procurement of the weapons themselves.

Costs

The Air Force has previously testified that the entire SAGE project would cost approximately \$1,086 million in capital items alone; that the annual operating cost would be about \$400 million; that \$44 million had been expended in 1954 in starting the project; and that an additional \$144 million had been expended in 1955. The committee has been informed that the annual cost of leased communications will be \$240 million. This cost would constitute a portion of the \$400 million in annual operating costs which is mentioned above.

Leased communications

As indicated above, authority has already been granted for many of the physical or capital items in the SAGE program; there has been, however, a difference of opinion as to whether the Air Force has au-

thority for entering into contracts for the communication services which comprise an essential part of SAGE. These services would be procured by contract from the various telephone companies of the country. Briefly stated, the question of authority for the communications arose during a hearing last year before the Senate Appropriations Committee. That committee requested the Air Force to obtain the views of the Bureau of the Budget in this respect, and the Bureau of the Budget, in turn, suggested that the Air Force obtain the opinion of the Comptroller General. The Comptroller General issued two opinions both of which held that the Air Force did not have the necessary authority for entering into contracts with the telephone companies for the services required by SAGE. As an interpolation, it might be said that the Air Force was relying for its authority on section 201 of the General Services Administration Act. That portion of the act grants authority for the procurement of public utility services for periods not exceeding 10 years. The Air Force, in addition to relying on this authority, also relied upon what it considered to be an appropriate delegation from the General Services Administration of authority for the utilization of this section.

It is considered pertinent to quote that portion of the Comptroller General's opinion which contains much of the basis for his view that the Air Force did not have the requisite authority. That portion is as follows:

The magnitude alone of the services to be procured and of the contingent liability to be assumed would seem to place them in a category clearly outside the scope of ordinary utility service purchases such as contemplated by section 201.

The Comptroller General also expressed the view that although it appeared that Congress had been made generally aware of the SAGE project, he did not believe that the Congress has been made aware of the entire scope of SAGE and the ultimate cost of the system.

The Comptroller General in his second opinion stated, however, that because of his realization of the great importance of SAGE to our defense system, he would take no further action in the matter—

provided it is presented to the Congress at the earliest practicable time and express approval of the Congress obtained.

In pursuance of the holding of the Comptroller General, the Air Force presented to the committee an amendment which appears as section 303 of this bill. The committee made certain changes in the language as proposed by the Air Force in order to embody in the language a clear and affirmative grant of authority. It might be pointed out at this time that the last sentence of the provision will insure that in the procurement of communication services required in connection with the SAGE project, communication common carriers, including cooperatives, shall be afforded an opportunity to participate in the furnishing of such services within their respective service areas. The Air Force is required to utilize to the fullest extent the available facilities and capabilities of such carriers rather than procure the construction of parallel lines which might duplicate such facilities or capabilities. Thus only in the event that a carrier is unwilling or unable to furnish required service within its service areas shall another carrier be requested to provide such service.

The increased cost for leased communications comes from the fact that the computer buildings must get information from a much larger area than is the case with the present manual system. Approximately

600 separate circuits will be needed to tie each building with radar sites and other information sources. As indicated above, the Air Force has stated that service charges for the telephone circuits required by SAGE will approximate \$240 million annually when the system is in full operation.

Some explanation may be necessary as to the contingent liability the Government assumes in the event of possible termination of leased communications. It is customary in procuring leased services from telephone companies for the customer to assume a termination cost in those cases where facilities necessary to provide the leased service must be built only for that customer. This practice is authorized by all ratemaking regulatory bodies—both FCC and the State commissions. It is important to note that this liability is both contingent and limited as to time. In the case of SAGE, it is contingent on cancellation within 10 years. Furthermore, this liability is reduced progressively at the rate of one-one hundred twentieth a month so that it reaches zero at the end of the 10-year period. It has been estimated that this contingent liability will reach a maximum of \$222 million sometime after 1960 and will reduce from that time on. However, unless there is a drastic change in the need for air defense, it is most unlikely that the Government will incur any substantial liability under the termination provisions of these contracts.

Contingent liability

In view of the importance of the principle involved, as well as the large liability which the United States might conceivably be called upon to assume, the committee feels it would be well to give a simple, easily understood example of how this liability might arise.

Let us assume that in a particular instance a service location for SAGE requires communication (telephone) circuits 75 miles long and extending 25 miles beyond any established telephone plant facility. Construction to reach this location, including reimbursement of existing lines and their extension, would cost the telephone company \$100,000.

For this example the life of the construction is assumed to be 25 years. In the example, \$50,000 of the cost can be accounted for by \$45,000 in future commercial use of the 50-mile portion of the line and \$5,000 in salvage of poles, wires, etc., on the 25-mile portion of the line. That leaves \$50,000 of the \$100,000 unrecoverable. The life of the plant, it will be recalled, is 25 years. So at the rate of 4 percent per year, the Air Force during the 5-year period has placed in the telephone company's depreciation reserve 20 percent of the \$50,000 unrecoverable cost, or \$10,000. This leaves \$40,000 of unrecoverable cost. The Air Force, since it canceled the contract after only half of the contract period, would pay \$25,000 or 50 percent of the \$50,000 in unrecoverable costs. When this \$25,000 is subtracted from the \$40,000, there remains \$15,000, and this \$15,000 would be absorbed by the company and spread throughout its total operations. It is in this phase, then, that a liability might devolve upon the United States through cancellation of the communications contract.

The committee wishes to make it entirely clear that the authority granted for the assumption of contingent liability to the extent of \$222 million is not a grant of authority to assume such liability during any one year, but rather is intended to refer to, and grant authority

for, the assumption of such liability as an aggregate total liability during the entire 10-year period.

Surveillance of rates

In view of the magnitude of the SAGE program and the large number of leased communications which will be authorized, it is the view of the committee that the rates to be charged should be kept under strict surveillance by the appropriate Governmental agencies. In this connection, the committee wishes to draw specific attention to section 201 (a) (4) of the General Services Administration Act which grants the Administrator authority to represent executive agencies of the Government in negotiations with carriers and other public utilities and in proceedings involving carriers or other public utilities before Federal and State regulatory bodies.

FORMULATION OF THE PROGRAM

There are set out above what the committee considers all of the basic facts and figures of the Army, Navy, and Air Force construction programs for fiscal year 1957. Bare statistics, however, tell only what the program is. For the kind of understanding which the committee feels it is obligated to convey to the House, it is necessary also to know the how and why.

Review procedure

Every construction program presented to the Congress by the Department of Defense is, in the first instance, based on requirements. There are differences of opinion as to what the requirements are, and it is these differences of opinion and approach that make the program when presented to the Congress the combined thinking of the best military and civilian minds within the Department of Defense. The first step in the formulation of a military construction program is to obtain from the field offices of the military departments the needs of the individual military establishments within the geographical or other jurisdiction of each of the field offices. These requests are considered, in most instances, by the next echelon, or echelons, of field offices prior to their submission to the Department concerned.

The next step is consideration within the Department itself. Here again the program goes through several processes of review, until final approval of the Secretary of the military department. Each of the Secretaries then submits his recommendations to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations), a position until recently held by Mr. Franklin G. Floete. The assistant Secretary's Office is a relatively small one, but staffed with experts in military construction and in fields allied to it. Here, with a singleness of purpose that has been most encouraging to the committee, all of the programs are reviewed, coordinated, and assembled into a single program reflecting the overall construction needs of all of the military departments.

Original program

As originally received in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations), the service requests for this year's construction program contained in excess of 4,000 line items. As indicated above, these requests had been previously screened by appropriate divisions of the military departments. As a result of

this detailed review, many items were eliminated or reduced in scope or cost. The original total dollars requested was in excess of \$3.2 billion. The sum recommended in the present bill is slightly less than \$2.2 billion.

Personal equation

The value of any construction program is in direct ratio to the amount of planning, thought, and review that is put into it. These factors, in turn, are dependent for their worth upon the individuals with the responsibility for formulating and reviewing the program. The committee is convinced that there has been great improvement over the past few years in all of these aspects of the formulation of the military construction programs. The Department of Defense and its military departments have, in the opinion of the committee, engendered a confidence in this respect that is now deserved.

Witnesses from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and from each of the military departments, were questioned most closely with respect to the foregoing matters, and the committee received an assurance, which by the end of the hearings it accepted completely, that every item in the bill as presented had received the closest scrutiny and consideration during every step toward its final submission to the Congress.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The general provisions in the fiscal year 1957 public works bill are of greater importance than has been true in the past for the reason that some authorities which have been granted the military services from year to year in appropriations acts are embodied in the public works bill this year as permanent legislation. Also, the general provisions contain some entirely new authorities which are considered by the committee to constitute, to some extent at least, major changes in the approach to certain of the elements covered. These general provisions, section by section, are dealt with below:

Sections 401 through 405

These sections provide no new or unusual authority but rather merely rephrase similar provisions in prior public works laws.

Section 406

Section 406 is a new provision although similar authority has appeared in the Army portion of the annual appropriation acts. It would authorize the Secretaries of each military department to acquire land and interests therein not exceeding \$5,000 in cost. The purpose of this provision is to eliminate from the public works bill the large number of land items which cost less than \$5,000, many of which actually cost less than \$1,000. In addition, it will provide authority to acquire land and easements in order to satisfy urgent requirements provided the cost does not exceed \$5,000.

Section 407

Section 407 is a repetition of prior authority relating to the restoration or replacement of facilities which have been damaged or destroyed through negligence or acts of God. As submitted, the section contained no money limitation. As it appears in the bill, a limitation of \$30 million has been inserted which covers all 3 departments.

Section 408

Section 408 is a new provision in public works authorization bills. The substance of it has been repeated, however, in annual appropriation acts. Under the authority granted by this section the Secretaries of the military departments, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, may make expenditures out of appropriations available for military construction of such amounts as may be necessary for public works which have been determined to be urgently required. The upper limitation of this authority for a particular project is \$200,000. Projects between \$25,000 and \$50,000 must be approved in advance by the Secretary of the military department concerned. Those in excess of \$50,000 must be approved in advance by the Secretary of Defense. Projects which do not exceed \$25,000 may use maintenance and operations funds as distinguished from the military construction funds which must be used for all projects in excess of this amount.

The committee added a subsection (c) to the section as submitted by the Department of Defense so as to require semiannual reports to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House with respect to the exercise of the authorities granted by this section. In this way the cognizant committees can exercise a wholesome surveillance over authority which, while conceded to be necessary, might be subject to abuse.

Section 409

This section contains authorization in the amount of \$300,000 for housing for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and certain of his staff personnel. This item, in the same amount, was included in the military public works bill for fiscal year 1956, but was not agreed to by the Senate and therefore failed of enactment. It will be recalled that at the present time each of the Chiefs of Staff is provided with quarters appropriate to his rank, position, and duties, but that the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has never been so accommodated.

Section 410

Section 410 advances for 1 year the general rescission that was included in Public Law 161, enacted during the first session of this Congress. This rescission is a continuation of the committee's efforts to place the military construction program on a basis that will reflect the current needs in a realistic manner. After July 1, 1957, only the authorizations contained in existing Public Laws 534, 83d Congress, and 207, 84th Congress, and any authorization enacted subsequent thereto would continue to be available.

Section 411

Section 411 extends the authorization for the construction of family housing in foreign countries by the use of proceeds from sale of surplus agricultural commodities from \$100 million to \$250 million. This increase is recommended since the authority is applicable to transactions arising from either Public Law 480 or the charter act of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Authorization would also be provided for the use of appropriated funds in lieu of foreign currencies (not more than 25 percent of the total cost) on those portions of the project for which dollars are required.

Section 412

Section 412 extends section 515 of Public Law 161, 84th Congress, for an additional year and enlarges from 1,000 units to 3,000 units the authority therein. This authority permits rentals at certain military tactical sites which would be paid from maintenance and operation funds.

Section 413

Section 413 would authorize increased size limitations for 47 units of family housing to be constructed at the United States Air Force Academy. This section will not increase the total construction authorization of \$126 million for the Air Force Academy.

Section 414

Section 414 would amend the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 to exclude from the \$500 million limitation on construction the rentals paid for the leasing of Reserve training space. This amendment would not enlarge the dollar authority of that act.

Section 415

Previous public works acts have authorized the construction of appropriated funds housing at various designated military installations. The advent of title IV of the Housing Amendments of 1955 may provide housing at some of these installations. The authority, therefore, previously granted for appropriated funds housing at these locations may, under section 415, be utilized at other as yet undetermined locations where, for one reason or another, the housing contemplated by title IV could or should not be built. The committee feels that this gives the Departments a reasonable latitude in the planning of their family housing construction and will assist in the acceleration of this important program.

Section 416

The committee was informed that a year ago it was determined after study that a large percentage of our reserve stocks of petroleum, particularly aviation gasoline and jet fuel, are located in highly vulnerable areas of the United States. The Department, based on this determination, has attempted to achieve a program of dispersing that storage so that it will be outside the vulnerable areas and, therefore, will be available in the event of an emergency. The fuel stocks referred to are those intended for use in important missions immediately following the outbreak of hostilities. They are intended also for immediate shipment to overseas destinations. The study which the Department made of the situation in which it found itself indicated that there was little or nothing which could be done by the Department to rectify the situation. For example, it found that the commercial petroleum storage industry was unwilling to undertake a program of dispersal outside of normal commercial areas. The principle objection of the industries appeared to spring from the fact that under present laws the leasing of such dispersed facilities by the Department of Defense would be limited to 1 year. The cost involved in such a dispersal program made it fully unattractive to the industries under this circumstance. This section, therefore, has been proposed by the Department of Defense in order to induce industries to engage in the storage of petroleum outside of their normal storage areas.

Construction facilities under this section will be in contemplation of 5-year contracts with options in the Government to renew for additional 5-year periods, for a total period not to exceed 20 years. The contracts also may contain, under the authority granted, an option in the Government to purchase the facility at the expiration or termination of the contract.

The committee amended the section as proposed by the Department of Defense to require that the Secretary of the military departments report to the Armed Services Committees with respect to the names of contractors and the terms of the contracts entered into. This will permit the committees to keep themselves aware of the progress, or lack of progress, of this vital program.

Sections 417, 418, and 419

These sections, which were added by the committee, are dealt with below under the heading "Special Deliberations".

NEW INSTALLATIONS

The establishment of new installations or the insertion of new types of items in a military construction bill have a particular pertinence in that they show the growth of a program or a change in emphasis. The new installations for each of the military departments are set out below:

Army: None.

Navy:

Naval radio station, Maine.

Naval auxiliary air station, Meridian, Miss.

Naval air station, Lemoore, Calif.

Naval air facility, John H. Towers Field, Annapolis, Md.

Naval air facility, Harvey Point, N. C. (formerly used as a small seaplane base during World War II, now to be used as major base for Seamaster).

Air Force:

Greater Portland, Oreg., area (ADC).

National reactor test station, Idaho Falls, Idaho (R. D. C.).

SPECIAL DELIBERATIONS

It is the consistent view of the committee that it fails to perform its legislative function when it does not, from time to time, give direction and guidance to the military departments in certain broad areas. Opportunity to do this was found in several instances during the consideration of the military construction program for fiscal year 1957. These are dealt with below:

Modular construction

The committee has had representations made to it at various times concerning the desirability of utilizing modular design as a construction device.

Modular measure simply uses a 4-inch unit of measurement in the planning of buildings. A module is merely a dimensional unit that is used repetitively. Manufacturers of building materials are now changing to stock sizes that are multiples of 4 inches. Thus far the most extensive conversion of buildings to modular sizes has been with

concrete block, wood and metal windows, brick, wallboards and insulations, flue linings, glass block, certain finish materials and related products. This conversion has not been extended by all industries or all manufacturers of building materials but certainly the trend is in the right direction. These modular-size materials fit together with greater ease and efficiency when used in a building that has been planned for modular coordination.

This increased construction efficiency means lower building costs. Present experience with modular coordination indicates that it will save the American people millions of dollars per year in the cost of new buildings for industrial, Government, and military use. These savings result from less time wasted in cutting and fitting material at the construction site, less pieces of new materials cut off and thrown away, quicker and simpler preparation of the blueprints, fewer building product sizes to be carried in stock, and greater ease in actual construction.

The modular measure was proposed in 1936 by A. F. Bemis, Boston industrialist, who has been studying ways of reducing the cost of housing. The first American standards on modular measures in building were published in 1945 and the system has been growing at rapid strides ever since. The presently generally accepted module is 4 inches and gives the designer, the building material supplier, and the constructor ample freedom. Modular colonial-type houses, modular gothic churches, modular contemporary schools, hospitals, and office buildings, now exist throughout the country.

The use of modular coordination is endorsed by such organizations as the American Standards Association, American Institute of Architects, Associated General Contractors of America, and is being used extensively by architects and industry throughout the country.

Modular coordination permits structures to be built by conventional construction, on site fabrication, or prefabrication methods.

On the basis of the foregoing, the committee inserted a new section 417 which is designed to encourage, wherever feasible and practicable, modular design. The committee expects that substantial economies can be effected in many of the repetitive-type structures which constitute an important part of military construction. The insertion of this new section will serve as an encouragement to the departments to permit as wide as possible usage of modular design consistent with the many other considerations which are involved in military construction.

Military housing

The committee added section 418 of the bill for the purpose of requiring that family housing to be constructed for military or civilian personnel, under whatever law, be justified to the Armed Services Committees. Subsection (b) of that section places a limitation of 20 years on the period which a mortgage may extend covering housing built for military and civilian personnel of the military departments.

The military departments have embarked upon a large family-housing program to be privately financed, and with mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration. Since the law authorizing this housing was reported out of another committee of the Congress, and since its administration would not be in any way subject to the surveillance of the Armed Services Committees, it was felt that a provision of law such as section 418 was necessary. The

committee is aware of the great need for family housing by all of the military services. Based on this realization, the committee initiated a program of appropriated funds housing 2 years ago. It was intended in the beginning that it would extend over a period of approximately 5 years and entail something in the order of 100,000 family units. After the committee had reported out and the Congress had passed legislation authorizing approximately 27,000 of these appropriated funds units, a new authority was granted by law which permitted the construction of the housing referred to above. It is the view of the committee that it has a direct responsibility for the provision of family housing for military personnel. It appears at the present time that this responsibility cannot be exercised by reason of the fact that housing may now be constructed at or near military installations in the United States, its Territories and possessions without any reference whatsoever to the properly cognizant committees of the Congress. The committee feels that there is no limitation to its responsibility with respect to military matters—whether it be the provision of runways, barracks, equipment, materiel, or family housing.

It is the intention of the committee to give prompt attention to all submissions of the military departments with respect to family housing which, under this section, must be justified to the committee. No delay whatsoever is anticipated and it is the committee's strongly held view that it will permit it to reenter a field so closely associated with morale and well-being and, therefore, so important to the maintenance of a strong defense force.

In addition to the obvious advantages of having the cognizant committee of the Congress keep aware of the progress in the field of providing family housing, there is the important added advantage of supervision of the military service to the end that it not over-program its family housing with the result that the country as a whole might suffer by reason of overemphasis on the program and overbuilding at individual installations. The committee wishes to emphasize most strongly that it is not its intention to invade the province of any other committees of the Congress; its intention, rather, is to place itself in a position where it can exercise the jurisdiction and control which the Constitution places upon it as the agent of Congress on matters military.

Title VIII (Wherry housing)

The history of the so-called Wherry housing program is well-known and needs no repetition here. It was embarked upon when it appeared that it provided the only feasible method for providing much-needed family housing for our military personnel. It served a useful purpose. In the committee's opinion, however, the time has come when this unusually expensive program must be reviewed and action taken which will eliminate costs which are wholly unnecessary.

With the foregoing thoughts in mind, the committee inserted a new section 419 which would permit the purchase by the Government of Wherry housing projects. The savings to be effected are so large that it would be an unreasonable man indeed who would deny the wisdom of embarking upon this program of purchase. Briefly stated, a Wherry owner or sponsor holds a lease for 50 or 75 years from the Government which gives him the right to future income for the period of his lease. When one considers that the housing unit

involved cost less than \$9,000 to construct, and that the average housing allowance is \$90 a month or \$1,080 a year, it is clear that the Government will spend exorbitant sums prior to the time that it will have possession of the house. For example, the Congress will be appropriating housing allowance at the average rate of \$1,080 per year per unit for either 50 or 75 years. For those leases which cover 50 years, the cost to the Government for the \$9,000 unit will be \$54,000. The cost to the Government for the 75-year lease unit will be \$81,000. There are today approximately 82,000 Wherry units. One needs but to multiplu 82,000 times \$54,000 to conclude that prompt and aggressive action of the kind contemplated by this section must be taken.

There is authority today for the acquisition of Wherry housing; however, in view of the relationship between the United States and the Wherry housing sponsor, under which the sponsor owns nothing but merely has the right to future income, the law fails of effectiveness. Under the law, the sponsor would be paid fair market value for his right "to future income". It is obvious that if, in a particular instance, the Wherry sponsor is suffering a substantial vacancy factor, his right to future income is a tenuous asset. An appraisal, therefore, of this right cannot provide him a compensation which is fair and equitable. It is felt that the formula which will be followed under section 419 will permit acquisition of Wherry housing projects on a reasonable basis. It should be clearly understood that section 419 gives no authority to purchase Wherry housing projects except on a wholly voluntary basis. The United States must be willing to purchase and the sponsor must be willing to sell.

The committee wishes to make it abundantly clear that it expects the Department of Defense to actually acquire as many of the Wherry housing projects as is possible, notwithstanding the fact that the military services may not urge their acquisition in any but a few instances for the reason that they concededly do not provide the living area and other niceties which are found in appropriated funds housing, and other similar units. It is the committee's view that the tremendous economies that can be effected must find their achievement in a cooperative attitude toward the purchasing of these projects which will extend from the Secretary of Defense down to the military individual who would occupy the Wherry unit.

In order to have an understanding of the financial mechanics of acquisitions under section 419, the committee has set out below some typical examples of projects which might be acquired under this new section.

The new formula for Wherry acquisition would start with the original actual cost, including a reasonable allowance for builder's profit, as defined in section 227 (c) of the National Housing Act (builder's cost certification), less an allowance for straight-line depreciation over a 50-year period. The depreciated actual cost would be further reduced by the outstanding balance of any mortgage or other indebtedness assumed by the Government.

As an example, consider a project of 100 units completed in April 1952 and acquired in April 1956. An actual original cost of \$9,000 per unit is assumed, together with an original mortgage of \$8,100 per unit.

Actual construction cost.....	\$900, 000
Less depreciation at 2 percent per annum.....	72, 000
	<hr/>
Net depreciated cost.....	828, 000
	<hr/>
Original mortgage total.....	810, 000
Less 4 years amortization.....	52, 569
	<hr/>
Unamortized mortgage balance.....	757, 431
	<hr/>
Purchase price.....	70, 569

Should the project completed in April 1952 be acquired at the end of 8 years, in 1960, the table would appear as follows:

Actual construction cost.....	\$900, 000
Less depreciation at 2 percent per annum.....	144, 000
	<hr/>
Net depreciated cost.....	756, 000
	<hr/>
Original mortgage total.....	810, 000
Less 8 years amortization.....	114, 291
	<hr/>
Unamortized mortgage balance.....	695, 709
	<hr/>
Purchase price.....	60, 291

The actual certified cost would be based on the definition contained in section 227 (c) of the National Housing Act. It is possible that the original FHA estimated replacement cost would have been \$9,000 per unit, but the actual cost as defined in section 227 (c) might only amount to \$8,500 per unit. In that event, the above example for acquisition in 1960 would be changed as follows:

Actual construction cost.....	\$850, 000
Less depreciation at 2 percent per annum.....	136, 000
	<hr/>
Net depreciated cost.....	\$714, 000
	<hr/>
Original mortgage total.....	\$810, 000
Less 8 years amortization.....	114, 291
	<hr/>
Unamortized mortgage balance.....	695, 709
	<hr/>
Purchase price.....	18, 291

The above examples assume that the Government would purchase the owner's equity in the project, and take over the outstanding indebtedness. This would be done simply by acquiring the capital stock in the mortgagor corporation. As in title IV (Capehart) projects, the Government would continue to hold and vote the capital stock in the mortgagor corporation, and make periodic payments against the mortgage for the remainder of its term

The Government might also purchase the project (physical structures) outright from the mortgagor corporation, in which event the purchase price in the first example above would be \$828,000, of which the mortgagee would receive \$757,431, and the mortgagor corporation \$70,569. However, in this type of transaction the mortgagor corporation would remain in possession of certain accumulated, unexpended replacement reserves. Since these reserves represent depreciation of specific equipment items, they should (if left in the possession of the private owner) be credited against the purchase price. Such reserves vary, but in the example they might total \$6,000 per year

for a 100-unit project, or \$24,000 at the end of 4 years. In such event the \$70,569 payable to owner in our first example would be reduced by \$24,000 to \$46,569.

As to Wherry projects in receivership during foreclosure proceedings, the same formula illustrated above would apply, and the total funds would be distributed by the receivers to the various parties in interest. Presumably the former owner would receive the residual payment after the mortgage indebtedness had been satisfied and receivership costs paid. In cases where foreclosure is complete and title to the project is vested in the FHA Commissioner, his investment (debentures plus administrative costs) would be the total amount of payment, since the former owner would no longer have a legal claim.

Appropriated funds housing

H. R. 9893 authorizes the construction of 3,740 family units at a cost of \$79,814,000. 1,794 units are to be constructed within the United States and 1,946, outside the United States.

The Army receives authority for 200 units of which 100 will be constructed at Fort Lewis, Wash., and 100 at Schofield Barracks, T. H.

The Navy receives authority for the construction of 396 units of which 114 will be at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, 65 at Port Lyautey, French Morocco, and 217 at various overseas classified locations.

The Air Force will be authorized to construct 3,144 units as follows:

Geiger Field, Wash.....	90
Glasgow Air Force Base, Mont.....	100
Otis Air Force Base, Mass.....	200
Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Mich.....	50
Wilkins Air Force Station, Ohio.....	5
Indian Springs Air Force Base, Nev.....	25
Sacramento Peak Observatory, N. Mex.....	6
Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr.....	5
A. C. and W. system, various locations.....	1, 213
Outside the United States.....	1, 450

SAGE

The special deliberation given to this item is dealt with previously in connection with title III (Air Force).

Permanent military installations

This special deliberation is dealt with previously in title I (Army).

Land acquisition

The development of new and more powerful weapons, and the development of jet aircraft has made some military installations partially obsolete for the purposes which they must serve. For these, and other similar reasons, additional land is required at a number of the existing installations, and land also, of course, will be required for the new ones. It is only after the closest scrutiny that the committee approved authorizations for any additional land acquisition. It might be said also, that it is only with reluctance that the committee recommends these acquisitions to the House—a reluctance, however that is tempered by the realization that the land is actually required and that our defense would seriously suffer were its approval withheld.

Title VI of Public Law 155, 82d Congress, provides the committee with an additional opportunity to consider a land proposal by the military departments and, without clearance with the committee and the Senate Armed Services Committee, the authority granted in a

public-works law cannot be exercised where the acquisition involves an expenditure in excess of \$25,000, or otherwise falls within the provisions of title VI.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the committee continues to feel a very real concern about the magnitude of the land acquisitions by the military departments. For example, there is set out below a summary of the land programs of the three military departments for the last several years together with another summary showing the lands actually acquired in recent years.

[Dollars in thousands]

Service	Fiscal year 1954		Fiscal year 1955		Fiscal year 1956		Fiscal year 1957	
	Acreage	Cost	Acreage	Cost	Acreage	Cost	Acreage	Cost
Army.....	715,481	\$10,965	18,448	\$10,732	116,999	\$37,173	27,933	\$1,217
Navy.....	3,173	552	908,608	3,647	167,180	32,430	713,178	247,360
Air Force.....	24,585	10,424	70,083	16,489	47,421	10,506	52,988	24,595
Total.....	743,239	21,941	997,139	30,868	331,600	80,109	749,099	73,172

¹ This acreage figure includes 543,752 acres of public domain and 285,598 acres of national park lands.

² Includes cost of outstanding interests in 3,300,261 acres of public domain.

Lands acquired

[Dollars in thousands]

Service	Fiscal year 1954		Fiscal year 1955		Fiscal year 1956 (1st quarter)	
	Acreage	Cost	Acreage	Cost	Acreage	Cost
Army.....	88,352	\$5,076	25,612	\$5,784	22,363	\$1,121
Navy.....	8,541	1,786	5,144	1,020	3,082	697
Air Force.....	53,121	16,995	84,099	11,110	10,776	2,423
Total.....	150,014	23,857	114,846	17,914	36,221	4,241

It will be noted that the program involves substantial areas of the public domain and other federally controlled lands. It is entirely understandable that miners, ranchers, hunters, and naturalists are concerned with respect to their respective interests within these areas, for it is not unusual that some or all of the activities of these individuals must be prohibited entirely or seriously curtailed, depending upon the use to which the public domain lands are to be put. The public domain of the United States constitutes a great national asset and one which should be utilized for military purposes only upon a clear showing that such is required in the national defense. The committee joins with those who urge a most careful study of all lands proposed for withdrawal from the public domain, and joins also with those who urge that all feasible activities relating to mining, ranching, hunting, and natural studies be permitted to continue to the maximum extent even though the areas may be used for military purposes.

It has been frequently recommended that aerial gunnery practice be carried on over offshore areas and, indeed, there are such ranges in existence today. The committee this year and in the past has urged that overwater areas be utilized and has queried witnesses as to why further use of these areas was not made. The committee has become

convinced that the expansive offshore areas do not provide the ready solution that would be hoped. The internationality of waters beyond the 3-mile limit prevents the United States from declaring areas prohibited to surface craft. Hence the onus is on a firing pilot to make sure that no surface vessels are within range of his guns. The thousands of commercial and fishing vessels which ply the east and west coasts of the United States constantly interrupt attempts to conduct firing runs over these waters. From high altitudes only the larger vessels can be seen and any pilot would be understandably reluctant to fire blindly over an area known to abound with small fishing boats. Frequently, also, low stratus clouds or fog prevent visual inspection of the surface. It is not the intention of the committee, however, to suggest that study in this field not be continued. The committee feels that wherever it is possible to utilize offshore areas for gunnery and bombing practice, such should be done.

Ordnance depots and magazines

The various conflicting interests involved in the location of ordnance depots and magazines was brought most forcibly to the attention of the committee in connection with the study which it has made of the naval magazine at Port Chicago. Again, this year the committee's attention was directed to this perplexing problem in connection with the San Jacinto Ordnance Depot in Houston, Tex. Many of these storage and outloading facilities were established as a consequence of urgent needs brought on by war. Sites were selected on the basis of immediacy of need and sometimes without regard to the ultimate problems which would arise because of their location. It is understandable that the problems of the moment, that is, the quick movement of ammunition, bombs, etc., to our forces was paramount. Today it is apparent that the whole subject of the location of these storage and outloading areas must be restudied. In some instances, these facilities were established in areas that were already reasonably developed or obviously susceptible to rapid development. In other instances, the facility may have been well located at the time of its original selection but the expansion of the country, and particularly the industrial expansion, has placed ammunition storage too close to industrial or habitation areas. It was with these thoughts in mind that the committee inserted a new section 105 which requires the Secretary of the Army to make a study for the purpose of determining an appropriate site for the relocation of the San Jacinto Ordnance Depot, Houston, Tex., and inserted section 202 whereby the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to make similar studies in connection with certain installations which include the naval magazine at Port Chicago, Calif. It is hoped that the typical studies which will be made under the above mentioned sections of the bill will provide the committee, the Congress, and the Department of Defense with guides for future studies of a similar nature in order that (1) the facilities may be relocated where necessary, or (2) sufficient lands surrounding them acquired in order to render their utilization safe.

OTHER CHANGES IN BILL AS PRESENTED

During the consideration of the bill there were, of course; many changes in addition to those which have been mentioned in various

parts of this report. They are too numerous to be included in this report, and it suffices to say that there were in the order of 75 amendments to the original bill. Some of them were recommended by the Departments, while others were expressions of the committee's views.

The bill as originally presented totaled, in round numbers, \$2,174 million. The bill as reported out of committee totals some \$2,156 million. This represents a decrease of \$18 million. In the process, the committee eliminated items in the amount of \$32 million and added items in the amount of \$14 million.

Fiscal data

Enactment into law of this proposed legislation will involve the expenditure of \$2,156,730,000 of Federal funds.

Departmental data

This measure is a part of the legislative program of the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1957 and has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget as is evidenced by the letter dated January 19, 1956, from Mr. Richard A. Buddeke, Director, Legislative Programs, Department of Defense, which is set out below and made a part of this report.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington 25, D. C., January 19, 1956.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation "To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes."

This proposed legislation is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1956, and the Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to its presentation to the Congress and that its enactment would be in accord with the program of the President. The Department of Defense recommends that it be enacted.

This proposed legislation would authorize the construction of additional military public works that are urgently needed by the Department of Defense at this time, and would provide additional authority to cover deficiencies in prior construction authorizations. The appropriation of money required for construction is provided for in the budget of the United States Government for the fiscal year 1957.

This proposal would authorize new construction totaling \$2,012,283,000 of which \$305,670,000 is for the Department of the Army, \$418,728,000 is for the Department of the Navy, \$1,137,585,000 is for the Department of the Air Force, \$150 million is for additional family housing in foreign countries to be financed through the sale of agricultural commodities, and \$300,000 is for housing for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and personnel attached to his staff. This proposal would also provide additional monetary authority in title I of \$350,000, title II of \$1,050,000 and in title III of \$131,759,000, for projects previously authorized. The total in this proposed legislation of the new authorization and the correction of deficiencies in prior authorizations is \$2,145,442,000.

This proposal would also repeal all authorizations, with certain exceptions, for military public works that are contained in laws enacted after September 30, 1951, but prior to July 15, 1952. This repeal will continue in effect the policy established in connection with the last military Public Works Authorization Act (Public Law 161, 84th Cong.) of repealing long-standing authority for military public works items that has not been exercised by the military departments. It is believed that the continuation of this policy will result in a construction program which will reflect the current needs of the Department of Defense more accurately than it has in prior years.

Sincerely,

(Signed) RICHARD A. BUDDEKE,
Director, Legislative Programs.

34 AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

Summary of military public works bill, fiscal year 1957, continental United States

Alabama-----	\$14, 730, 000
Army:	
Fort McClellan-----	397, 000
Fort Rucker-----	7, 300, 000
Redstone Arsenal-----	5, 259, 000
Air Force:	
Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile-----	1, 541, 000
Craig Air Force Base, Selma-----	18, 000
Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery-----	215, 000
Arizona-----	21, 673, 000
Army:	
Fort Huachuca-----	6, 856, 000
Yuma Test Station-----	1, 520, 000
Air Force:	
Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson-----	503, 000
Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix-----	2, 902, 000
Williams Air Force Base, Chandler-----	6, 347, 000
Yuma County Airport, Yuma-----	3, 545, 000
Arkansas-----	2, 461, 000
Air Force:	
Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville-----	933, 000
Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock-----	1, 528, 000
California-----	154, 907, 000
Army:	
Sharpe General Depot-----	655, 000
Fort Ord-----	223, 000
United States Disciplinary Barracks-----	197, 000
Jet Propulsion Laboratory-----	143, 000
Navy:	
Naval Air Station, Alameda-----	2, 675, 000
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow-----	3, 436, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Brown Field-----	778, 000
Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado-----	5, 660, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, El Centro-----	831, 000
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro-----	6, 863, 000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Fallbrook-----	1, 584, 000
Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake-----	6, 028, 000
Naval Air Station, Miramar-----	8, 835, 000
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field-----	89, 000
Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station, Mojave-----	12, 556, 000
Naval Supply Center, Oakland-----	50, 000
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton-----	3, 429, 000
Naval Air Station, Lemoore-----	10, 089, 000
Naval Air Missile Test Center, Point Mugu-----	1, 682, 000
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme-----	2, 581, 000
Naval Air Station, San Diego-----	13, 072, 000
Naval Shipyard, San Francisco-----	1, 300, 000
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego-----	1, 679, 000
Marine Corps Training Center, Twenty-nine Palms-----	1, 165, 000
Naval Ammunition and Net Depot, Seal Beach-----	2, 176, 000
Naval Shipyard, Long Beach-----	5, 984, 000
Naval Station, Long Beach-----	2, 256, 000
Marine Corps Cold Weather Battalion, Bridgeport-----	294, 000
Naval Communications Station-----	2, 029, 000

Summary of military public works bill, fiscal year 1957, continental United States—Con.

California—Continued

Air Force:	
Beale Air Force Base, Marysville.....	\$9, 563, 000
Castle Air Force Base, Merced.....	2, 179, 000
Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc.....	5, 488, 000
George Air Force Base, Victorville.....	3, 144, 000
Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael.....	2, 966, 000
March Air Force Base, Riverside.....	5, 156, 000
Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento.....	21, 650, 000
McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento.....	1, 424, 000
Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino.....	1, 572, 000
Oxnard Air Force Base, Oxnard.....	2, 392, 000
Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield.....	923, 000
Parks Air Force Base, Pleasanton.....	111, 000
	<hr/>
Colorado.....	7, 324, 000
	<hr/>
Army:	
Fort Carson.....	3, 253, 000
Pueblo Ordnance Depot.....	2, 142, 000
Air Force:	
Lowry Air Force Base, Denver.....	1, 587, 000
Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs.....	342, 000
	<hr/>
Connecticut.....	22, 749, 000
	<hr/>
Navy: Naval Underwater Sound Laboratory, New London...	304, 000
Air Force: Hartford Research Facility.....	22, 445, 000
	<hr/>
Delaware.....	9, 379, 000
	<hr/>
Air Force:	
Dover Air Force Base, Dover.....	3, 195, 000
New Castle County Municipal Airport, Wilmington.....	6, 184, 000
	<hr/>
Florida.....	72, 533, 000
	<hr/>
Navy:	
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field.....	4, 052, 000
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville.....	2, 380, 000
Naval Air Station, Key West.....	170, 000
Naval Mine Defense Laboratory, Panama City.....	84, 000
Naval Air Station, Pensacola.....	347, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Sanford.....	6, 926, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Field, Whiting Field.....	13, 000
Naval Industrial Reserve Shipyard, Tampa.....	200, 000
Naval Station, Key West.....	927, 000
Air Force:	
Buckingham Weapons Center, Fort Myers.....	13, 168, 000
Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso.....	21, 094, 000
Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead.....	1, 694, 000
MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa.....	3, 262, 000
Palm Beach Air Force Base, Palm Beach.....	1, 545, 000
Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa.....	15, 169, 000
Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando.....	786, 000
Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City.....	716, 000
	<hr/>

36 AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

Summary of military public works bill, fiscal year 1957, continental United States—Con.

Georgia	\$16, 582, 000
Army:	
Fort Benning	422, 000
Atlanta General Depot	832, 000
Navy:	
Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany	1, 742, 000
Naval Air Station, Glyneo	4, 003, 000
Air Force:	
Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta	345, 000
Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah	1, 131, 000
Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta	1, 848, 000
Robins Air Force Base, Macon	5, 478, 000
Turner Air Force Base, Albany	781, 000
Idaho	13, 479, 000
Air Force:	
Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home	2, 064, 000
National Reactor Test Station, Idaho Falls	11, 415, 000
Illinois	24, 439, 000
Navy:	
Naval Hospital, Great Lakes	12, 730, 000
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes	8, 413, 000
Air Force: Scott Air Force Base, Belleville	3, 296, 000
Indiana	2, 309, 000
Army: Fort Benjamin Harrison	140, 000
Air Force: Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru	2, 169, 000
Iowa	2, 288, 000
Air Force: Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City	2, 288, 000
Kansas	8, 160, 000
Army:	
Fort Leavenworth	1, 092, 000
Fort Riley	1, 519, 000
Air Force:	
Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka	1, 271, 000
McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita	396, 000
Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina	3, 882, 000
Kentucky	2, 177, 000
Army: Fort Knox	1, 698, 000
Air Force: Campbell Air Force Base, Hopkinsville	479, 000
Louisiana	6, 814, 000
Navy: Naval Station, New Orleans	226, 000
Air Force:	
England Air Force Base, Alexandria	2, 919, 000
Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport	2, 117, 000
Lake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles	1, 552, 000

AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENTS 37

Summary of military public works bill, fiscal year 1957, continental United States—Con.

Maine.....	\$24, 988, 000
Navy:	
Naval Air Station, Brunswick.....	3, 738, 000
Naval Radio Station.....	2, 450, 000
Naval Radio Station, Winter Harbor.....	83, 000
Air Force:	
Dow Air Force Base, Bangor.....	7, 665, 000
Loring Air Force Base, Limestone.....	2, 522, 000
Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle.....	8, 057, 000
Searsport Fuel Storage Station, Searsport.....	473, 000
<hr/>	
Maryland.....	36, 171, 000
Army:	
Fort George G. Meade.....	5, 885, 000
Aberdeen Proving Ground.....	147, 000
Army Chemical Center.....	889, 000
Camp Detrick.....	913, 000
Navy:	
Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River.....	475, 000
Naval Academy, Annapolis.....	7, 469, 000
Naval Air Facility, Annapolis Area.....	4, 000, 000
Naval Training Center, Bainbridge.....	6, 569, 000
Naval Radio Station, Cheltenham.....	2, 489, 000
Air Force: Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs.....	7, 335, 000
<hr/>	
Massachusetts.....	36, 458, 000
Army: Fort Devens.....	
	302, 000
Navy:	
Naval Shipyard, Boston.....	7, 332, 000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Hingham.....	993, 000
Air Force:	
Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford.....	6, 939, 000
Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth.....	11, 577, 000
Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls.....	9, 315, 000
<hr/>	
Michigan.....	15, 885, 000
Air Force:	
Kinross Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie.....	2, 156, 000
K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette.....	5, 051, 000
Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens.....	2, 494, 000
Manistee Air Force Base, Manistee.....	2, 906, 000
Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda.....	3, 278, 000
<hr/>	
Minnesota.....	3, 878, 000
Air Force:	
Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth.....	863, 000
Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport.....	3, 015, 000
<hr/>	
Mississippi.....	12, 402, 000
Navy: Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Meridian.....	
	8, 231, 000
Air Force:	
Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus.....	1, 654, 000
Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville.....	2, 483, 000
Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi.....	34, 000
<hr/>	

38 AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

Summary of military public works bill, fiscal year 1957, continental United States—Con.

Missouri.....	\$5, 834, 000
Army: St. Louis Support Center.....	3, 346, 000
Air Force:	
Grandview Air Force Base, Kansas City.....	1, 673, 000
Whiteman Air Force Base, Knobnoster.....	815, 000
Montana.....	3, 706, 000
Air Force:	
Glasgow Site.....	2, 470, 000
Mahnstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls.....	1, 236, 000
Nebraska.....	10, 382, 000
Air Force:	
Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln.....	4, 685, 000
Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha.....	5, 697, 000
New Hampshire.....	718, 000
Navy: Naval Hospital, Portsmouth.....	57, 000
Air Force: Portsmouth Air Force Base, Portsmouth.....	661, 000
New Jersey.....	9, 810, 000
Army: Fort Dix.....	54, 000
Navy:	
Naval Air Station, Atlantic City.....	421, 000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Earle.....	600, 000
Naval Air Station, Lakehurst.....	6, 438, 000
Naval Air Turbine Test Station, Trenton.....	128, 000
Air Force: McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown.....	2, 169, 000
New Mexico.....	21, 500, 000
Army: White Sands Proving Ground.....	693, 000
Air Force:	
Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis.....	4, 505, 000
Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo.....	7, 877, 000
Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque.....	5, 481, 000
Walker Air Force Base, Roswell.....	2, 791, 000
Sacramento Peak Observatory, Sacramento Peak.....	153, 000
Nevada.....	14, 942, 000
Navy: Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Fallon.....	8, 304, 000
Air Force:	
Indian Springs Air Force Base.....	961, 000
Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas.....	3, 456, 000
Stead Air Force Base, Reno.....	2, 221, 000
New York.....	31, 915, 000
Army:	
Fort Totten.....	1, 212, 000
Oswego.....	583, 000
Seneca Ordnance Depot.....	88, 000
Navy: Naval Receiving Station, Brooklyn.....	97, 000
Air Force:	
Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome.....	17, 966, 000
Mitchel Air Force Base, Hempstead.....	205, 000
Niagara Falls Municipal Airport.....	3, 030, 000
Plattsburg Air Force Base, Plattsburg.....	1, 491, 000
Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh.....	1, 802, 000
Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton.....	5, 441, 000

AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENTS 39

Summary of military public works bill, fiscal year 1957, continental United States—Con.

North Carolina-----	\$33, 878, 000
Army:	
Fort Bragg-----	645, 000
Charlotte Armed Forces Induction Station-----	302, 000
Navy:	
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point-----	170, 000
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune-----	5, 092, 000
Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field, Edenton-----	13, 926, 000
Naval Air Facility, Harvey Point-----	6, 000, 000
Air Force:	
Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg-----	1, 106, 000
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro-----	6, 637, 000
	<hr/>
North Dakota-----	23, 214, 000
Air Force:	
Grand Forks Site-----	1, 999, 000
Minot Site-----	21, 215, 000
	<hr/>
Ohio-----	24, 434, 000
Air Force:	
Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus-----	4, 952, 000
Wilkins Air Force Base, Station, Shelby-----	89, 000
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton-----	17, 138, 000
Youngstown Municipal Airport, Youngstown-----	2, 255, 000
	<hr/>
Oklahoma-----	16, 985, 000
Army: Fort Sill-----	4, 173, 000
Air Force:	
Altus Air Force Base, Altus-----	1, 003, 000
Ardmore Air Force Base, Ardmore-----	330, 000
Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Clinton-----	7, 004, 000
Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City-----	3, 498, 000
Vance Air Force Base, Enid-----	977, 000
	<hr/>
Oregon-----	14, 896, 000
Army: Umatilla Ordnance Depot-----	258, 000
Air Force:	
Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath-----	1, 130, 000
Greater Portland Area-----	13, 508, 000
	<hr/>
Pennsylvania-----	6, 636, 000
New Cumberland General Depot-----	631, 000
South Park Military Reservation-----	190, 000
Navy: Naval Air Development Center, Johnsville-----	693, 000
Air Force:	
Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis-----	1, 087, 000
Olmstead Air Force Base, Middletown-----	3, 983, 000
Marietta Air Force Station-----	52, 000
	<hr/>
Rhode Island-----	14, 815, 000
Navy:	
Naval Station, Newport-----	11, 672, 000
Naval Supply Depot, Newport-----	390, 000
Naval Air Station, Quonset Point-----	2, 753, 000
	<hr/>

40 AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

Summary of military public works bill, fiscal year 1957, continental United States—Con.

South Carolina-----	\$38, 968, 000
Army: Columbia Quartermaster Center-----	98, 000
Navy:	
Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station, Beaufort-----	17, 384, 000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston-----	404, 000
Naval Minecraft Base, Charleston-----	7, 902, 000
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island-----	4, 266, 000
Naval Shipyard, Charleston-----	148, 000
Air Force:	
Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston-----	868, 000
Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville-----	2, 428, 000
Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, Myrtle Beach-----	1, 665, 000
Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter-----	3, 805, 000
South Dakota-----	943, 000
Air Force: Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City-----	943, 000
Tennessee-----	4, 148, 000
Navy: Naval Air Station, Memphis-----	511, 000
Air Force:	
McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville-----	2, 054, 000
Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna-----	1, 583, 000
Texas-----	58, 333, 000
Army:	
Fort Hood-----	2, 457, 000
Fort Bliss-----	5, 301, 000
Fort Worth General Depot-----	1, 285, 000
Navy:	
Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, Alice-Orange Grove Area--	2, 242, 000
Naval Station, Orange-----	265, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field-----	2, 247, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville-----	2, 610, 000
Air Force:	
Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene-----	1, 043, 000
Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin-----	531, 000
Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso-----	922, 000
Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio-----	237, 000
Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan-----	1, 288, 000
Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth-----	2, 438, 000
Ellington Air Force Base, Houston-----	63, 000
Foster Air Force Base, Victoria-----	952, 000
Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo-----	8, 804, 000
Gray Air Force Base, Killeen-----	23, 000
James Connally Air Force Base, Waco-----	4, 687, 000
Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio-----	1, 570, 000
Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo-----	225, 000
Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio-----	212, 000
Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman-----	2, 260, 000
Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio-----	133, 000
Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock-----	4, 164, 000
Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls-----	6, 842, 000
Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring-----	90, 000
Edward Gary Air Force Base, San Marcus-----	783, 000
Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio-----	3, 440, 000
Laredo Test Site, Laredo-----	1, 219, 000

AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENTS 41

Summary of military public works bill, fiscal year 1957, continental United States—Con.

Utah.....	\$2, 422, 000
Army: Dugway Proving Ground.....	867, 000
Navy: Naval Supply Depot, Clearfield.....	149, 000
Air Force:	
Hill Air Force Base, Ogden.....	1, 339, 000
Wendover Air Force Base, Wendover.....	67, 000
Vermont.....	4, 211, 000
Air Force: Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Winooski.....	4, 211, 000
Virginia.....	70, 547, 000
Army:	
Fort Eustis.....	1, 231, 000
Fort Belvoir.....	492, 000
Navy:	
Marine Corps Supply Forwarding Annex, Portsmouth.....	91, 000
Navy Auxiliary Air Station, Chincoteague.....	170, 000
Fleet Air Defense Training Center, Dam Neck.....	237, 000
Naval Air Station, Norfolk.....	170, 000
Naval Air Station, Oceana.....	5, 286, 000
Naval Shipyard, Norfolk.....	244, 000
Public Works Center, Norfolk.....	443, 000
Marine Corps Schools, Quantico.....	2, 178, 000
Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown.....	3, 480, 000
Harbor Defense Base, Norfolk.....	300, 000
Naval Station, Norfolk.....	2, 844, 000
Air Force:	
Langley Air Force Base, Hampton.....	2, 613, 000
Vint Hill Farm Station, Warrenton.....	768, 000
Washington.....	18, 684, 000
Army: Fort Lewis.....	3, 022, 000
Navy:	
Naval Supply Depot, Seattle.....	199, 000
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island.....	149, 000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Bangor.....	1, 100, 000
Naval Communication Station, Seattle.....	45, 000
Air Force:	
Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane.....	4, 457, 000
Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake.....	1, 111, 000
McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma.....	1, 514, 000
Paine Air Force Base, Everett.....	4, 127, 000
Geiger Field, Spokane.....	2, 827, 000
Mukilteo Fuel Storage Station, Mukilteo.....	4, 000
Tacoma Fuel Storage Station, Tacoma.....	129, 000
Wisconsin.....	9, 675, 000
Air Force:	
Truax Field, Madison.....	2, 874, 000
Richard Bong Air Force Base, Kansasville.....	6, 801, 000
Wyoming.....	1, 654, 000
Air Force: Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne.....	1, 654, 000

42 AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

Summary of military public works bill, fiscal year 1957, continental United States—Con.

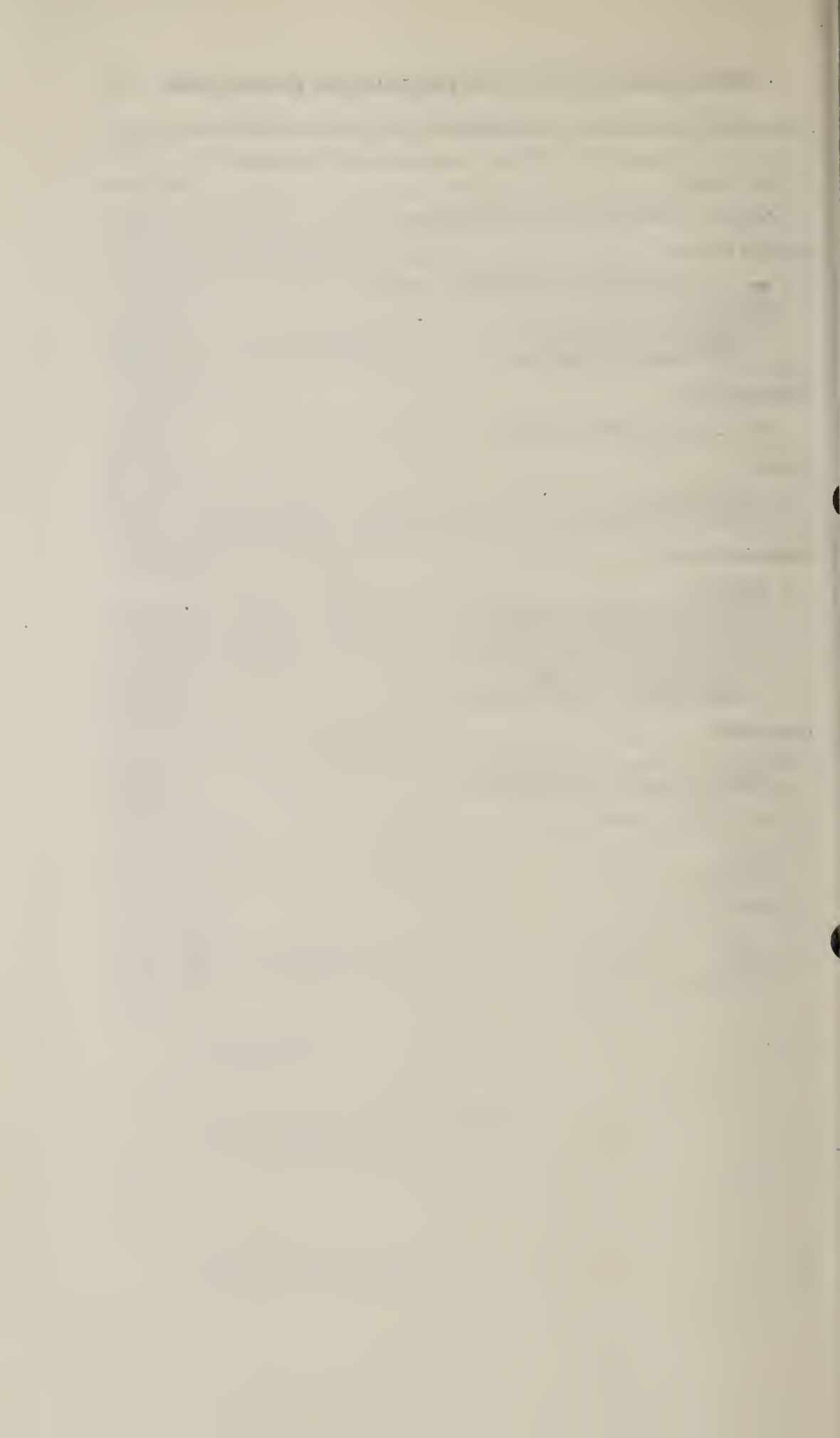
District of Columbia.....	\$9, 928, 000
Army:	
Fort McNair.....	4, 111, 000
Walter Reed Army Medical Center.....	4, 209, 000
Navy: Naval Research Laboratory.....	1, 300, 000
Air Force: Bolling Air Force Base.....	8, 000
Office of the Secretary of Defense: Joint Chiefs of Staffs Housing.....	300, 000
<hr/>	
Various locations (Zone of Interior).....	129, 370, 000
<hr/>	
Army.....	8, 984, 000
Air Force.....	120, 386, 000
<hr/>	
OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES	
Alaska.....	44, 117, 000
Army:	
Fort Richardson.....	2, 333, 000
Ladd Air Force Base.....	1, 688, 000
Whittier.....	2, 849, 000
Wildwood Station (Kenai).....	352, 000
Navy: Naval Station, Adak.....	7, 351, 000
Air Force:	
Eielson Air Force Base.....	14, 984, 000
Elmendorf Air Force Base.....	5, 444, 000
Galena Airfield.....	1, 772, 000
Ladd Air Force Base.....	7, 055, 000
King Salmon Airport.....	289, 000
<hr/>	
Canal Zone.....	3, 270, 000
<hr/>	
Army: Panama Canal Zone.....	1, 060, 000
Navy: Fifteenth Naval District.....	2, 210, 000
<hr/>	
Cuba.....	5, 252, 000
<hr/>	
Navy:	
Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay.....	4, 572, 000
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay.....	680, 000
<hr/>	
French Morocco.....	1, 646, 000
<hr/>	
Navy:	
Naval Air Facility, Port Lyautey.....	1, 401, 000
Naval Ordnance Facility, Port Lyautey.....	245, 000
<hr/>	
Hawaii.....	6, 824, 000
Army:	
Schofield Barracks.....	2, 668, 000
Helemano.....	136, 000
Alimann Military Reservation.....	143, 000
Navy:	
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay.....	1, 045, 000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu.....	971, 000
Naval Air Station, Oahu.....	870, 000
Air Force: Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu.....	991, 000
<hr/>	
Japan.....	3, 906, 000
<hr/>	
Navy:	
Naval Air Facility, Iwakuni.....	1, 704, 000
Naval Air Station, Atsugi.....	1, 961, 000
Naval Ordnance Facility, Yokosuka.....	241, 000
<hr/>	

AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENTS 43

Summary of military public works bill, fiscal year 1957, continental United States—Con.

OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—continued

Johnston Island	\$724, 000
Air Force: Johnston Island Air Force Base	724, 000
Mariana Islands	24, 445, 000
Navy: Naval Communication Station, Guam	222, 000
Air Force:	
Andersen Air Force Base	23, 980, 000
Harmon Air Force Base	14, 000
Northwest Air Force Base	229, 000
Newfoundland	1, 599, 000
Navy: Naval Station, Argentina	1, 599, 000
Okinawa	615, 000
Army: Okinawa	540, 000
Navy: Naval Communication Unit, Futema	75, 000
Philippine Islands	32, 008, 000
Navy:	
Naval Air Facility, Cubi Point	2, 264, 000
Naval Ship Repair Facility, Subic Bay	1, 637, 000
Naval Communication Facility	4, 320, 000
Naval Air Station, Sangley Point	3, 811, 000
Naval Base, Subic Bay	9, 378, 000
Naval Supply Depot, Subic Bay	11, 598, 000
Puerto Rico	5, 993, 000
Navy: Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads	4, 470, 000
Air Force: Ramey Air Force Base	1, 523, 000
Various locations (overseas)	273, 823, 000
Army	17, 994, 000
Air Force	255, 829, 000
Classified locations	394, 780, 000
Army	188, 783, 000
Navy	42, 997, 000
Air Force	163, 000, 000



Union Calendar No. 665

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9893

[Report No. 1890]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 12, 1956

Mr. VINSON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

MARCH 15, 1956

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I

4 SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or
5 develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, con-
6 structing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent
7 or temporary public works, including site preparation,
8 appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following
9 projects:

1 INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

2 TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITIES

3 (Ordnance Corps)

4 Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: Training and
5 storage facilities, \$147,000.

6 Jet propulsion laboratory (California Institute of Tech-
7 nology), California: Research and development facility,
8 \$143,000.

9 Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colorado: Maintenance facility,
10 \$2,142,000.

11 Seneca Ordnance Depot, New York: Utilities, \$88,000.

12 Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Oregon: Storage facilities,
13 \$258,000.

14 Redstone Arsenal, Alabama: Maintenance facilities,
15 training facilities, and utilities, \$5,259,000.

16 White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico: Utilities,
17 \$693,000.

18 (Quartermaster Corps)

19 Atlanta General Depot, Georgia: Operational facilities
20 and maintenance facilities, \$832,000.

21 Columbia Quartermaster Center, South Carolina: Ad-
22 ministrative facility, \$98,000.

23 Fort Worth General Depot, Texas: Operational facil-
24 ities, maintenance facilities, land acquisition, and utilities,
25 \$1,285,000.

1 New Cumberland General Depot, Pennsylvania: Maintenance
2 nance facilities, \$631,000.

3 Sharpe General Depot, California: Maintenance facilities,
4 ties, \$655,000.

5 (Chemical Corps)

6 Army Chemical Center, Maryland: Troop housing, community
7 facility, and operational facility, \$889,000.

8 Camp Detrick, Maryland: Storage facilities and utilities,
9 \$913,000.

10 Dugway Proving Ground, Utah: Research and development
11 facilities and utilities, \$867,000.

12 (Signal Corps)

13 Fort Huachuca, Arizona: Troop housing, maintenance
14 facilities, storage facilities, administrative facility, and utilities
15 \$6,856,000.

16 (Corps of Engineers)

17 Fort Belvoir, Virginia: Storage facility, training facility,
18 operational facilities, maintenance facilities, research and
19 development facilities, and utilities, \$492,000.

20 (Transportation Corps)

21 Fort Eustis, Virginia: Operational facility, maintenance
22 facility, and utilities, \$1,231,000.

23 (Medical Corps)

24 Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Colum-

1 bia: Research and development facility and community
2 facility, \$4,209,000.

3 FIELD FORCES FACILITIES

4 (First Army Area)

5 Fort Devens (Camp Wellfleet), Massachusetts: Land
6 acquisition, \$302,000.

7 Fort Dix, New Jersey: Training facility, \$54,000.

8 Oswego, New York: Training facilities and land acqui-
9 sition, \$583,000.

10 Fort Totten, New York: Troop Housing, storage facili-
11 ties, and utilities, \$1,212,000.

12 (Second Army Area)

13 Fort Knox, Kentucky: Maintenance facilities, and com-
14 munity facilities, \$1,698,000.

15 Fort George G. Meade, Maryland: Operational facilities,
16 maintenance facilities, medical facility, troop housing, and
17 utilities, \$5,885,000.

18 South Park Military Reservation, Pennsylvania: Admin-
19 istrative facility, storage facilities, and utilities, \$190,000.

20 (Third Army Area)

21 Fort Benning, Georgia: Administrative facilities, main-
22 tenance facilities, communications facilities, and community
23 facilities, \$422,000.

24 Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Administrative facilities,
25 operational facility, and utilities, \$645,000.

1 Charlotte Armed Forces Induction Station, North Caro-
2 lina: Administrative facility, \$302,000.

3 Fort McClellan, Alabama: Troop housing, training
4 facility, and community facility, \$397,000.

5 Fort Rucker, Alabama: Operational facilities, mainte-
6 nance facilities, training facilities, storage facilities, admin-
7 istrative facilities, trailer site facilities, land acquisition, and
8 utilities, \$7,300,000.

9 (Fourth Army Area)

10 Fort Bliss, Texas: Training facilities, maintenance facili-
11 ties, administrative facilities, troop housing, community facili-
12 ties, and utilities, \$5,301,000.

13 Fort Hood, Texas: Community facilities, maintenance
14 facilities, and storage facilities, \$2,457,000.

15 Fort Sill, Oklahoma: Training facilities, \$4,173,000.

16 (Fifth Army Area)

17 Fort Carson, Colorado: Storage facilities, administrative
18 facilities, troop housing, training facilities, and land acquisi-
19 tion, \$3,253,000.

20 Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana: Troop housing
21 \$140,000.

22 Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Communications facilities
23 and troop housing, \$1,092,000.

24 Fort Riley, Kansas: Administrative facilities, commu-
25 nity facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$1,519,000.

1 Saint Louis Support Center, Missouri: Administrative
2 facility, \$3,346,000.

3 (Sixth Army Area)

4 Fort Lewis, Washington: Community facilities, train-
5 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, family housing, and util-
6 ities, \$3,022,000.

7 Fort Ord, California: Maintenance facility and commu-
8 nity facility, \$223,000.

9 United States disciplinary barracks, California: Com-
10 munity facility, \$197,000.

11 Yuma Test Station, Arizona: Troop housing, research
12 and development facility, and storage facility, \$1,520,000.

13 (Military District of Washington)

14 Fort McNair, D. C.: Academic facilities, \$4,111,000.

15 (Armed Forces Special Weapons Project)

16 Various installations: Utilities, \$478,000.

17 (Tactical Site Support Facilities)

18 Various locations: Administrative facilities, maintenance
19 facilities, storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,506,000.

20 OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

21 (Alaskan Area)

22 Ladd Air Force Base; Troop housing and maintenance
23 facilities, \$1,688,000.

24 Fort Richardson; Storage facilities, \$2,333,000.

1 Whittier: Storage facilities and training facilities, \$2,-
2 849,000.

3 Wildwood Station (Kenai) : Storage facility, \$352,000.
4 (Far East Command Area)

5 Okinawa: Storage facilities, operational facilities, and
6 maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$540,-
7 000.

8 (Pacific Command Area)

9 Alimanu Military Reservation, Hawaii: Land acquisi-
10 tion, \$143,000.

11 Helemano, Hawai: Community facility, land acquisi-
12 tion and utilities, \$136,000.

13 Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Family housing and land
14 acquisition, \$2,668,000.

15 (Caribbean Command Area)

16 Panama Canal Zone: Sewage disposal system for Army,
17 Navy and Air Force facilities, \$1,060,000.

18 (United States Army, Europe)

19 Various locations: Operational facilities, maintenance
20 facilities, community facilities, storage facilities, training
21 facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, troop
22 housing, and utilities, \$17,994,000.

23 SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or
24 develop classified military installations and facilities by ac-
25 quiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing

1 permanent or temporary public works, including land acqui-
2 sition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equip-
3 ment, in a total amount of \$188,783,000.

4 SEC. 103. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress,
5 is amended with respect to Fort Jay, New York, under the
6 heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheadings
7 "FIELD FORCES FACILITIES (First Army Area)" in sec-
8 tion 101, by striking out "\$731,000" and inserting in place
9 thereof "\$1,081,000", and in clause (1) of section 502,
10 by striking out "\$224,927,000" and "\$533,904,000"
11 and inserting in place thereof "\$225,277,000" and
12 "\$534,254,000", respectively.

13 (b) So much of section 401 of Public Law 534, Eighty-
14 third Congress, as reads "Adak Station, Alaska: Opera-
15 tional Facilities (including troop housing), \$70,000" is
16 amended to read "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational facil-
17 ities (including troop housing), \$180,000" and clause (4)
18 of section 502 thereof, is amended by striking the figure
19 "\$462,600" and inserting in place thereof "\$572,600".

20 SEC. 104. The following named installations are hereby
21 declared as permanent military installations: Camp Gordon,
22 Georgia; Fort Jackson, South Carolina; Camp Stewart,
23 Georgia; Camp Chaffee, Arkansas; Fort Leonard Wood,
24 Missouri.

25 SEC. 105. The Secretary of the Army shall make all

1 necessary studies, by contract or otherwise, to determine
2 an appropriate site for the relocation of the San Jacinto
3 Ordnance Depot, Texas; such studies to be completed by
4 31 January 1957. Expenditure of \$25,000 out of appro-
5 priations available to the Department of the Army is author-
6 ized for such studies.

7 TITLE II

8 SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or
9 develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, con-
10 structing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent
11 or temporary public works, including site preparation, appur-
12 tenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

13 INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

14 SHIPYARD FACILITIES

15 Naval shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts: Replacement of
16 pier, and plans and specifications for drydock facilities,
17 \$7,332,000.

18 Naval shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina: Dredging
19 equipment, \$148,000.

20 Naval minecraft base, Charleston, South Carolina: Op-
21 erational facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities,
22 maintenance facilities, storage facilities, community facilities,
23 security facilities, and utilities, \$7,902,000.

24 Naval shipyard, Long Beach, California: Facilities for

1 remedying effects of ground subsidence and waterfront
2 facilities, \$5,984,000.

3 Navy underwater sound laboratory, New London, Con-
4 necticut: Research and development facilities and land
5 acquisition, \$304,000.

6 Harbor defense base, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel
7 facilities, \$300,000.

8 Naval shipyard, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities and land
9 acquisition, \$244,000.

10 Navy mine defense laboratory, Panama City, Florida:
11 Medical facilities, \$84,000.

12 Naval shipyard, San Francisco, California: Plans and
13 specifications for drydock facilities, \$1,300,000.

14 Naval industrial reserve shipyard, Tampa, Florida:
15 Land acquisition, \$200,000.

16 **FLEET BASE FACILITIES**

17 Naval station, Key West, Florida: Utilities, \$927,000.

18 Naval station, Long Beach, California: Waterfront
19 facilities, \$2,256,000.

20 Naval station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Utilities,
21 \$226,000.

22 Naval station, Newport, Rhode Island; Waterfront
23 facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities and utili-
24 ties, \$11,672,000.

1 Naval station, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel facilities,
2 \$2,844,000.

3 Naval station, Orange, Texas: Flood-protection facilities,
4 including land acquisition, \$265,000.

5 AVIATION FACILITIES

6 (Naval Air Training Stations)

7 Naval auxiliary landing field, Alice-Orange Grove,
8 Texas: Airfield pavements, \$2,242,000.

9 Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Texas: Per-
10 sonnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities,
11 station and aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, \$2,-
12 247,000.

13 Naval air station, Glynco, Georgia: Airfield pavements,
14 personnel facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training
15 facilities, fuel pipeline and storage facilities, and land ac-
16 quisition, \$4,003,000.

17 Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Texas: Person-
18 nel facilities, training facilities, aircraft maintenance facil-
19 ities, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,610,000.

20 Naval air station, Memphis, Tennessee: Fuel storage fa-
21 cilities, and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$511,000.

22 Naval auxiliary air station, Meridian, Mississippi: Site
23 preparation, utilities, plans and specifications for jet aircraft
24 training facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,231,000.

1 Naval air station, Pensacola, Florida: Community facili-
2 ties and plans and specifications for waterfront facilities,
3 \$347,000.

4 Naval auxiliary air station, Whiting Field, Florida:
5 Land acquisition, \$13,000.

6 (Fleet Support Air Stations)

7 Naval air station, Alameda, California: Aircraft mainte-
8 nance facilities, \$2,675,000.

9 Naval air station, Atlantic City, New Jersey: Naviga-
10 tional aids and land acquisition, \$421,000.

11 Naval auxiliary air station, Brown Field, California:
12 Personnel facilities and utilities, \$778,000.

13 Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine: Personnel facilities,
14 airfield pavements, station maintenance facilities, community
15 facilities, and storage facilities, \$3,738,000.

16 Naval air station, Cecil Field, Florida: Aircraft mainte-
17 nance facilities, personnel facilities, storage facilities, opera-
18 tional facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and
19 utilities, \$4,052,000.

20 Naval air station, Chincoteague, Virginia: Aircraft
21 maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

22 Naval auxiliary air station, Edenton, North Carolina:
23 Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, airfield pave-
24 ments, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, admin-

1 istrative facilities, personnel facilities, communications facili-
2 ties, community facilities, and utilities, \$13,926,000.

3 Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, California:
4 Aircraft maintenance facilities, and land acquisition includ-
5 ing not to exceed \$660,000 to be paid to Imperial County,
6 California to partially defray the County's cost in relocating
7 the Niland-Blythe Road, \$831,000.

8 Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nevada: Training
9 facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities,
10 and land acquisition, \$8,304,000.

11 Naval air facility, Harvey Point, North Carolina: Air-
12 field pavements, waterfront facilities, fuel storage and dis-
13 pensing facilities, navigational aids, aircraft, and station
14 maintenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition,
15 \$6,000,000.

16 Naval air station, Jacksonville, Florida: Navigational
17 aids, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,380,000.

18 Naval air station, Key West, Florida: Aircraft mainte-
19 nance facilities, \$170,000.

20 Naval air station, Lemoore, California: Plans and specifi-
21 cations for development of master jet aircraft facilities, and
22 land acquisition, \$10,089,000.

23 Naval air station, Miramar, California: Personnel facili-
24 ties, operational facilities, training facilities, ordnance facili-

1 ties, land acquisition, and obstruction removal for flight
2 clearance, \$8,835,000.

3 Naval air station, Moffett Field, California: Land acqui-
4 sition, \$89,000.

5 Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft mainte-
6 nance facilities, \$170,000.

7 Naval air station, North Island, San Diego, California:
8 Airfield pavements, ordnance and ammunition storage facili-
9 ties, aircraft maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, op-
10 erational facilities, navigational aids, and land acquisition,
11 \$13,072,000.

12 Naval air station, Oceana, Virginia: Aircraft mainte-
13 nance facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities,
14 community facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities,
15 open storage facilities, security facilities, utilities, and reloca-
16 tion of Coast Guard facilities, \$5,286,000.

17 Naval air station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island:
18 Aircraft maintenance facilities, and navigational aids,
19 \$2,753,000.

20 Naval auxiliary air station, Sanford, Florida: Aircraft
21 maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities,
22 and utilities, \$6,926,000.

23 Naval air station, Whidbey Island, Washington: Utili-
24 ties, \$149,000.

1 (Marine Corps Air Stations)

2 Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, South Caro-
3 lina: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, administra-
4 tive facilities, medical facilities, personnel facilities, training
5 facilities, operational facilities, covered and cold storage
6 facilities, community facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, and
7 utilities, \$17,384,000.

8 Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, North Carolina:
9 Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

10 Marine Corps air station, El Toro, California: Aircraft
11 maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, airfield pave-
12 ments, storage facilities, ammunition storage facilities, medi-
13 cal facilities, training facilities, personnel facilities, opera-
14 tional facilities, and utilities, \$6,863,000.

15 Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, California:
16 Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel
17 facilities, training facilities, community facilities, fuel storage
18 and dispensing facilities, land acquisition, and utilities,
19 \$12,556,000.

20 (Special Purpose Air Stations)

21 *Naval air facility, John H. Towers Field, Annapolis;*
22 *Maryland: Land acquisition, and plans for specifications for*
23 *aviation facilities, \$4,000,000.*

24 Naval air development center, Johnsville, Pennsylvania:
25 Plans and specifications for research and development facil-
26 ities, \$693,000.

1 Naval air station, Lakehurst, New Jersey: Research
2 and development facilities and equipment maintenance facil-
3 ities, \$6,438,000.

4 Naval air station, Patuxent River, Maryland: Aircraft
5 maintenance facilities and research and development facilities,
6 \$475,000.

7 Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, California:
8 Waterfront facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, aircraft main-
9 tenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,682,000.

10 Naval air turbine test station, Trenton, New Jersey:
11 Research and development facilities, \$128,000.

12 SUPPLY FACILITIES

13 Naval supply depot, Clearfield, Utah: Utilities,
14 \$149,000.

15 Naval supply depot, Newport, Rhode Island: Storage
16 facilities, \$390,000.

17 Naval supply center, Oakland, California: Utilities,
18 \$50,000.

19 Naval supply depot, Seattle, Washington: Replacement
20 of seawall, \$199,000.

21 MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

22 Marine Corps supply center, Albany, Georgia: Storage
23 facilities, personnel facilities, maintenance facilities, commu-
24 nity facilities, and utilities, \$1,742,000.

25 Marine Corps supply center, Barstow, California:
26 Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, personnel fa-

1 cilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities,
2 \$3,436,000.

3 Marine Corps base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina:
4 Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, training facili-
5 ties, community facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities,
6 and utilities, \$5,092,000.

7 Marine Corps recruit depot Parris Island, South Caro-
8 line: Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, storage
9 facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and utilities,
10 \$4,266,000.

11 Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, California:
12 Utilities, boat basin facilities, and land acquisition,
13 \$3,429,000.

14 Marine Corps cold weather battalion, Bridgeport, Cali-
15 fornia: Utilities \$294,000.

16 Marine Corps training center, Twentynine Palms, Cali-
17 fornia: Community facilities and land acquisition, \$1,165,000.

18 Marine Corps supply forwarding annex, Portsmouth,
19 Virginia: Security facilities, \$91,000.

20 Marine Corps schools, Quantico, Virginia: Training fa-
21 cilities, ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, com-
22 munity facilities, and utilities, \$2,178,000.

23 Marine Corps recruit depot, San Diego, California: Per-
24 sonnel facilities and community facilities, \$1,679,000.

1 Naval receiving station, Brooklyn, New York: Per-
2 sonnel facilities, \$97,000.

3 Naval amphibious base, Coronado, California: Training
4 facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$5,660,000.

5 Fleet air defense training center, Dam Neck, Virginia:
6 Personnel facilities, \$237,000.

7 Naval training center, Great Lakes, Illinois: Personnel
8 facilities, and training facilities, \$8,413,000.

9 MEDICAL FACILITIES

10 Naval hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Medical facilities,
11 \$12,730,000.

12 Naval hospital, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Hospital
13 elevator, \$57,000.

14 COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

15 Naval radio station, Cheltenham, Maryland: Communi-
16 cations facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$2,489,000.

17 Naval radio station, Maine: Utilities and land acquisi-
18 tion, \$2,450,000.

19 Naval communication station, San Francisco, California:
20 Communications facilities and personnel facilities, \$2,-
21 029,000.

22 Naval communication station, Seattle, Washington:
23 Communications facilities, \$45,000.

24 Naval radio station, Winter Harbor, Maine: Communi-
25 cations facilities, \$83,000.

1 OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

2 Naval research laboratory, District of Columbia: Plans
3 and specifications for research and development facilities,
4 \$1,300,000.

5 YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

6 Public works center, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities and
7 land acquisition, \$443,000.

8 Naval construction battalion center, Port Hueneme, Cali-
9 fornia: Replacement of wharf, and storage facilities, \$2,-
10 581,000.

11 OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

12 SHIPYARD FACILITIES

13 Naval ship repair facility, Subic Bay, Philippine Is-
14 lands: Waterfront facilities, \$1,637,000.

15 Naval base, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Utilities at
16 Olongapo, flood control and drainage facilities and commu-
17 nity facilities, \$9,378,000.

18 FLEET BASE FACILITIES

19 Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Operational facilities, and
20 laundry and dry cleaning facilities, \$2,351,000.

21 Naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Utilities,
22 \$680,000.

23 AVIATION FACILITIES

24 Naval air station, Atsugi, Japan: Airfield pavements,

1 aircraft maintenance facilities, fuel storage facilities, person-
2 nel facilities, and utilities, \$1,961,000.

3 Naval air station, Barber's Point, Oahu, Territory of
4 Hawaii: Personnel facilities and aircraft maintenance facili-
5 ties, \$870,000.

6 Naval air station, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Per-
7 sonnel facilities, \$1,264,000.

8 Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Aircraft
9 maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, communications
10 facilities, family housing, community facilities, and utilities,
11 \$4,572,000.

12 Naval air station, Iwakuni, Japan: Aircraft maintenance
13 facilities, airfield pavements, dredging, navigational aids, and
14 fuel storage facilities, \$1,704,000.

15 Marine Corps air station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Terri-
16 tory of Hawaii: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pave-
17 ments, and operational facilities, \$1,045,000.

18 Naval air facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Air-
19 craft maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$1,401,000.

20 Naval station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico: Aircraft
21 maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, fuel storage facili-
22 ties, ordnance facilities, personnel facilities, medical facilities,
23 and utilities, \$4,470,000.

24 Naval air station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands: Air-

1 field pavements, breakwater, and personnel facilities, \$3,811,-
2 000.

3 SUPPLY FACILITIES

4 Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Replacement of fuel stor-
5 age facilities, \$5,000,000.

6 Naval station, Argentia, Newfoundland: Fuel storage
7 facilities, \$1,599,000.

8 Naval supply depot, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Cov-
9 ered and cold storage facilities, administrative facilities, oper-
10 ational facilities, maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities,
11 and utilities, \$11,598,000.

12 ORDNANCE FACILITIES

13 Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
14 Ordnance facilities, \$971,000.

15 Naval ordnance facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco:
16 Ordnance facilities, \$245,000.

17 Naval ordnance facility, Yokosuka, Japan: Ordnance
18 facilities, \$241,000.

19 COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

20 Naval communication unit, Futema, Okinawa: Com-
21 munications facilities, \$75,000.

22 Naval communication station, Guam, Mariana Islands:
23 Communication facilities, \$222,000.

24 Naval communication facility, Philippine Islands: Com-
25 munications facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,320,000.

1 (a) In section 201, as amended, strike out so much
2 thereof under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES"
3 and subheading "SUPPLY FACILITIES" as reads as follows:

4 "Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area:
5 Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage; \$2,766,500";
6 and insert in place thereof the following:

7 "Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area:
8 Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage and land acqui-
9 sition, \$2,766,500".

10 (b) In section 201, under the heading "OUTSIDE
11 CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "COM-
12 MUNICATION FACILITIES", strike out so much thereof as
13 read as follows:

14 "Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Con-
15 solidated communication facilities; \$2,694,500"; and insert
16 in place thereof the following:

17 "Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Con-
18 solidated communications, facilities, and land acquisition,
19 \$2,694,500".

20 SEC. 205 Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is
21 amended as follows:

22 (a) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
23 UNITED STATES" and subheading "AVIATION FACILITIES",
24 change the amount for "Naval air missile test center (San

1 Nicolas Island), Point Mugu, California," from "\$1,132,000"
2 to "\$1,816,000".

3 (b) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
4 UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE FACILITIES",
5 change the amount for "Naval ammunition depot, Haw-
6 thorne, Nevada" from "\$308,000" to "\$538,000".

7 (c) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for
8 public works authorized by title II for inside continental
9 United States from "\$102,042,000" to "\$102,956,000";
10 and total amount from "\$201,893,000" to "\$202,807,000".

11 SEC. 206. Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress,
12 is amended as follows:

13 (a) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
14 UNITED STATES" and subheading "SHIPYARD FACILITIES",
15 change the amount for "Naval electronics laboratory, San
16 Diego, California" from "\$143,000" to "\$162,000".

17 (b) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
18 UNITED STATES" and subheading "FLEET BASE FACILI-
19 TIES", change the amount for "Navy Department District of
20 Columbia", from "\$81,000" to "\$114,000".

21 (c) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
22 UNITED STATES" and subheading "AVIATION FACILITIES",
23 change the amount for "Naval auxiliary air station, El

1 Centro, California” from \$366,000” to “\$450,000”; strike
2 out so much thereof as reads as follows:

3 “Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft main-
4 tenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities,
5 operational facilities, \$4,660,000”; and insert in place
6 thereof the following:

7 “Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft main-
8 tenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities,
9 operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,660,000”.

10 (d) In section 201, under the heading “OUTSIDE CON-
11 TINENTAL UNITED STATES” and subheading “ORDNANCE
12 FACILITIES”, strike out so much thereof as reads as follows:

13 “Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
14 Testing facilities, and railroad facilities and barricades,
15 \$1,132,000”; and insert in place thereof the following:

16 “Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
17 Testing facilities, railroad facilities and barricades, and land
18 acquisition, \$1,132,000”.

19 (e) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for
20 public works authorized by title II for inside continental
21 United States from “\$299,690,600” to “\$299,826,600”;
22 and the total amount from “\$564,224,300” to “\$564,-
23 360,300”.

TITLE III

1
2 SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish
3 or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring,
4 constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing perma-
5 nent or temporary public works, including site preparation,
6 appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following
7 projects:

8 INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

9 AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

10 Buckingham Air Force Base, Fort Myers, Florida:
11 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
12 supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administra-
13 tive facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities
14 and ground improvement, \$13,168,000.

15 Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota: Opera-
16 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
17 facilities, and land acquisition, \$863,000.

18 Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado:
19 Housing and community facilities, \$342,000.

20 Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Winooski, Vermont: Oper-
21 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
22 facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,211,000.

23 Geiger Field, Spokane, Washington: Operational and

1 training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and
2 community facilities, and family housing, \$2,827,000.

3 Glasgow Air Force Base, Glasgow, Montana: Opera-
4 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities
5 and group improvements, land acquisition and family hous-
6 ing, \$2,470,000.

7 Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North Da-
8 kota: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance
9 facilities, \$1,999,000.

10 Grandview Air Force Base, Kansas City, Missouri: Oper-
11 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
12 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
13 and land acquisition, \$1,673,000.

14 Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Corapolis, Pennsylvania:
15 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
16 supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land
17 acquisition, \$1,087,000.

18 Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California: Op-
19 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utili-
20 ties and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
21 \$2,966,000.

22 K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Michigan:
23 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
24 supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-

1 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land
2 acquisition, \$5,051,000.

3 Manistee Air Force Base, Manistee, Michigan: Opera-
4 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
5 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
6 facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,906,000.

7 Kinross Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan:
8 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
9 housing and community facilities, and land acquisition,
10 \$2,156,000.

11 Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Ore-
12 gon: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
13 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
14 improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,130,000.

15 McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington: Opera-
16 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land
17 acquisition, \$1,514,000.

18 McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee: Opera-
19 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, admin-
20 istrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land
21 acquisition, \$2,054,000.

22 Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport, Minne-
23 apolis, Minnesota: Operational and training facilities, and
24 maintenance facilities, \$3,015,000.

1 Minot Air Force Base, Minot, North Dakota: Oper-
2 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
3 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
4 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,215,000.

5 Newcastle County Airport, Wilmington, Delaware:
6 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
7 ply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
8 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,184,000.

9 Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New
10 York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
11 ties, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and
12 land acquisition, \$3,030,000.

13 Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts: Opera-
14 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
15 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
16 ground improvements, land acquisition and family housing,
17 \$11,577,000.

18 Oxnard Air Force Base, Camarillo, California: Opera-
19 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
20 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
21 and land acquisition, \$2,292,000.

22 Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Washington: Opera-
23 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
24 facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,127,000.

25 Greater Portland, Oregon, area: Operational and train-

1 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, utilities
2 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$13,508,000.

3 Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle, Maine:
4 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
5 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-
6 provements, and land acquisition, \$8,057,000.

7 Richard Bong Air Force Base, Kansasville, Wisconsin:
8 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
9 supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-
10 munity facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
11 \$6,801,000.

12 Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Michigan:
13 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
14 ply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,494,000.

15 Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City, Iowa: Opera-
16 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
17 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,288,000.

18 Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York: Opera-
19 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
20 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,802,000.

21 Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton Beach,
22 New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
23 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
24 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,441,000.

25 Truax Field, Madison, Wisconsin: Operational and train-

1 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community
2 facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,874,000.

3 Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan: Opera-
4 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
5 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
6 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition
7 and family housing, \$3,278,000.

8 Youngstown Municipal Airport, Youngstown, Ohio:
9 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
10 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
11 \$2,255,000.

12 Yuma County Airport, Yuma, Arizona: Operational and
13 training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facili-
14 ties, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition,
15 \$3,545,000.

16 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
17 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facili-
18 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
19 improvements and land acquisition, \$37,760,000.

20 AIR MATERIEL COMMAND

21 Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Alabama: Housing
22 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,541,000.

23 Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York: Operational
24 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, devel-
25 opment and test facilities, supply facilities, housing and

1 community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
2 land acquisition, \$17,966,000.

3 Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah: Maintenance facili-
4 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
5 improvements and land acquisition, \$1,339,000.

6 Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Operational
7 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities
8 and ground improvements, \$1,570,000.

9 Marietta Air Force Station, Marietta, Pennsylvania:
10 Supply facilities, \$52,000.

11 McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California:
12 Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities,
13 and land acquisition, \$1,424,000.

14 Mukilteo Fuel Storage Station, Mukilteo, Washington:
15 Land acquisition, \$4,000.

16 Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California:
17 Operational and training facilities, and housing and com-
18 munity facilities, \$1,572,000.

19 Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown, Pennsylvania:
20 Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities
21 and ground improvements, \$3,983,000.

22 Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Georgia: Operational
23 and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and
24 utilities and ground improvements, \$5,478,000.

1 Searsport Fuel Storage Station, Searsport, Maine:

2 Supply facilities, \$473,000.

3 Tacoma Fuel Storage Station, Tacoma, Washington:

4 Supply facilities, \$129,000.

5 Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma:

6 Operational and training facilities, and housing and com-

7 munity facilities, \$3,498,000.

8 Wilkins Air Force Station, Shelby, Ohio: Family hous-

9 ing, \$89,000.

10 Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio:

11 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, re-

12 search, development and test facilities, housing and com-

13 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and

14 land acquisition, \$17,138,000.

15 Various locations: Administrative facilities, housing

16 and community facilities, and utilities and ground improve-

17 ments, \$444,000.

18 AIR PROVING GROUND COMMAND

19 Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida: Operational

20 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, devel-

21 opment and test facilities, hospital and medical facilities,

22 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-

23 provements, and land acquisition, \$21,094,000.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

1
2 Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan, Texas: Housing and
3 community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,288,000.

4 Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama: Operational
5 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$18,000.

6 Edward Gary Air Force Base, San Marcos, Texas:
7 Maintenance facilities, \$783,000.

8 Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas: Land ac-
9 quisition, \$63,000.

10 Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyo-
11 ming: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and
12 ground improvements, \$1,654,000.

13 Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Texas: Opera-
14 tional and training facilities, supply facilities, utilities and
15 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,804,000.

16 James Connally Air Force Base, Waco, Texas: Opera-
17 tional and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,687,000.

18 Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi: Land
19 acquisition, \$34,000.

20 Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Hos-
21 pital and medical facilities, \$3,440,000.

22 Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Texas: Utilities and
23 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$225,000.

1 Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas: Operational
2 and training facilities, and housing and community facilities,
3 \$212,000.

4 Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado: Land acqui-
5 sition, \$1,587,000.

6 Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona: Operational
7 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acqui-
8 sition, \$2,902,000.

9 Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Opera-
10 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
11 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
12 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,650,000.

13 McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas: Land ac-
14 quisition, \$396,000.

15 Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia: Operational
16 and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$1,848,000.

17 Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada: Operational
18 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,456,000.

19 Parks Air Force Base, Pleasanton, California: Utilities
20 and ground improvements, \$111,000.

21 Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas: Operational
22 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,260,000.

23 Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Land
24 acquisition, \$133,000.

1 Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas: Operational
2 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,164,000.

3 Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois: Operational
4 and training facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition,
5 \$3,296,000.

6 Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas: Hos-
7 pital and medical facilities, and housing and community
8 facilities, \$6,842,000.

9 Stead Air Force Base, Reno, Nevada: Supply facilities,
10 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-
11 provements, and land acquisition, \$2,221,000.

12 Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida: Opera-
13 tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
14 \$716,0000.

15 Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma: Operational
16 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$977,000.

17 Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas: Operational
18 and training facilities, \$90,000.

19 Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona: Opera-
20 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land
21 acquisition, \$6,347,000.

22 AIR UNIVERSITY

23 Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama:
24 Operational and training facilities, and housing and com-
25 munity facilities, \$215,000.

1 CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND

2 Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, California: Opera-
3 tional and training facilities, supply facilities, and utilities
4 and ground improvements, \$9,563,000.

5 Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Opera-
6 tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
7 \$237,000.

8 Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Georgia: Housing
9 and community facilities, \$345,000.

10 Mitchel Air Force Base, Hempstead, New York: Util-
11 ities and ground improvements, \$205,000.

12 HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

13 Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.: Utilities
14 and ground improvements, \$8,000.

15 MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND

16 Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland:
17 Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing
18 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
19 and land acquisition, \$7,335,000.

20 Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina:
21 Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground
22 improvements, \$868,000.

23 Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware: Operational
24 and training facilities, supply facilities, administrative facil-

1 ities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and
2 ground improvements, \$3,195,000.

3 McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey:
4 Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, hospital
5 and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing
6 and community facilities, \$2,169,000.

7 Palm Beach Air Force Base, Palm Beach, Florida:
8 Operational and training facilities, housing and community
9 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acqui-
10 sition, \$1,545,000.

11 Vint Hill Farm Station, Warrenton, Virginia: Opera-
12 tional and training facilities, \$768,000.

13 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

14 Canal Air Force Plant #62, Hartford, Connecticut:
15 Research, development, and test facilities, and utilities and
16 ground improvements, \$22,445,000.

17 Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California: Research,
18 development, and test facilities, and housing and community
19 facilities, \$5,488,000.

20 Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico:
21 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
22 research, development, and test facilities, and housing and
23 community facilities, \$7,877,000.

24 Indian Springs Air Force Base, Indian Springs, Nevada:

1 Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground
2 improvements and family housing, \$961,000.

3 Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico:
4 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
5 and research, development, and test facilities, \$5,481,000.

6 Laredo Test Site, Laredo, Texas: Research, develop-
7 ment, and test facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,219,000.

8 Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts:
9 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
10 research, development and test facilities, housing and com-
11 munity facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and
12 land acquisition, \$6,939,000.

13 National reactor test station, Idaho Falls, Idaho: Oper-
14 ational and training facilities, research, development and
15 test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
16 \$11,415,000.

17 Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida: Operational
18 and training facilities, research, development and test facili-
19 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
20 improvements, and land acquisition, \$15,169,000.

21 Sacramento Peak Observatory, Sacramento Peak, New
22 Mexico: Family housing, \$153,000.

23 STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

24 Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas: Operational
25 and training facilities, housing and community facilities,

1 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
2 \$1,043,000.

3 Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma: Housing and
4 community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
5 \$1,003,000.

6 Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana:
7 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
8 administrative facilities, housing and community facilities,
9 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
10 \$2,117,000.

11 Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas: Operational
12 and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-
13 munity facilities, and land acquisition, \$531,000.

14 Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso, Texas: Operational and
15 training facilities, and housing and community facilities,
16 \$922,000.

17 Campbell Air Force Base, Hopkinsville, Kentucky:
18 Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground
19 improvements, \$479,000.

20 Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas: Opera-
21 tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
22 \$2,438,000.

23 Castle Air Force Base, Merced, California: Operational
24 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and

1 medical facilities, and housing and community facilities,
2 \$2,179,000.

3 Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Clinton, Oklahoma:
4 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
5 supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities
6 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,004,000.

7 Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi: Oper-
8 ational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and
9 community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,654,000.

10 Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona: Oper-
11 ational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$503,000.

12 Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine: Operational and
13 training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities,
14 housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground
15 improvements, \$7,665,000.

16 Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota:
17 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
18 housing and community facilities, and land acquisition,
19 \$943,000.

20 Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington: Oper-
21 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
22 and community facilities, and utilities and ground improve-
23 ments, \$4,457,000.

24 Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas: Operational

1 and training facilities, and housing and community facilities,
2 \$1,271,000.

3 Gray Air Force Base, Killeen, Texas: Operational and
4 training facilities, \$23,000.

5 Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Mississippi: Op-
6 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
7 ply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,483,000.

8 Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida: Oper-
9 ational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities,
10 housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground im-
11 provements, and land acquisition, \$1,694,000.

12 Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Georgia: Operational
13 and training facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
14 land acquisition, \$1,131,000.

15 Lake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles, Louisiana:
16 Operational and training facilities, housing and community
17 facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,552,000.

18 Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebraska: Operational
19 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and
20 community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
21 \$4,685,000.

22 Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas:
23 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
24 supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-
25 munity facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,528,000.

- 1 Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Opera-
2 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
3 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,952,000.
- 4 Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Opera-
5 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
6 facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,522,000.
- 7 MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida: Operational
8 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing
9 and community facilities, \$3,262,000.
- 10 Malstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana:
11 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
12 and housing and community facilities, \$1,236,000.
- 13 March Air Force Base, Riverside, California: Opera-
14 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
15 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$5,156,000.
- 16 Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home,
17 Idaho: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
18 ties, housing and community facilities, and utilities and
19 ground improvements, \$2,064,000.
- 20 Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Operational
21 and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-
22 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land
23 acquisition and family housing, \$5,697,000.
- 24 Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Housing

1 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
2 and land acquisition, \$786,000.

3 Plattsburg Air Force Base, Plattsburg, New York:

4 Housing and community facilities, \$1,491,000.

5 Portsmouth Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hamp-
6 shire: Operational and training facilities, and housing and
7 community facilities, \$661,000.

8 Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas: Opera-
9 tional and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities,
10 administrative facilities, housing and community facilities,
11 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
12 \$3,882,000.

13 Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Operational
14 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and
15 ground improvements, \$923,000.

16 Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Georgia: Operational
17 and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and
18 land acquisition, \$781,000.

19 Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico: Opera-
20 tional and training facilities, supply facilities, and housing
21 and community facilities, \$2,791,000.

22 Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachu-
23 setts: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
24 ties, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and

1 community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
2 land acquisition, \$9,315,000.

3 Whiteman Air Force Base, Knobnoster, Missouri: Oper-
4 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
5 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
6 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$815,000.

7 TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

8 Ardmore Air Force Base, Ardmore, Oklahoma: Main-
9 tenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition,
10 \$330,000.

11 Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas:
12 Operational and training facilities and maintenance facilities,
13 \$933,000.

14 Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru, Indiana: Operational
15 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and
16 community facilities and removal of hazard, \$2,169,000.

17 Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico: Operational
18 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and
19 community facilities, and relocation of structure, \$4,505,000.

20 Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, South Carolina:
21 Operational and training facilities, \$2,428,000.

22 England Air Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana: Opera-
23 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, admin-
24 istrative facilities, and housing and community facilities,
25 \$2,919,000.

1 Foster Air Force Base, Victoria, Texas: Operational
2 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities
3 and ground improvements, \$952,000.

4 George Air Force Base, Victorville, California: Opera-
5 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
6 facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,144,000.

7 Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia: Opera-
8 tional and training facilities, and land acquisition,
9 \$2,613,000.

10 Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington:
11 Operational and training facilities, housing and community
12 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acqui-
13 sition, \$1,111,000.

14 Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, Myrtle Beach, South
15 Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
16 facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and
17 community facilities, \$1,665,000.

18 Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina:
19 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and
20 land acquisition, \$1,106,000.

21 Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tennessee: Opera-
22 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities
23 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,583,000.

24 Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North
25 Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance

1 facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities,
2 administrative facilities, and housing and community facili-
3 ties, \$6,637,000.

4 Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina: Opera-
5 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and hous-
6 ing and community facilities, \$3,805,000.

7 Wendover Air Force Base, Wendover, Utah: Opera-
8 tional and training facilities, \$67,000.

9 SPECIAL FACILITIES

10 Various locations: Research, development and test fa-
11 cilities, administrative facilities, and land acquisition,
12 \$1,240,000.

13 AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

14 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
15 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
16 facilities, administrative facilities, housing, and community
17 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acqui-
18 sition and family housing, \$80,942,000.

19 OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

20 ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

21 Eielson Air Force Base: Operational and training facili-
22 ties, maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$14,984,000.

23 Elmendorf Air Force Base: Operational and training fa-
24 cilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and

1 community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
2 \$5,444,000.

3 Galena Arfield: Operational and training facilities and
4 supply facilities, \$1,772,000.

5 King Salmon Airport: Operational and training facili-
6 ties, \$289,000.

7 Ladd Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities,
8 supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
9 \$7,055,000.

10 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
11 \$6,628,000.

12 FAR EAST AIR FORCES

13 Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Operational
14 and training facilities, \$991,000.

15 Johnston Island Air Force Base, Johnston Island:
16 Operational and training facilities and housing and com-
17 munity facilities, \$724,000.

18 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
19 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medi-
20 cal facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acqui-
21 sition, and family housing, \$25,969,000.

22 MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

23 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
24 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-

1 SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may estab-
2 lish or develop classified military installations and facili-
3 ties by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or
4 installing permanent or temporary public works, including
5 land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and
6 equipment, in the total amount of \$163,000,000.

7 SEC. 303. Section 1 of the Act of March 30, 1949
8 (ch. 41, 50 U. S. C. 491), is amended by the addition of
9 the following: "The Secretary of the Air Force is author-
10 ized to procure communication services required for the
11 Semiautomatic Ground Environment System. No contract
12 for such services may be for a period of more than ten years
13 from the date communication services are first furnished
14 under such contract. The maximum contingent liability of
15 the Government under termination provisions of contracts
16 authorized hereunder may not at any time exceed \$222,-
17 000,000. In procuring such services, the Secretary of the
18 Air Force shall utilize to the fullest extent the facilities and
19 capabilities of communication common carriers, including
20 cooperatives, within their respective service areas."

21 SEC. 304. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Con-
22 gress, is amended, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
23 UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:

24 Under the subheading "AIR DEFENSE COMMAND"—

25 (1) with respect to Buckingham Weapons Center,

1 Fort Myers, Florida, strike out "\$11,577,000" and
2 insert in place thereof "\$15,462,000".

3 (2) with respect to Duluth Municipal Airport,
4 Duluth, Minnesota, strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert
5 in place thereof "\$1,623,000".

6 (3) with respect to Grand Forks site, North
7 Dakota, strike out "\$5,822,000" and insert in place
8 thereof "\$7,709,000".

9 (4) with respect to Greater Milwaukee area, Wis-
10 consin, airbase to be known as "Richard Bong Air
11 Force Base", strike out "\$16,608,000" and insert in
12 place thereof "\$23,859,000".

13 (5) with respect to Greater Pittsburgh Airport,
14 Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, strike out "\$404,000" and
15 insert in place thereof "\$525,000".

16 (6) with respect to Hamilton Air Force Base, San
17 Rafael, California, strike out "\$1,501,000" and insert
18 in place thereof "\$2,229,000".

19 (7) with respect to Klamath Falls Municipal Air-
20 port, Klamath Falls, Oregon, strike out "\$2,042,000"
21 and insert in place thereof "\$2,656,000".

22 (8) with respect to McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knox-
23 ville, Tennessee, strike out "\$582,000" and insert in
24 place thereof "\$817,000".

25 (9) with respect to Minot site, North Dakota, strike

1 out "\$5,339,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,-
2 603,000".

3 (10) with respect to Niagara Falls Municipal Air-
4 port, Niagara Falls, New York, strike out "\$1,748,000"
5 and insert in place thereof "\$2,575,000".

6 (11) with respect to Paine Air Force Base,
7 Everett, Washington, strike out "\$1,039,000" and insert
8 in place thereof "\$1,199,000".

9 Under the subheading "AIR MATERIEL COMMAND"—
10 With respect to Searsport Air Force Tank Farm, Searsport,
11 Maine, strike out "\$133,000" and insert in place thereof
12 "\$329,000".

13 Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND"—
14 (1) with respect to Ellington Air Force Base,
15 Houston, Texas, strike out "\$2,816,000" and insert in
16 place thereof "\$3,438,000".

17 (2) with respect to Greenville Air Force Base,
18 Greenville, Mississippi, strike out "\$349,000" and insert
19 in place thereof "\$500,000".

20 (3) with respect to Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix,
21 Arizona, strike out "\$1,557,000" and insert in place
22 thereof "\$1,923,000".

23 (4) with respect to Nellis Air Force Base, Las
24 Vegas, Nevada, strike out "\$1,153,000" and insert in
25 place thereof "\$1,837,000".

1 (5) with respect to Perrin Air Force Base, Sher-
2 man, Texas, strike out "\$956,000" and insert in place
3 thereof "\$1,210,000".

4 (6) with respect to Randolph Air Force Base,
5 San Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$549,000" and insert
6 in place thereof "\$730,000".

7 (7) with respect to Scott Air Force Base, Belle-
8 ville, Illinois, strike out "\$1,247,000" and insert in
9 place thereof "\$1,862,000".

10 (8) with respect to Tyndall Air Force Base,
11 Panama City, Florida, strike out "\$478,000" and in-
12 sert in place thereof "\$534,000".

13 (9) with respect to Vance Air Force Base, Enid,
14 Oklahoma, strike out "\$871,000" and insert in place
15 thereof "\$1,181,000".

16 (10) with respect to Williams Air Force Base,
17 Chandler, Arizona, strike out "\$1,045,000" and insert
18 in place thereof "\$1,215,000".

19 Under the subheading "AIR UNIVERSITY" With respect
20 to Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, strike
21 out "\$2,661,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,031,000."

22 Under the subheading "CONTINENTAL AIR COM-
23 MAND"—

24 (1) with respect to Brooks Air Force Base, San

1 Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$590,000" and insert in
2 place thereof "\$697,000".

3 (2) with respect to Dobbins Air Force Base, Mar-
4 ietta, Georgia, strike out "\$758,000" and insert in place
5 thereof "\$859,000".

6 Under the subheading "MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERV-
7 ICE"—With respect to Charleston Air Force Base, Charles-
8 ton, South Carolina, strike out "\$4,032,000" and insert in
9 place thereof "\$5,306,000".

10 Under the subheading "RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
11 COMMAND"—

12 (1) with respect to Edwards Air Force Base,
13 Muroc, California, strike out "\$12,429,000" and insert
14 in place thereof "\$13,299,000".

15 (2) with respect to Hartford Research Facility,
16 Hartford, Connecticut, strike out "\$22,375,000" and
17 insert in place thereof "\$25,780,000".

18 (3) with respect to Holloman Air Force Base,
19 Alamogordo, New Mexico, strike out "\$4,965,000" and
20 insert in place thereof "\$5,637,000".

21 Under the subheading "STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND"—

22 (1) with respect to Abilene Air Force Base,
23 Abilene, Texas, strike out "\$4,214,000" and insert in
24 place thereof "\$4,656,000".

1 (2) with respect to Ellsworth Air Force Base,
2 Rapid City, South Dakota, strike out "\$12,380,000"
3 and insert in place thereof "\$15,186,000".

4 (3) with respect to Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka,
5 Kansas, strike out "\$4,753,000" and insert in place
6 thereof "\$5,885,000".

7 (4) with respect to Great Falls Air Force Base,
8 Great Falls, Montana, strike out "\$5,435,000" and
9 insert in place thereof "\$6,713,000".

10 (5) with respect to Hunter Air Force Base, Savan-
11 nah, Georgia, strike out "\$4,115,000" and insert in
12 place thereof "\$4,951,000".

13 (6) with respect to Pinecastle Air Force Base,
14 Orlando, Florida, strike out "\$4,118,000" and insert in
15 place thereof "\$5,599,000".

16 Under the subheading "TACTICAL AIR COMMAND"—
17 With respect to Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Wash-
18 ington, strike out "\$3,574,000" and insert in place thereof
19 "\$4,724,000".

20 Under the subheading "AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARN-
21 ING SYSTEM"—With respect to "Various locations" strike
22 out "\$100,382,000" and insert in place thereof "\$120,-
23 382,000".

24 (b) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is

1 amended, under the heading "OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL
2 UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:

3 (1) With respect to Kenai Airfield under the sub-
4 heading "ALASKAN AIR COMMAND" strike out "\$356,-
5 000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,247,000".

6 (2) With respect to "Various locations" under the
7 subheading "AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYS-
8 TEM" strike out "\$98,552,000" and insert in place
9 thereof "\$170,552,000".

10 (c) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is
11 amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502 the
12 amounts "\$743,989,000", "\$458,563,000" and "\$1,207,-
13 902,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$800,913,000",
14 "\$532,454,000" and "\$1,338,717,000", respectively.

15 (d) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is amended,
16 under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" in
17 section 301, as follows: Under the subheading "AIR DEFENSE
18 COMMAND" with respect to Klamath Falls Airport, Klamath
19 Falls, Oregon, strike out "\$4,133,000" and insert in place
20 thereof "\$5,077,000".

21 (e) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, as amended,
22 is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502
23 the amounts "\$405,176,000" and "\$415,005,000" and in-
24 serting in place thereof "\$406,120,000" and "\$415,-
25 949,000", respectively.

1 016,000; outside the United States, \$29,763,000;
2 section 102, \$188,783,000; or a total of \$304,562,000;

3 (2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$292,-
4 572,000; outside the United States, \$61,625,000; sec-
5 tion 203, \$42,997,000, or a total of \$397,194,000; and

6 (3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$661,-
7 446,000; outside the United States, \$312,834,000; sec-
8 tion 302, \$163,000,000; or a total of \$1,137,280,000.

9 SEC. 403. Any of the amounts named in title I, II, or
10 III of this Act may, in the discretion of the Secretary con-
11 cerned, be increased by 5 per centum for projects inside the
12 United States and by 10 per centum for projects outside the
13 United States. However, the total cost of all projects in
14 each such title may not be more than the total amount author-
15 ized to be appropriated for projects in that title.

16 SEC. 404. Whenever—

17 (1) the President determines that compliance with
18 section 4 (c) of the Armed Services Procurement Act
19 of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 (c)) for contracts made
20 under this Act for the establishment or development
21 of military installations and facilities in foreign countries
22 would interfere with the carrying out of this Act; and

23 (2) the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller
24 General have agreed upon alternative methods for ade-
25 quately auditing those contracts;

1 the President may exempt those contracts from the require-
2 ments of that section.

3 SEC. 405. Contracts made by the United States under
4 this Act shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a
5 competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the
6 national security will not be impaired and the award is
7 consistent with the Armed Services Procurement Act of
8 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 et seq.).

9 SEC. 406. The Secretaries of the military departments
10 may acquire land, and interests in land, not exceeding
11 \$5,000 in cost (exclusive of administrative costs and de-
12 ficiency judgment awards), which the Secretary concerned
13 determines to be urgently required in the interests of national
14 defense. The authority under this section may not, however,
15 be used to acquire more than one parcel of land unless the
16 parcels are noncontiguous or, if contiguous, do not exceed
17 \$5,000 in total cost.

18 SEC. 407. The Secretaries of the military departments
19 may, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, acquire,
20 construct, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary
21 public works, including site preparation, appurtenances,
22 utilities, and equipment, to restore or replace facilities dam-
23 aged or destroyed in a total amount not to exceed
24 \$30,000,000.

25 SEC. 408 (a) Under such regulations as may be pre-

1 scribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the
2 military departments may expend out of appropriations
3 available for military construction such amounts as may be
4 required for the establishment and development of military
5 installations and facilities by acquiring constructing (except
6 family quarters), converting, rehabilitating, or installing
7 permanent or temporary public works determined to be
8 urgently required, including site preparation, appurtenances,
9 utilities, and equipment, for projects not otherwise authorized
10 by law when the cost of the project is in excess of \$25,000
11 but not in excess of \$200,000, subject to the following
12 limitations:

13 (1) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of
14 \$50,000, shall be authorized unless approved in advance
15 by the Secretary of Defense.

16 (2) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of
17 \$25,000 shall be authorized unless approved in advance by
18 the Secretary of the military department concerned.

19 (3) Not more than one allotment may be made for any
20 project authorized under this section.

21 (4) The cost of conversion of existing structures to
22 family quarters may not exceed \$50,000 in any fiscal year
23 at any single facility.

24 (b) The Secretaries of the military departments may
25 expend out of appropriations available for maintenance and

1 operation amounts necessary to accomplish a project which,
2 except for the fact that its cost does not exceed \$25,000,
3 would otherwise be authorized to be accomplished under
4 subsection (a).

5 (c) The Secretary of Defense shall report in detail
6 semiannually to the Armed Services Committees of the
7 Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to
8 the exercise of the authorities granted by this section.

9 (d) Section 26 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat.
10 853, 856; 34 U. S. C. 559), is repealed.

11 SEC. 409. (a) The Secretary of Defense, acting through
12 the Secretary of a military department, may provide family
13 housing for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and
14 certain commissioned officers and enlisted personnel attached
15 to his staff by the construction or rehabilitation of five sets
16 of family housing, and emergency communication facilities,
17 without regard to the second proviso of section 3 of the Act
18 of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 375, 379), or section 3 of the
19 Act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459, 462).

20 (b) Appropriations not to exceed \$300,000 available to
21 the military departments for military construction may be
22 utilized for the purposes of this section without regard to the
23 limitations on the cost of family housing otherwise prescribed
24 by law.

1 SEC. 410. As of July 1, 1957, all authorizations for
2 military public works to be accomplished by the Secretary
3 of a military department in connection with the establish-
4 ment or development of military installations and facilities,
5 and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are
6 contained in Acts enacted before July 15, 1952, and not
7 superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are
8 repealed, except—

9 (1) authorizations for public works and for appro-
10 priations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the
11 titles that contain the general provisions;

12 (2) authorizations for public works projects as to
13 which appropriated funds have been obligated in whole
14 or in part before July 1, 1957, and authorizations for
15 appropriations therefor;

16 (3) the authorization for the rental guaranty for
17 family housing in the amount of \$100,000,000 that is
18 contained in section 302 of Public Law 534, Eighty-
19 second Congress; and

20 (4) the authorizations for public works and the
21 appropriation of funds that are contained in the National
22 Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C.
23 881 and the following).

24 SEC. 411. (a) The first paragraph of section 407 of the

1 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended,
2 is further amended to read as follows:

3 “In addition to family housing and community facilities
4 otherwise authorized to be constructed or acquired by the
5 Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense is author-
6 ized, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau
7 of the Budget, to construct, or acquire by lease or otherwise,
8 family housing for occupancy as public quarters, and com-
9 munity facilities, in foreign countries through housing and
10 community facilities projects which utilize foreign currencies
11 to a value not to exceed \$250,000,000 acquired pursuant to
12 the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and
13 Assistance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 454) or through other
14 commodity transactions of the Commodity Credit Cor-
15 poration.”

16 (b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the
17 Secretaries of the military departments such amounts other
18 than foreign currencies as are necessary for the construc-
19 tion, or acquisition by lease or otherwise, of family housing
20 and community facilities projects in foreign countries that
21 are authorized by section 407 of the Act of September 1,
22 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended, but the amount so
23 appropriated for any such project may not be more than
24 25 per centum of the total cost of that project.

1 SEC. 412. Section 515 of the Act of July 15, 1955
2 (69 Stat. 324, 352) is amended to read as follows:

3 "SEC. 515. During the fiscal years 1956, 1957, and
4 1958 the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, re-
5 spectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities at or
6 near military tactical installations for assignment as public
7 quarters to military personnel and their dependents, if any,
8 without rental charge upon a determination by the Secre-
9 tary of Defense or his designee that there is a lack of ade-
10 quate housing facilities at or near such military tactical in-
11 stallations. Such housing facilities shall be leased on a family
12 or individual unit basis and not more than three thousand of
13 such units may be so leased at any one time. Expenditures
14 for the rental for such housing facilities may be made out of
15 appropriations available for maintenance and operation but
16 may not exceed \$150 a month for any such unit."

17 SEC. 413. The net floor area limitations prescribed by
18 section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (5 U. S. C. 626p)
19 do not apply to forty-seven units of the housing authorized
20 to be constructed at the United States Air Force Academy
21 by the Act of April 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 47). The net floor
22 area limitations for those forty-seven units are as follows:
23 five thousand square feet for one unit for the Superintendent;
24 three thousand square feet for each of two units for deans;

1 and one thousand seven hundred and fifty square feet for
2 each of forty-four units for department heads.

3 SEC. 414. Section 3 of the National Defense Facilities
4 Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 882), is further
5 amended by striking out clause (a) and inserting in place
6 thereof the following:

7 “(a) acquire by purchase, lease, or transfer, con-
8 struct, expand, rehabilitate, convert and equip such
9 facilities as he shall determine to be necessary to ef-
10 fectuate the purposes of this Act, except that expendi-
11 tures for the leasing of property for such purposes may
12 be made from appropriations otherwise available for the
13 payment of rentals and without regard to the monetary
14 limitation otherwise imposed by this section;”.

15 SEC. 415. To the extent that housing is to be constructed
16 at a military installation under title IV of the Housing
17 Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 635, 646), any outstanding
18 authority under the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat.
19 1119), the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324), and this
20 Act to provide housing at that installation may be exercised
21 at other military installations of the department concerned.

22 SEC. 416. The Secretaries of the military departments
23 are authorized to contract for the storage, handling, and
24 distribution of liquid fuels for periods not exceeding five
25 years, with option to renew for additional periods not ex-

1 ceeding five years, for a total not to exceed twenty years.
2 This authority is limited to facilities which conform to the
3 criteria prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for protec-
4 tion, including dispersal, and also are included in a program
5 approved by the Secretary of Defense for the protection of
6 petroleum facilities. Such contracts may provide that the
7 Government at the expiration or termination thereof shall
8 have the option to purchase the facility under contract with-
9 out regard to sections 1136, 3648, and 3734 or the Revised
10 Statutes, as amended, and prior to approval of title to the
11 underlying land by the Attorney General: *Provided further,*
12 That the Secretaries of the military departments shall re-
13 port to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and
14 the House of Representatives with respect to the names
15 of the contractors and the terms of the contracts, the reports
16 to be furnished at times and in such form as may be agreed
17 upon between the Secretaries of the military departments
18 and the Committees on Armed Services.

19 SEC. 417. In the design of the family housing and other
20 repetitive-type buildings in the Continental United States
21 authorized by this Act, the military departments shall, to
22 the extent deemed practicable, use the principle of modular
23 design in order that the facility may be built by conven-
24 tional construction, on site fabrication or factory fabrication,
25 whichever the successful bidder may elect.

1 SEC. 418. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any
2 other law, no contract shall be entered into by the United
3 States for the construction of family housing units by or
4 for the use of military or civilian personnel of any of the
5 military services of the Department of Defense unless such
6 housing has been justified to the Armed Services Commit-
7 tees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

8 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law
9 no mortgage covering any of the housing referred to in sub-
10 section (a) of this section shall be insured by any agency
11 of the United States where such mortgage extends for a
12 period in excess of twenty years.

13 SEC. 419. Section 404 of the Housing Amendments of
14 1955 is amended to read as follows:

15 "SEC. 404. Whenever the Secretary of Defense or his
16 designee deem it necessary for the purposes of this title, he
17 may acquire by purchase, donation, or other means of trans-
18 fer (but not by condemnation), any land or (with the ap-
19 proval of the Federal Housing Commissioner) any housing
20 financed with mortgages insured under the provisions of
21 title VIII of the National Housing Act as in effect prior
22 to the enactment of the Housing Amendments of 1955.
23 The purchase price of any such housing shall not exceed
24 the actual cost (as that term is defined in section 227 (c)
25 of the National Housing Act with respect to new con-

1 struction) of the housing as determined by the Commissioner
2 less depreciation thereon at a rate of 2 per centum per an-
3 num, less the amount of accumulated unexpended reserves
4 for replacement, and less the principal amount and accrued
5 interest under any mortgage or other indebtedness outstand-
6 ing thereon and assumed by the Government. Property
7 acquired under this section may be occupied, used and im-
8 proved for the purposes of this section prior to the approval
9 of title by the Attorney General, as required by section 355
10 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. The authority so to
11 acquire housing may be exercised by acquiring the capital
12 stock of a corporation owning and operating housing financed
13 with mortgages insured under the provisions of title III
14 of the National Housing Act as in effect prior to the en-
15 actment of the Housing Amendments of 1955, but without
16 deduction for such reserves for replacement as are held by
17 the corporation at the time of the transfer of the capital stock
18 to the Government.”

[Report No. 1890]

A BILL

To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

By Mr. VINSON

MARCH 12, 1956

Referred to the Committee on Armed Services

MARCH 15, 1956

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

(House Report)

A BILL

to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the treatment of certain distributions from a trust

of Mr. Thomas

of New York

and for other purposes

of Mr. Thomas

and for other purposes

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 11, 1956
For actions of April 10, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 58

CONTENTS

Animal disease.....4	FHA.....11	Military construction....2
Appropriations.....6	Flood control.....7,10	Personnel.....5,11,13
Education.....8	Foreign trade.....16	Public lands.....12
Electrification.....7	Forestry.....14	Reclamation.....3
Farm credit.....15	Housing.....2	Research.....9
Farm program.....1,9	Information.....8	Surplus commodities....2,9

HIGHLIGHTS: Rep. Burdick criticized Administration's position on farm bill. House debated military construction bill, including provision for disposal of agricultural surpluses. House received USDA proposed bill to strengthen authority over movement of diseased animals. Senate committee ordered reported second supplemental appropriation bill for 1956.

HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Burdick criticized the Administration's opposition to the price support provisions of H. R. 12, the farm bill, and predicted that because of the Secretary's attitude, the measure will be vetoed. p. 5363
2. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. Commenced debate on H. R. 9893, to authorize construction of certain facilities for the Armed Forces. This bill contains provisions to "extend and increase the authority to use surplus commodities for the construction of family housing overseas." p. 5365
3. RECLAMATION. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 6268, to facilitate the construction of drainage works and other minor items on Federal reclamation and like projects. p. 5365 Senate conferees have not been appointed.
4. ANIMAL DISEASES. Received from this Department draft legislation to strengthen the authority of the Department in regard to the importation of animals from foreign countries and the regulation of interstate movements, and to provide additional authority for emergency outbreaks of animal diseases; to the Agriculture Committee. p. 5383
Received from this Department a letter relative to investigation of foot and mouth disease during Jan. by Mexican-U.S. Commission; to Agriculture Committee. p. 5383

5. PERSONNEL. Received from the Interior Department draft legislation to authorize the establishment of 10 positions for specially qualified scientific and professional personnel in the Department; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 5383

SENATE

6. APPROPRIATIONS. Appropriations Committee ordered reported with amendments H. R. 10004, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1956. p. D319 (For items of interest to this Department see attached table).
7. FLOOD CONTROL; ELECTRIFICATION. Public Works subcommittee on Flood Control ordered reported to the full committee without amendment S. 3272, to increase and make certain revisions in the general authorization for small flood-control projects in the Flood Control Act of 1948; and with amendment S. 3338, relating to rates charged to public bodies and cooperatives for electric power generated at Federal projects. p. D320

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

8. EDUCATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Thompson, N. J. favoring the establishment of a Joint Committee on United States International Exchange of Persons Programs and stating that the Commission on Education and International Affairs believes such a program can contribute to understanding, freedom, and world peace. p. A2853
9. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cooley stating that "tomorrow we will have a showdown and when the votes are taken the farmers of America will be able to count their friends one by one", and inserting letters from Herschel Newsom, National Grange, and Harry Caldwell, N. C. State Grange, favoring the conference report on the farm bill. p. A2887
- Rep. Jensen inserted a copy of a letter he wrote to a constituent supporting the administration's farm program. p. A2857
- Extension of remarks of Rep. Philbin stating that "the idea of taking cropland out of production in order to limit general agricultural output is not new, in fact, the original AAA program very closely resembled present proposals". p. A2862
- Rep. Miller, N. Y., inserted a newspaper article, "Worse Than No Bill", opposing the proposed farm bill. p. A2864
- Rep. Gross inserted a newspaper article commenting on the recent Wisconsin primary and stating that "returns from rural areas indicated that farm votes were cast in protest against the Eisenhower administration's price-support policies". p. A2887
- Rep. Harvey inserted a newspaper article favoring Sen. Capehart's proposed bill that Government research in the industrial use of farm products be elevated to the status of the major phase of the farm program. p. A2864
10. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Brooks inserted his recent address before the Red River Valley Ass'n convention on "Flood Control and River Development--Its Progress and Its Objectives". p. A2883
- Rep. Brooks also inserted Maj. Gen. Hardin's address on the same subject. p. A2886

United States House of Representatives, Capitol, Washington, D. C., or 2811 34th Place, Washington 7, D. C.:

You are hereby commanded to attend the said court on Monday, April 16, 1956, at 9 o'clock a. m., to testify on behalf of the United States, and not depart the court without leave of the court or the district attorney.

Witness the Honorable Bolitha J. Laws, chief judge of said court, this 22d date of March A. D. 1956.

HARRY M. HULL, *Clerk.*
By JOHN C. CROGAN,
Deputy Clerk.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 458) and ask for its immediate consideration. The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas Representative DEWEY SHORT, a Member of this House, has been served with a subpoena to appear as a witness before the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, to testify at Washington, D. C., on the 16th of April, 1956, in the case of the *United States of America v. Aldo Lorenzo Icardi*, Criminal Case No. 821-55; and

Whereas by the privileges of the House no Member is authorized to appear and testify, but by order of the House: Therefore be it

Resolved, That Representative DEWEY SHORT is authorized to appear in response to the subpoena of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in the case of the *United States of America v. Aldo Lorenzo Icardi* at such time as when the House is not sitting in session; and be it further

Resolved, That as a respectful answer to the subpoena a copy of this resolution be submitted to the said court.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FACILITATING THE CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN DRAINAGE PROJECTS

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 6268) to facilitate the construction of drainage works and other minor items on Federal reclamation and like projects, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the amendment of the Senate, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ENGLE, ASPINALL, METCALF, CELLER, and BERRY.

AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION FOR THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 444 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9893) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. After general debate, which

shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 4 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], and at this time I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 444 provides for an open rule, waiving points of order against the bill, and would allow 4 hours of general debate on the bill.

The total of all authorizations granted in the bill is \$2,156,730,000; \$133,394,000 is to cover the increased cost of projects previously authorized.

The Army is authorized \$304,562,000 for operational, training, maintenance, and production facilities; also medical, administrative, and housing facilities. This amount includes an authorization for the expansion and improvement of the NIKE defense facilities of the continental United States and key overseas bases, and facilities in support of the intermediate range ballistics missile program.

The Navy is authorized \$401,194,000. The funds will be used to modernize its shore establishment, for the development of several strategic overseas stations, and to replace certain badly deteriorated structures. Authorization is also included to establish 4 new installations and to make engineering studies with respect to 3 other installations.

The Air Force is authorized \$1,137,280,000. Of this amount \$80,942,000 is for the continental aircraft control and warning system which includes the so-called SAGE project, the semiautomatic ground-environment air-defense system.

Several new sections were added to the bill. One section is designed to increase construction efficiency by the use of modular design. Another section provides that family housing to be constructed for military and civilian personnel must be justified by the Armed Services Committee; and a third section permits the purchase by the Government of Wherry housing projects which, it is pointed out in the committee report, will effect large savings.

The bill as originally presented totaled approximately \$2,174,000,000 and as reported totals \$2,156,000,000, or a decrease of \$18 million.

In view of the large amount of money involved, adequate time is provided in the resolution for debate on this measure and I urge the adoption of House Resolution 444.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York has very ably and very well described H. R. 9893 which the adoption of this resolution, House Resolution 444, will make in order for consideration a little later.

This bill carries authorizations of expenditure of huge funds, up into the billions of dollars, for military construction of different types throughout the country and the world. Any Members who may be interested in checking the authorizations for military construction within their own States will find in this very able report the complete listing by States, starting on page 34.

The bill contains several items or provisions or authorizations that have been the cause of some concern to a number of us and was gone into rather thoroughly by the Committee on Armed Services and by the Committee on Rules. One of the things that I would like to call to your attention which is contained in this bill is the provision for the purchase of new acreage in the United States by the military forces of a total of 749,099 acres of land to be owned by the Government of the United States. The amount of land now owned by the Government is amazingly and alarmingly large. Yet, as explained by the committee, the purchase of this huge amount of land by the military forces of the country is necessary in order that we may have room for our guided missile testing. However, this continuous and continual accumulation of land by the United States Government is a matter that should give us grave concern, and I hope will be watched closely in the future.

I want to also call to the attention of the House, as mentioned by the gentleman from New York, that this bill carries authorization for the so-called SAGE program, the program for semi-automatic ground environment, air defense system, and IRBM radar system setup so that we can automatically defend the United States through the use of guided missiles and so forth and so on, so that approaching aircraft may be traced through this automatic system. This matter was given considerable attention not only by the Committee on Armed Services but by individual Members of the House and by the Committee on Rules. And, I am happy to be able to report to the House this afternoon that as the result of the discussions that took place between the leadership of the House and the leadership of the Committee on Armed Services and between the members of the Committee on Rules and the discussion that took place during the hearings on this bill between the leadership and the members of the Committee on Armed Services, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, will offer an amendment at the proper time in the consideration of this bill that will protect the interests of this country in connection with the SAGE program and will save hundreds of millions of dollars for the taxpayers of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I think we have seen in connection with this particular measure the responsibilities of the House and of its various committees are well met. I want to congratulate at this time, if I may, the majority leader of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], who has taken a personal

interest in this matter, as well as an official interest, and the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], as well as the members of the Committee on Rules, who joined with him and with the gentleman from Massachusetts in working out this agreed amendment for the benefit of the United States of America.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

ABSENCE OF A QUORUM

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count.

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of order.

AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION FOR THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9893) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 9893, with Mr. DELANEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 55 minutes.

(Mr. VINSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to announce that at 3 o'clock I shall move that the Committee rise to enable the minority to hold a very important conference.

After the conference report on the farm bill is agreed upon tomorrow I shall ask that the House again resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of this bill. I am in hopes that we may be able to dispose of the bill tomorrow; and if not, on Thursday. At the end of the consideration of the bill, I shall ask for a rollcall vote.

Mr. Chairman, H. R. 9893 is the military construction bill for fiscal year 1957.

Under the provisions of this bill as it appears today, the military departments will get the following authorizations:

Army	\$304,562,000
Navy	401,194,000
Air Force	1,137,280,000

In addition to these amounts, which total \$1,843,036,000, the bill provides au-

thority for housing for the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and some of his personnel, \$300,000; housing for overseas areas under the surplus commodities program, \$150 million; and emergency construction, \$30 million.

This makes a total so far of \$2,023,336,000.

In addition to these authorities, the bill through amendments of prior public works laws grants additional authorities for each of the departments, as follows:

Army	\$485,000
Navy	1,250,000
Air Force	131,759,000

The grand total granted by all authorities in the bill is \$2,156,730,000.

This amount will be reduced by \$72 million by reason of the fact that on March 20 the House passed Senate bill 3452, which contained authority in the amount of \$72 million for the distant early warning line. The language of that bill has been extracted from this public-works bill in the interest of having the additional DEW line authority provided at the earliest possible date. I might mention that this bill has also passed the Senate and has been signed by the President. At the appropriate time I will offer an amendment to strike from the bill the authorizing language for the \$72 million which was the subject of Senate bill 3452. This will leave the bill with a net authorization of \$2,084,730,000.

It has always been my view that when the Congress is faced with a bill of this size—and a bill which involves so much matter of a highly detailed nature—the Congress should be informed as to how the bill was put together and the manner in which it was reviewed by the various authorities with responsibility for scrutinizing it as it is assembled for final submission to Congress. I would like to describe briefly, then, the manner in which the program was originally presented by the field offices of the departments, the review within the military departments themselves, and the review given all three programs by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Lastly, I will mention the review given by the Armed Services Committee.

As I have said, the Army would get \$304 million in authorization under the bill. The field, however, requested \$600 million. So the Army program as presented to the committee had been cut in half.

The Navy program in the bill is \$401 million. The field offices of the Navy had requested \$1.8 billion. So the Navy program represents today less than 25 percent of the field requests.

In the case of the Air Force the program in the bill is about \$1.1 billion. But the field offices of the Air Force had requested \$2.8 billion. The Air Force program, therefore, represents less than 40 percent of the program as submitted by the field. So we have before us in this bill a total program which represents only about 40 percent of what the field offices of the military departments requested. Or to put it another way, the field requests totaled \$5.2 billion, while this bill contains authority for about \$2.15 billion. There has been a total re-

duction, then, of over \$3 billion from the amount requested by the field down to the bill which we have before us today.

Much of this reduction in the program was done by the Secretaries of the individual military departments, but the Office of the Secretary of Defense reduced the bill by about one-third—or \$1 billion—prior to submitting it to the Congress.

The only conclusion I can reach from these figures is that we have before us a very tight and closely scrutinized military construction program. The committee itself made some 75 amendments to the original bill, and in the process eliminated items in the amount of \$32 million and added items in the amount of \$14 million. The committee's action, therefore, was a net decrease of \$18 million. I realize that this does not represent a very great amount when compared to the whole bill, but I do believe it establishes this fact: that the program as submitted simply did not lend itself to any great variation.

It was sound as submitted, and it is even somewhat sounder after the committee's deliberations.

There are about 400 named installations in this bill, the greatest number of them, of course, in the Air Force section. And there are about 2,700 individual line items.

In order that this number of trees wouldn't cause the House to lose sight of the forest, I had the committee report this year prepared in such fashion that I believe any question which any Member of the House might have will find its answer somewhere in the report.

And I feel also that the Member will not have to indulge in any extended search to find his answer because the report is broken down in logical manner so as to lead a questioner pretty directly to the answer he is seeking.

The Army portion of the bill starts on page 2 of the report, the Navy portion starts on page 7, and the Air Force portion starts on page 11.

The portion of the bill headed "General provisions" is dealt with starting on page 22 and the special deliberations which, I believe, contains matter of particular interest to many of the Members begins on page 25.

A complete breakdown by State—and by service—begins on page 34. This tabulation will show exactly how much each of the services proposes to construct in each of the States and in the various overseas areas.

Because the report has been prepared in the manner which I have described, I will deal only briefly with each of the three services and similarly with the general provisions and other matters of particular interest.

ARMY

The Army portion of the bill represents \$304,562,000. Eighty-six million dollars of this is in the United States; 30 million is overseas, and almost 190 million is for classified construction.

Almost 140 million of the classified construction is for the tactical defense of cities, military bases, and industrial centers. This is the Nike program.

About \$40 million is devoted to construction for the Army's part of the missile program including the Redstone ballistic missile. The rest of the program for the Army is broken down by categories on page 3 of the report and, following that breakdown, by the various technical services and continental armies.

Section 104 would establish certain military installations as permanent. On March 2, Secretary of the Army Brucker took appropriate action to make these stations permanent and I therefore will offer an amendment to strike section 104 from the bill.

Section 105—still in the Army title—refers to a special study relating to the San Jacinto Ordnance Depot in Houston, Tex. There is good reason to believe that this depot should be moved for the reason that it constitutes a danger to the surrounding area and is located on land which is extremely valuable for other purposes.

The Army would be authorized to acquire about 28,000 acres at a cost of \$1.2 million under the bill. This is a substantial acreage, I realize, but the committee was encouraged to find that this was substantially less than has been through the last several years.

NAVY

The Navy portion of the bill—title II—calls for authorization in the amount of \$401,194,000. For the most part, the Navy program, as was true of the Army program, is for additional facilities at existing installations. The Navy this year, however, does have 4 new bases in the program and 1 base which, although previously used, will be so substantially changed in type and mission as to be virtually a fifth new base.

These new Navy bases are set out on page 25 of the report. There is 1 in Maine, 1 in Mississippi, 1 in California, and 1 in North Carolina. You will also note that among the new bases is a flying field for the Naval Academy at Annapolis. This has not been pin-pointed as to location since the bill provides authority for a special location study with respect to this installation and two others.

Shipyard facilities of all kinds total about \$45 million. Aviation facilities, which comprise over 50 percent of the program, calls for over \$205 million. Supply facilities have about \$19 million and the Marine Corps gets over \$23 million. The rest of the breakdown by type will be found on page 10 of the report under the headings of ordnance facilities, service school facilities, and so forth.

Section 202 of the Navy bill was inserted by the committee for the purpose of authorizing a special study to find a proper bombing target in the Norfolk, Va., area; and objective examination of the Port Chicago, Calif., naval magazine which has been a subject of discussion by the committee for over a year; and the location of the John H. Towers Field at Annapolis which I mentioned before.

The Navy would be granted authority to acquire 713,000 acres at a cost of over \$47 million under this bill. Over half of this land is required for two installations, Fallon, Nev. and the marine base at Twenty-nine Palms, Calif. Other

substantial acquisitions are as follows: 32,500 acres for the new Navy base at Lemoore, Calif.; 9,500 acres for the new base at Meridian, Miss.; 32,000 acres for a bombing target to be used in conjunction with the Jacksonville Naval Air Station.

I will deal with this land question for each of the services a little later on.

AIR FORCE

Title III of the bill covers the Air Force. As has been true for the past several years, the Air Force program exceeds both of the other two services together. The Air Force would get \$1,137,280,000; \$661 million of this amount would be for the United States, almost \$313 million outside the United States, and \$163 million under the category of classified construction.

I mentioned previously that there were about 400 named military installations in the bill not counting the various classified locations which would add substantially to this number. The Air Force under the bill gets authority for construction at 205 major installations of which 144 are in the United States and 61 overseas.

The whole Air Force program is aimed at having the 137 Wing Air Force in being and ready to go in 1957. I have good reason to believe that after next year, the Air Force program will go down rather substantially and will level off within 2 or 3 years.

On page 12 of the report, there is a table which sets out the authorities granted the various commands of the Air Force both inside and outside the United States. The Air Defense Command this year gets by far the largest share of the program, \$188 million. The table shows that the Strategic Air Command is next in order followed by the Aircraft Control and Warning System.

Starting at the bottom of page 12 of the report, the missions and principal elements of the various command programs begin with the Air Defense Command first followed by the Air Materiel Command and so forth. On page 17, the program is again broken down by types of things to be constructed. As would be expected, operational and training facilities comprise the largest part of the program—\$354 million, or 31 percent of the total. Research and development is next in size followed by housing and community facilities.

The direction of the Air Force program is well pointed up by the fact that administrative facilities comprise only eight-tenths of 1 percent of the total program.

Much of the operational and training category is for airfield pavements, principally runway additions for both fighters and bombers. Almost all of this additional pavement is made necessary by reason of the B-52's coming into production together with the so-called Century series fighter planes. These are the F-100, F-102, and so forth.

SAGE

As you are aware, the project called SAGE has received a great deal of public discussion. Because the committee realized the importance of SAGE in our defense system, it made a very special

study of it. I believe that SAGE itself is dealt with rather exhaustively in the committee report starting on page 18.

However, since SAGE constitutes only one portion of our air-defense system, it must be considered in connection with our total defense system. I would, therefore, like to take a few minutes to describe the defense system generally and the part that SAGE plays in it.

What does SAGE mean? SAGE is a short title derived from the words "semi-automatic ground environment." Actually, it is nothing more than a project designed to shorten the time between the discovery of an enemy plane and the use of our planes and missiles to bring it down. The idea behind SAGE is not new. SAGE merely provides, as I have said, a semiautomatic operation of our radar-warning system. It replaces, in other words, the manual operation which is now used.

The need for semiautomatic operation becomes evident when one considers the great volume of flight information which must be poured into the system. Surprisingly enough, this volume of information is just about as large in peacetime as it is in wartime. The reason for this is that all aircraft flights must be watched and identified by our defense system.

In the United States, each day there are 30,000 scheduled flights, plus a great many more which are unscheduled. Information concerning these flights is fed into our defense system from 13 different sources.

The first source is the heavy radars within the United States.

The second is the heavy height-finder radars. Height finders are necessary because most radars do not give altitude.

Third, are the small gap-filler radars between the large radars. These cover the areas which the large radar equipment cannot see.

Fourth, with respect to civilian planes, flight plans and other information are released from the Civil Aeronautics Administration flight centers:

Fifth, for military aircraft, similar information is relayed from the military flight service.

The sixth source is the pine tree line. This is the name given that part of the radar fence which laps over into Canada.

Seventh, there are our early warning lines. One is the Mid-Canada line, sometimes called the McGill line, which extends across Canada from British Columbia to Newfoundland. The other is the Dew line—distant early warning—which extends for some 3,000 miles across the top of Alaska and Canada.

Eighth, there are radars in southern Alaska.

Ninth, there are Navy picket ships along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Tenth, supplementing the coverage at sea, are the constellation early warning and control planes which fly out of Newfoundland and Alaska.

Eleventh, is the radar on the Texas towers which are built on ocean shoals off the Atlantic seaboard.

The 12th source of information is the Ground Observer Corps.

The 13th source of information is the Air Weather Service. In order to successfully assign and guide weapons, we must know the weather.

That is the Air Defense System as a whole. What specific part does SAGE play in this system and exactly what is it?

There are three major elements to SAGE. First, there are direction or combat center buildings which house a huge electronic brain. Second, there are leased communication circuits which connect the rest of the air-defense activities with these combat centers. And third, there is equipment at the radar and other sites which converts the raw information which is received into a form which can be sent over the leased circuits.

In the SAGE system, there will be eight combat centers in the United States. These will, in turn, be divided into 32 subsectors. Each of the 40 sectors or subsectors will have a computer building with the electronic brain which I have mentioned. Each of these buildings will be of the blockhouse type and will cost about \$3½ million each.

At the risk of oversimplifying of what SAGE does, it can be said that all of the portions of the air-defense system which are in one way or another tied into SAGE will feed the SAGE system information. The large electronic brains will assimilate this information and provide the military commanders involved with the kind of guidance with respect to speed, direction, height, weather, and every other kind of information required by him to make the decision as to what air base or air bases should send off its planes, what missile sites should be alerted, and whether other combat centers further along the line of flight of the enemy airplane should be fed the information which has been gathered.

Actually, the only portion of the SAGE system which has become a matter of controversy is that relating to the leased telephone circuits which will carry the information in the SAGE system.

Because of the doubt raised by the Comptroller General as to the authority of the Air Force to enter into the large and expensive contracts for communication services involved in SAGE, the committee inserted a new section 303 which you will find on page 51 of the bill. This section would give the positive and affirmative authority of the Congress to the SAGE system and the contracts which are a part of it. Since the time that that section was inserted, better language has been devised and I will offer an amendment to insert this new language in place of the present section 303.

The big question on SAGE is the large contingent liability which the Government might have to assume should the communication contracts be canceled prior to the 10-year period for which they run.

Actually, there is little reason to believe today that the contracts, or any substantial number of them, will be canceled. However, the possibility is always there and the Congress must be aware of it and give its sanction before the possibility is allowed to arise.

On page 20 of the report under the heading "Contingent Liability," I have placed a simple mathematical example as to how the liability could arise. The concept is a fairly complicated one and I felt that this would permit the Members to see just what was involved.

I would like to say that I feel there has been a great deal of apprehension—and I might say, misapprehension—concerning SAGE. I don't know how it arose but I do feel that this is the time to clear up the question once and for all.

It is quite true that the contingent liability which the Government might incur is a large one. But, as I have said, to my mind, it is a highly unlikely one. Indeed, it could most probably arise only if an entirely new air defense system should be developed within the next few years or—such a firm peace should descend upon the world as to make air defense unnecessary. This latter is something which we can almost devoutly wish for but something which I feel all will agree cannot be depended upon.

New language has been proposed for insertion in place of the present section 303 and I believe this new language will allay any fears which may still remain as to excessive rates being charged or excessive benefits in any way accruing to the telephone companies. The language will require the General Services Administration to keep constant surveillance over the rates and to appear before Federal and State regulatory bodies to insure that the Government receives every benefit in the ratemaking process as is possible.

Also, the amendment will give the General Accounting Office a full and free hand in the auditing of all contracts relating to SAGE prior to any final payment being made.

I simply do not know how much further we can go in protecting the Government but I will welcome any suggestions which any Member of the House has toward this end.

Now, I think those remarks coupled with the information which you will find in the report cover SAGE adequately.

I have mentioned the land acquisitions proposed for the Army and the Navy and I would like to refer in similar fashion to the Air Force program in this respect. The Air Force program for land contemplates the acquisition of about 53,000 acres at a cost of about \$24½ million.

In view of the continued development of jet aircraft and the need for longer runways and safety zones, I feel the land proposed for acquisition by the Air Force is not excessive.

The general provisions which start on page 58 of the bill are somewhat different this year than they have been in the past and I would like to spend a few minutes describing these provisions and what they do. You will note that the report deals with these in some detail starting on page 22.

Sections 401 through 405 provide no new or unusual authority and are either identical or very similar to previous public works laws.

Section 406 is new in a public works bill but is very similar to authority which

has been contained in annual appropriation acts. Simply stated, it permits the military departments to acquire lands which do not exceed \$5,000 in cost. This authority will eliminate the literally hundreds of minor land items which are normally contained in public works bills—and many of these acquisitions involve only a few hundred dollars.

Section 407 provides authority for the replacement or restoration of facilities which have been destroyed by negligence or acts of God. This authority has been granted the individual military departments for several years.

Section 408, again, is similar to authority which has been granted in annual appropriation acts. In essence, it grants authority to the military departments for the construction of urgent items which could not—or at least have not—been anticipated. Naturally, these items will occur even under the best of planning. The committee has added a subsection which will give it surveillance over the exercise of this authority.

Section 409 makes provision for housing for the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and certain of his personnel. The House passed this in last year's public works bill but it failed of enactment in conference.

Section 410 is a device whereby old construction authorities are rescinded if not used within a certain period of time. This clears up the books in an automatic fashion.

Section 411 merely extends and increases the authority to use surplus commodities for the construction of family housing overseas. This is the fourth time this authority has appeared in a public works bill.

Section 412 permits the renting of houses at our Nike sites. The authority has been limited to 1,000 units, and this section will increase it to 3,000 units. It is a natural expansion to keep pace with the progress of our Nike defenses.

Section 413 will permit certain family housing at the Air Force Academy to be built on a somewhat larger scale than is otherwise authorized under the law.

Section 414 makes it unnecessary that construction funds for armories and other Reserve facilities be used to pay rentals. This will leave more funds available for new construction.

Section 415 permits the redistribution of certain family housing which has been previously authorized. In other words, the advent of the new title VIII will permit the construction of housing at certain installations where it was previously thought it would be necessary to build appropriated funds housing. This section provides a reasonable latitude in the plan for family housing.

Section 416 could be called the lease-purchase plan for our petroleum storage. It will permit 5-year leases on storage facilities which will be located out of vulnerable areas of the country. Private enterprise was unwilling to engage in construction for this storage under leases which would extend for only 1 year. This is entirely understandable. The section also provides for an option in the Government to purchase these storage facilities, and the rent which has been

paid will constitute part of the purchase price.

Again, the committee, pursuant to a subsection inserted by it, will receive periodic reports as to the progress of this petroleum storage program.

SPECIAL DELIBERATIONS

Sections 417, 418, and 419 are new authorities inserted by the committee and represent the committee's view that it fails to perform its proper function if it does not, from time to time, give the departments guidance in certain areas of activity.

Section 417 will encourage the use of modular construction which, simply stated, is the decimal system applied to building materials.

I invite the Members' attention to the description of modular construction which starts on page 25 of the report.

Everyone who has had a house built or even who has built closets, or furniture himself, knows how much lumber or other building material is wasted. The use of a 4-inch module, which is the size contemplated, simply eliminates this kind of waste.

The most everyday example is the new type brick which is 4 inches wide, 4 inches thick, and 8 inches long. All of the lumber which would be used in the construction is simply divisible by 4 inches. Savings up to 15 percent in construction costs are said to be wholly realistic through the use of this construction method.

Section 418 does two things. First, it requires that any family housing proposed for construction for military use shall be justified to the Armed Services Committees. This part of section 318 has two important advantages. First, it permits the Armed Services Committees to reenter an important military field from which they have been, in a sense, excluded for the past few years. This exclusion was by no means deliberate and was merely what I might call an incidental effect of the housing law.

In any event, the Armed Services Committees will, under this provision, be able to keep their finger on what has become in our modern military force one of the most important elements of our defense from the standpoint of obtaining and keeping the best personnel.

The second effect is that a forum will be provided for discussion of the always-present problem as to whether the military may be overbuilding in the field of family housing in a particular area. This possibility of overbuilding is, of course, a matter of constant concern to local private interests and the provision of an appropriate forum for discussion of this important matter is a highly desirable thing.

The second portion of section 418 limits to 20 years the period of mortgages covering houses built for the military.

Now, I have heard some objections to the insertion of this provision. And I would like, therefore, to explain the basis on which the committee took this action and leave it up to the House to decide whether the committee did the right and proper thing.

Here are the facts: A Capehart house, for example, costing \$13,500 to build, will

have added to it almost \$8,500 in interest during the 25 years which the mortgage will run. This makes the house cost about \$22,000.

This same house if amortized over a period of 20 years, costs about \$20,064, or \$1,878 less.

Now, this \$1,800 is not a great deal of money, but when it is multiplied by the 100,000 units already authorized, it means a saving of about \$187 million. This saving is doubled to \$374 million when one considers that the current plan is to increase the authorization to 200,000 units.

COMPARATIVE HOUSING COSTS

And while I am on the subject of relative costs of family housing for our military, I would like to have the record show the committee's views in this respect.

An appropriated-funds house is amortized through housing allowances in 16 years. The cost of the house is \$13,500, plus \$3,513 in interest at 3 percent. The total cost of the house is, therefore, \$17,013.

The shortest time in which a Capehart house can be amortized is 18 years. The total cost of this house is \$19,338. This cost is made up of the original \$13,500, plus \$5,838 in interest at 4¼ percent. This house, therefore, costs \$2,325 more than the appropriated-funds house.

A Capehart house amortized over a period of 20 years costs \$20,064. This cost is made up of \$13,500 plus \$6,564 in interest at 4¼ percent. This house costs \$3,051 more than an appropriated-funds house.

A Capehart house amortized over a period of 25 years costs \$21,942. This cost is made up of \$13,500 plus \$8,442 in interest at 4¼ percent. This house costs \$4,929 more than an appropriated-funds house.

A Capehart house with a 25-year mortgage costs \$1,878 more than a Capehart house with a 20-year mortgage.

In round numbers, then, a Capehart house at 25 years costs \$5,000 more than an appropriated-funds house and a Capehart house with a 20-year mortgage costs \$2,000 less than one with a 25-year mortgage.

Now, those are the facts.

WHERRY HOUSING

The last section which I wish to deal with is section 419. I will try to cover this briefly since the report contains the complete story on this section. You will find this referred to in the report on page 27 and it extends over to page 30.

Briefly, then, this section would authorize the acquisition of the Wherry housing projects which have been built for military—and in some cases, civilian—use. A Wherry house costs \$9,000, or less, to build. The sponsor of the project has a right to future income under his lease for a period of either 50 years or 75 years. During the 50-year period, the Government will appropriate in housing allowances \$54,000 before the house is owned by the Government.

This is \$54,000 for a \$9,000 house.

In the case of the 75-year lease, the \$9,000 house will cost \$81,000.

I do not believe any of us have ever been aware of how expensive this house is, but since the committee became aware of it, we have been attempting to devise some reasonable way whereby they could be acquired and save the Government literally hundreds of millions of dollars over the years.

There are some 82,000 Wherry houses in existence today and even if we take those with the 50-year leases, the savings are nothing less than fantastic.

Existing law does provide a method whereby these Wherry projects can be acquired. However, since what the Wherry sponsor owns is not physical structures but only the right to future income, an appraisal of fair-market value on a project which has even a moderate vacancy factor, develops an amount of compensation which is so small as to make it unlikely that the sponsor would sell.

In other words, present law would help those who do not need any help, and does not return a fair value to those projects which are already in trouble.

Section 419 provides what the committee believes is a reasonable method of acquisition and will afford the Wherry project owners a fair and equitable value.

At the bottom of page 28 and extending on to page 29, are actual mathematical examples of what a Wherry sponsor would get in the way of compensation should he wish to sell his project to the Government.

KALKASKA-MANISTEE

Now, I believe that there is only one really controversial item in the bill and that is the question of the location of an Air Defense Command base—this is a base for fighter interceptor airplanes—in the northern Michigan area.

Today there is a gap in our defense line across the northern part of the United States and this gap will be filled by the airbase which will be built in what has been called the Traverse City area.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base is about 75 miles south and east of the Traverse City area and Kinross Air Force Base is about the same distance north of the Traverse City area. This means that there is a gap of something in the order of 150 miles which is today not adequately protected.

I think a brief history of the attempts to locate an Air Defense Command base in this part of the country will be helpful.

Public Law 534, dated July 27, 1954, authorized the construction of an Air Defense Command base in what was designated as the "Traverse City area" of Michigan.

The first site selected by the Air Force was known as the Long Lake site. This site was for some reason abandoned and a second site known as the Benzie County site was selected.

Because of complaints that the location of the base at this second site would interfere with the famous Interlochen Music Camp, a subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee made an on-site inspection and stated as its position that it did not feel the base should be located within less than 15 miles of the music camp.

The Air Force then moved the site to Cadillac, Mich. The Appropriations Committee refused to appropriate funds for the construction of the base at this site and the Air Force selected a fourth site. The fourth site was at Kalkaska, Mich.

Again, objections arose with respect to the selection of this site and the Armed Services Committee, after hearing testimony, both pro and con, decided to exercise its own authority with respect to the location of military installations and placed the base at Manistee.

It should be understood that from a purely tactical standpoint, any one of these sites would appear to be wholly acceptable. The great advantage of the Manistee site, in the opinion of the committee, is the fact that it will not and cannot interfere with the homes, businesses, or other activities in that part of Michigan. The committee hopes that this will settle the matter once and for all.

As I have mentioned before, the committee has 3 amendments of a substantial nature to offer and 1 amendment to correct an error in addition. The first, designed to strike section 104 which appears on page 8 of the bill and relates to the permanent Army stations.

The second, to insert a new section 303 on page 51. This amendment will provide new language relating to SAGE. This is as follows:

On page 51, strike all of section 303 and insert in lieu thereof the following new section 303:

"Sec. 303. Section 1 of the act of March 30, 1949 (ch. 41, 50 U. S. C. 491), is amended by the addition of the following:

"The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to procure communication services required for the Semiautomatic Ground Environment System. No contract for such services may be for a period of more than 10 years from the date communication services are first furnished under such contract. The aggregate contingent liability of the Government under the termination provisions of all contracts authorized hereunder may not exceed a total of \$222 million, and no termination payment shall be final until audited and approved by the General Accounting Office, which shall have access to such carrier records and accounts as it may deem necessary for the purpose. In procuring such services, the Secretary of the Air Force shall utilize to the fullest extent the facilities and capabilities of communication common carriers, including cooperatives, within their respective service areas. Negotiations with communication common carriers, including cooperatives, and representation in proceedings involving such carriers before Federal and State regulatory bodies where such negotiations or proceedings involve contracts authorized by this paragraph shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 201 of the act of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. A., sec. 481)."

And the third one will lower the bill by \$72 million by reason of the fact that the House has already passed S. 3452, which provides this needed authority for the distant early warning line.

The fourth amendment, which will appear on page 59 of the bill, will merely change two totals which are in error.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. VINSON. With pleasure.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. On page 10 of the bill, lines 3, 4, and 5, there is an authorization for the Navy underwater sound laboratory at New London, Conn., research and development facilities and land acquisition. Is it fair to say that in view of this item's being in the bill, it is anticipated that this important work in the near future will be carried on in buildings of more permanent nature than those presently used?

Mr. VINSON. It is to be hoped that in all these places that are of a permanent nature the construction will be made permanent as soon as possible and as fast as economy will permit us to do so.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Throughout the bill there is reference to community facilities in the matter of construction. I am curious to know what is meant by the phrase "community facilities."

Mr. VINSON. It means facilities such as chapels, swimming pools, recreation facilities, clubs.

Mr. GROSS. By clubs, does the gentleman mean officers' clubs?

Mr. VINSON. Clubs of various kinds fall within that classification.

Mr. GROSS. One other question, since we are on this Navy phase of the bill; is it provided in this bill that an air-training center shall be established at Annapolis?

Mr. VINSON. Yes. What we are doing in this bill is to set up a commission to locate a suitable place. In view of the fact that over half of the money in title II goes for naval aviation we feel that it is highly important that the men at the Academy have some air training. That must take place at some air base. We hope to be able to convince the committee that the proper thing to do is to provide an airfield for the Naval Academy. It may be, however, that some existing field will be recommended. But the fundamental idea is there must be some naval aviation training at the Naval Academy.

Mr. GROSS. Does not the gentleman think that is going to be tremendously expensive in view of all the naval air training centers we have?

Mr. VINSON. No. The type of training there will be different from the type of training received at the other naval training centers. These are midshipmen. They must be trained in certain things. They must know the planes, they must know what it is to fly before they go on to more advanced training. Eliminations may occur there, and some young men will be found not to have qualifications to fly; therefore, it is one of the economies of this to learn that soon instead of later on.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to the remarks made by the gentleman from Iowa, title II having to do with the Navy, properly carries out the

mission of the Navy as it is divided in the whole command; is that true?

Mr. VINSON. Exactly.

Mr. SPRINGER. Practically all of this appropriation follows out the mission which has been previously assigned to the Navy?

Mr. VINSON. Yes. All three of these services have military missions. This whole bill seeks to carry out the military missions assigned by the Department of Defense.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. In connection with the discussion which the gentleman had with our colleague from Iowa on the John H. Towers Field at Annapolis, it appears in two places. There is an outright authorization for it, including plans and specifications for aviation facilities of \$4 million. Then over on page 23 of the bill, section 202, it is listed as among a group of facilities on which the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to obtain information on engineering, location, planning, and so forth.

Mr. VINSON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman reconcile those two items?

Mr. VINSON. There is no conflict at all. On page 15 it is stated:

Naval air facility, John H. Towers Field, Annapolis, Md.: Land acquisition, and plans for specifications for aviation facilities, \$4 million.

That is for the establishment of the field at the Academy, establishing it in broad language. But we do not pinpoint it, and say in what area it is going to be. We do not know at this time just where it should be. That is the purpose of section 202. We hope we will not bother the people there about it, so we thought the best thing to do is to have a board go out and make an examination to see at what point it should be, whether in that county or somewhere else. It may go over into Montgomery County, it may go to some other counties in there. But there is no conflict between those two provisions.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. On page 23 it is confined to what we might call a site study?

Mr. VINSON. Yes; that is right.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. On page 27 of the report, under title VIII, Wherry housing, it is stated:

In the committee's opinion, however, the time has come when this unusually expensive program must be reviewed and action taken which will eliminate costs which are wholly unnecessary.

May I say to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Armed Services that I agree heartily with that. However, at Stewart Field in my district I have been recently notified that they are going to increase the program in connection with Wherry housing. While we need the housing, I would prefer to see it put on a more permanent basis.

Mr. VINSON. I am going to discuss the Wherry housing phase a little later on. I am glad the gentlewoman raised that question. I shall discuss title VIII, what the gentlewoman refers to as the Capehart bill, and the Wherry bill. I doubt very seriously whether the Department, in view of the Capehart law, will recommend any Wherry housing at the designated place the gentlewoman speaks of, or anywhere else for this reason: A Wherry house cost \$9,000, and before the Government owns that house the Government will have spent \$54,000 on a house that originally cost \$9,000. The Capehart provision is far better, although I do not think the Capehart provision is as good as direct appropriations. However, we have got to provide accommodations, housing facilities, for our armed services or else the morale of the forces is seriously impaired.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I thank the gentleman. May I say I feel sure that in his very able hands this will be taken care of. I do not think morale is greatly benefited by this Wherry housing proposition which is most unsatisfactory in some instances.

Mr. VINSON. It is not in the interest of the economy of the country to have the Government spend \$54,000 before the Government gets title to a \$9,000 home.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. They need good housing.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman explain that?

Mr. VINSON. I will do that a little bit later. I am coming to that, and if you will just bear with me, I believe I will cover the matter to the gentleman's satisfaction.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I notice on page 6 of the report reference is made to the NIKE program, and it is stated it will be expanded.

Mr. VINSON. Well, the NIKE program is a part of our overall defense system. NIKE is located in various cities of the country. We have to go in and defend these communities, and buy properties. We have to rent homes there, too, for the men to live in. That is the system that detects incoming planes, and I am going to discuss all of that a little bit later.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. May I call the chairman's attention to this, that in the district I have the honor to represent the NIKE installation has been placed on the promontory in Jackson Park and while our people are willing to make any sacrifice necessary for the national defense there is a feeling that the installation could have been placed elsewhere advantageously or that in any event some compensation should be made by the Federal Government to provide other recreational facilities to replace those destroyed.

Mr. VINSON. Now, we are in this kind of a position. In many communities that question arises, but the defense

of this country is No. 1. It is the paramount duty of the Government to provide adequate defense. If it takes Jackson Park to protect the great city of Chicago and that area, much as we hate to disturb parks, they have to give way to the security of the Nation.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. And the gentleman will agree with me that the Federal Government should play fair with the municipal governments and the park districts?

Mr. VINSON. Yes; and I think the Government does play fair. If they saw some of these prices we have to pay, why, they would have no complaint.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Does the gentleman know that no money has been paid Jackson Park and that there is no money to recondition the property for the recreational use of the people? Jackson Park represents a large investment of the money of the people of my community. Why should its lands and facilities be taken over without even a gesture toward paying a token of what would be paid a private owner?

Mr. VINSON. If the gentleman will come by the committee, we will help you get Jackson Park straightened out. But we have to have Nike sites in the Chicago area.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I at this time merely wish to inquire of the chairman—for whom I share with all Americans a profound admiration—if there is sufficient authorization in the present bill for an appropriation later to provide for payment to the park district.

Mr. VINSON. It is not mentioned in this bill. There is no way by which the Committee on Appropriations could make any money available. Here is an authorization bill, and the Committee on Appropriations cannot go beyond the authorization.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Then will the chairman agree to an amendment to the present bill that will furnish authorization for such an appropriation if later the appropriation should be proposed?

Mr. VINSON. Well, I will have to see the amendment and get all the facts. I think if the gentleman will contact the committee counsel and myself and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], why, we may be able to dispense with an amendment and accomplish what he wants.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I appreciate most thoroughly the fine cooperation of the distinguished gentleman, and wish him to know my gratitude.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, I take this opportunity to express the thanks of the people of the Port Chicago area in California for the consideration the gentleman from Georgia and his great committee have given the problems of the Port Chicago naval ammunition center and your thoughtfulness in sending a subcommittee out into that area. And, I want to take this opportunity also to thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE], the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], the gentleman from Okla-

homa [Mr. WICKERSHAM], and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LANKFORD], for the great study they have given to the problem and the thoughtful recommendations that are included in their report. The people in the area involved appreciate the consideration you have shown them.

Mr. VINSON. And I want to take this opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to thank the distinguished gentleman from California for his cooperation, aid, and assistance in trying to work out a solution of this naval magazine problem in his district.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I notice we still have Mr. Truman's airbase with us in this bill, Grandview, Mo.

Mr. VINSON. I am not going to let the gentleman get me off on that now, but we are all cocked and primed to give the gentleman all that information when the bill is considered under the 5-minute rule. I said to my able assistant, Mr. Kelleher, "You be sure to get me all the information about Mr. Truman's airbase." So we will have it here.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 35 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I have never in the years I have been in this body served with a finer gentleman, abler legislator, a more resourceful and astute tactician, or a harder worker than the gentleman from Georgia, our very distinguished and understanding chairman. CARL VINSON'S business is work, his hobby is work, his recreation and pastime is work. I know of no man who devotes so many hours of serious study and arduous labor to the task before him than does the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

How fortunate this country is that we had his services during two world wars and the Korean conflict, and most of all in this postwar period of transition and readjustment which in many respects is the most difficult period we have gone through in this country. I am not prone to flattery nor do I indulge in fulsome-ness. I do try to give credit where credit is due.

I happen to know that the gentleman from Georgia and our able and faithful counsel, Mr. Kelleher, whom the gentleman assigned to this piece of legislation, spent endless hours going over these myriad projects—and there are hundreds of these posts and installations in this bill; there are thousands of items connected with each one of these particular projects spelled out in thick volumes of hearings and studies. For a whole week the House Armed Services Committee devoted itself to title I, the Army section of the bill. For another whole week we devoted our efforts to the consideration of title II, the Navy section. Another week was devoted to the consideration of title III, the Air Force section of the bill. But long though we were in session as a full committee, from 10 to 12 in the morning and from 2 to 4 in the afternoon scrutinizing with painstaking care and almost infinite patience, the gentleman from Georgia as chairman of this

important committee and Mr. Kelleher our counsel spent endless hours long before the projects were brought to our consideration in the bill now being discussed.

So I am constrained to express my personal thanks and my admiration, and I am sure I speak for all members of our Committee on the Armed Services as I do for the entire membership of this House when I say we shall forever feel indebted to the gentleman from Georgia for his long and distinguished career in this body and for the valuable contributions he has made not only to our national defense but to the strength in every way of our great Nation.

You know the dean of the Congress who served longer than anyone else was the late Adolph Sabath, of Illinois, who served in this body for 46 years. But I want to remind the Members of the House that our beloved Speaker and the distinguished gentleman from Georgia are now rounding out 44 years of service in this body. SAM was elected in a regular election and CARL came to Washington in the same Congress in a special election about 6 months later; but both of them, are now challenging the all-time record established by the gentleman from Illinois for length of service in this body. We hope they will excel it. I believe they will.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COLE. I am curious to know if the gentleman knows of any way by which those of us who share the thoughts he has just expressed, indicating the high esteem in which the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], chairman of the Committee on the Armed Services, is held by all his colleagues, can join him in making certain those 44 years of service may be extended to not less than 50 years of service.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I am trying in my feeble way to do that now. I am willing to contribute in any possible way from my small substance or of my small talents to see that that is consummated, and I think that all other Members of this body likewise would be happy to assist in any way. The gentleman from Georgia, I have discovered a long time ago, is fairly capable of taking care of himself under any and all circumstances.

Mr. Chairman, anything I may say after the exhaustive and lucid analysis of the different sections of this bill would be repetitious. I know that a lot of statistics and figures are not very romantic, entrancing or interesting to the general public. But if the Members of this body could have gone through this particular measure and could have listened to all the hearings I think they would have found the story as it is written in our excellent report, and from what we have been told today, is a very interesting and a very fascinating one. Certainly it is a story that cannot be told too often in these critical days.

Mr. Chairman, this is what is termed a public works bill. It provides in this authorization \$304,562,000 for the Army;

\$401,194,000 for the Navy; and \$1,137,280,000 for the Air Force. These amounts, together with Title IV, Housing Authority and Emergency Construction, in the amount of \$180,300,000, totals \$2,023,336,000.

In addition to the authorizations listed above, the bill through amendments to prior public-works laws to cover increased construction costs, grants additional authorizations to the Army in the amount of \$510,000; to the Navy in the amount of \$1,250,000; and to the Air Force in the amount of \$131,759,000.

The grand total of all authorizations granted by this bill is, therefore, \$2,156,730,000.

This bill was considered by the Committee on Armed Services over a period of about a month. There are more than 300 named military installations in the bill, and in addition, there are a great number of unnamed classified installations inside and outside continental United States.

From the above, it is obvious that the presentation of details with respect to the bill would take a long time. We think you will find material to aid you in seeing what the committee had in mind, and the scope of their inquiries, from the report that we have filed.

THE ARMY

Now, let us take up the Army. In the Army title, 45 percent of the program, or \$136.9 million, is for tactical facilities. This includes what is known as NIKE sites, both in the continental United States and at key bases overseas. As many of the Members know, they are located in defense of our principal industrial centers and major metropolitan areas. An additional \$8.5 million, or 2.7 percent, is included for support facilities in the continental United States.

In addition to the above amount, \$36.6 million or 12 percent, is for construction in support of the Army's expanded role in guided missile, ballistic missile and rocket development. This request includes \$25 million in support of the IRBM, intermediate range ballistic missile. Members will find more details on the NIKE and IRBM on pages 6 and 7 of the committee report.

Some \$22 million or 7.2 percent of the program is for troop and family housing and community support facilities. The Members will note that this request includes only 3,875 enlisted men's barracks spaces and 196 units of family housing.

The sum of \$14.5 million, or 4.8 percent, is for facilities in support of Army aviation.

Some 15.9 percent or \$48.3 million, is for overseas construction, exclusive of tactical facilities, in Okinawa, Alaska, Caribbean, Hawaii, Germany, United Kingdom, and Italy.

The remaining \$37.7 million or 12.4 percent, is for essential construction of facilities in the fields of research and development, training, medical, and communications necessary to the accomplishment of the Army's mission.

You will find on page 3 of the committee report, the Army's program broken out in detailed categories. It indicates whether the construction is in the continental United States or over-

seas. Underneath that table, you will note that each of the technical services and each of the continental armies is dealt with individually by the type of facilities to be constructed and the portion of the program it represents. This continues over to page 4, where the Military District of Washington, the Armed Forces special weapons project, and other items are described as well as overseas areas.

Section 102 of the bill contains an authorization of \$188,783,000 million, for classified military construction, and section 103 provides an increase of \$485,000 in authorization to meet deficiencies granted under the provisions of prior public works laws for construction at Fort Jay, N. Y., and at Adak, Alaska.

Section 104 of the bill declares as permanent installations, Camp Gordon, Ga.; Fort Jackson, S. C.; Camp Stewart, Ga.; Camp Chaffee, Ark.; and Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. The reasons for taking this action is dealt with at length on pages 5 and 6 of the committee report. I am happy to report that the Secretary of the Army, on March 21, 1956, by a general order, has declared these same named installations permanent.

Section 103 of the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Army to proceed with studies and planning relative to the siting of the ammunition depot at San Jacinto, Tex. On page 32 of the report, the various conflicting interests involved in the locations of ordnance depots and magazines, is dealt with in detail.

THE NAVY

The next part of the bill is title II, for the Navy. The Navy title totals \$401 million. This amount will enable the Navy to take another step forward in its planning to keep its shore establishment in phase with the modern ships, aircraft, weapons, and equipment which it must operate and service.

Under this program the Navy would get authority to build nearly 400 units of family housing at isolated overseas stations—they would get their family housing at continental stations under other provisions of law outside this public works bill—and to build bachelor quarters for about 2,300 officers and about 30,400 barracks spaces for enlisted personnel. That last figure for barracks spaces is relatively high for a Navy program. It is due chiefly to their need to replace old, run-down barracks which were built during World War II to last for the duration, but which they have made do only with mounting maintenance costs. In fact, about 20 percent of the whole Navy program is for the replacement of worn out structures. I should say here that the biggest replacement project is that at the Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill. At that location the temporary wood constructed hospital wards, built in 1943, are to be replaced with a permanent hospital. This will cost an approximate amount of \$13 million. It will provide hospital care to Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel serving in the area and their dependents—a population of nearly 70,000 persons.

The introduction of greater numbers of high-performance jet aircraft into the fleet has resulted, directly and indirectly, in the Navy's plan to establish three new air installations and to activate a new jet seaplane base at the site of a small World War II seaplane station. The only other new installation is an important naval radio station in northeast United States similar to the one we authorized a decade ago at Jim Creek in Washington. One of the important things about these new installations, with the possible exception of one, is the evidence that the communities where they are to be located want them. The one for which there may be some doubt of the community's desire would not be definitely located without the concurrence of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees. There is a provision in this bill that would require the Navy to have a study made of possible sites and to come back to those two committees with recommendations for the best solution of this problem. That provision is in section 202 of the bill, which also directs the Navy to have studies made and to submit their recommendations to the committees relative to two other controversial land-acquisition projects which are not included in the bill but have been deferred pending completion of the study.

One of the aspects of defense of the country that seems to be of great concern to a large number of our people and has received a great amount of publicity in recent months is the guided missile. You will be interested in knowing that the Navy's program includes an appreciable amount for facilities in support of that weapon.

Each year the committee makes a very careful study of proposed land acquisitions. This was particularly true this year of the Navy's program—as it was unusually large for the Navy. The members of the committee made very searching inquiry into the need for every area, explored alternative means of meeting their requirements, heard friendly and opposing witnesses, and in every case which we approved, we could come to only one conclusion in the interest of our national defense—that the Navy had to have these lands if it is going to carry out the missions which the country has imposed on them.

What I have been telling you of the Navy's program is summarized at greater length and with more specific detail in the report. In the middle of page 8 of the report is a table which shows the various categories of the program. You will note that the great bulk of their program—about 65 percent—is for operational facilities. These might be called the lifeblood of the Navy's Shore Establishment. They are the types of facilities that permit the docking of the ships for overhaul and repair, replenishment of supplies and ammunition, that allow aircraft to take off and land and keep them flyable, that are used for storage, checking, and issuing of weapons and similar usual functions. I mentioned earlier the troop housing in the program. About 16 percent of the program is for this category. The other categories we

consider to have equal importance but each is only a small percentage of the whole.

Following the table on page 8 of the report is a summary of each identifiable portion of the program—or, as the Navy calls them—the sponsors programs. These start with the shipyard facilities and run through the 11 sponsors, including the aviation facilities for approximately 50 percent of the whole Navy program, the Marine Corps facilities and finishes near the top of page 11 with the yards and docks facilities.

AIR FORCE

The Air Force portion of this bill provides for construction of additional facilities in phase with the buildup of the 137-wing Air Force. The construction proposed is essentially that required to provide facilities necessary for effective sustained operations by the strategic, tactical, defense, support, and training forces. Included also are facilities for Air Reserve Forces and other essential air activities such as research and development and early warning systems. Air Force planning for the last several years has been focused upon attaining by the end of fiscal year 1957, the base structure needed to properly house, train, and fight the forces. The program provided by this bill, plus that previously provided, will permit, on a selective basis, substantial completion of the bases required under present concepts to accommodate present types of operational equipment and weapons. However, future programs must also provide large amounts to eliminate deficiencies remaining in the operational and support requirements needed to attain full capability for launching defensive and offensive operations and to make the adjustments needed for phased implementation of new weapons systems.

The Air Force, during the last few years, has greatly increased its striking and defensive capability. At the end of the Korean conflict, July 1953, the Air Force had 106 combat wings. Today, it has 128 and is rapidly increasing to its goal of 137 wings by mid-1957.

Not only have the number of combat wings increased during this period, but the quality of the Air Force has increased as well. The fighter interceptor inventory has been substantially modernized and completely equipped with all-weather jet aircraft. Strategic Air Command's medium bomber and reconnaissance forces have been converted 100 percent to B-47 aircraft and the heavy bomber wings are now replacing their B-36's with B-52's. The total aircraft inventory has increased during this period from 21,300 to 24,800. Additionally, the United States and Canadian early warning networks are well underway and will be in operation by early 1957.

Commensurate with the rapid buildup of the Air Force and combat capability, it was necessary to program a base structure which could be achieved in the most economical and rapid manner possible and at the same time provide the required base capability. The Air Force military construction program is aimed at providing the airbase facilities re-

quired for a ready, effective Air Force of 137 wings. This is not a static condition as there are constantly increasing construction requirements for warning systems, extensive test and operational facilities for new weapons systems and facilities to reduce the vulnerability of our retaliatory strike force. For example, the Air Force's fiscal year 1957 military construction request includes facilities for tactical and defensive missile wings which will become a part of the 137-wing force during the fiscal year 1958 and 1959 time period. It includes operational facilities required at existing bases to implement the dispersal of the Strategic Air Command's bomber force.

The development of additional bases necessary to reduce the vulnerability of our retaliatory strike force, as well as sites for strategic long-range missiles will be phased through succeeding construction programs. These new and increasing demands make it appear that Air Force construction must continue at substantially its present level for some time to come.

To accomplish the development of bases needed to meet these objectives, the major portion of the total authorization provided by the bill is for facilities at Air Force bases. Fifty-eight percent or \$661,446,000, of the Air Force program total of \$1,137,280,000 is for bases inside the United States, 28 percent, or \$312,834,000, is for bases outside the United States, and 14 percent, or \$163 million, is for classified facilities. In addition, an increase of approximately \$132 million in authorizations granted in prior years is included in the Air Force title of the bill to provide for increased costs on certain approved projects, bringing the total amount of additional authorization for the Air Force in the bill to \$1,269,039,000, about 60 percent of the total amount of the bill.

The largest portion of the program in continental United States, which amounts to \$187,998,000, is for air defense command bases. Almost one-half of this amount is for operational and training facilities, consisting for the most part of runway extensions to provide for the safe sustained operation of the high speed jet fighters assigned to all interceptor units. The air defense command program calls for the construction of one new base near Portland, Oreg., and provides a second increment at the two other new bases, Buckingham Air Force Base in Florida and Richard Bong Air Force Base in Wisconsin, each initially authorized last year. The program also includes \$38 million for the establishment of operational sites and facilities for air defense missile systems.

In addition to the \$188 million for air defense command bases, \$80,958,000 are included to expand the continental aircraft control and warning system. This expansion includes initiation of construction for one new SAGE—semi-automatic ground environment—installation and provision of additional support facilities at one of the SAGE sites started last year. One-fourth of the AC&W program is for family housing, essential if the Air Force is to retain in

service the highly skilled technicians who are assigned to isolated AC&W sites. The program also adds facilities at existing permanent and mobile radar sites and constructs 53 new gap-filler sites.

The second largest segment of the continental United States program, \$93,684,000, is for Strategic Air Command bases. Actually, the program includes much more than this amount for Strategic Air Command, as many of the Strategic Air Command requirements are included in the base programs of other Air Force commands where Strategic Air Command units are stationed or from which they will be operated. A substantial portion of the Strategic Air Command program is for operations and training facilities necessary for maintaining of Strategic Air Command's constant readiness. Another important part of the Strategic Air Command program provides essential housing and community facilities which, for the most part, will replace substandard and worn-out temporary buildings.

Over half of the Air Training Command program of \$80,177,000 is for airfield pavements to provide the capability to train student pilots safely in jet aircraft. Much of this advanced pilot training heretofore has been accomplished in propeller aircraft.

The Research and Development Command program of \$77,147,000 provides principally facilities for continuing the development of missiles systems and a nuclear-powered aircraft.

The Air Materiel Command program of \$56,712,000 provides facilities to support the Air Materiel Command mission of depot maintenance and supply. A major portion of the total Air Materiel Command program is for projects supporting air defense and strategic command units stationed on Air Materiel Command bases and for research and development activities.

The tactical air command receives \$35,977,000. This is largely for additional airfield pavements and aircraft maintenance facilities.

The other Air Force commands in the continental United States have smaller programs percentagewise, amounting to about 4 percent of the total.

The largest single major command program in the overseas portion, \$97,123,000, is for the United States Air Forces in Europe. One-third of this USAFE program consists of operations and training facilities and one-third for utilities projects, principally in Spain and the United Kingdom. Also included in the USAFE program is authorization for construction in Germany where, for the first time appropriated funds are to be provided for required construction which was formerly accomplished by the Deutschemark support program of the Federal Republic of Germany. Under terms of the peace treaty, this support will be discontinued after fiscal year 1956.

The program for Spain continues construction of the 4 phase I bases, the 2 phase II bases, and the area POL system.

The second largest portion of the overseas program, or \$70,250,000, is for the Northeast Air Command. Over one-half is for housing and community facilities

including 600 units of family housing at Ernest Harmon and Goose Bay. Approximately 30 percent of the program is for operations and training facilities, mainly airfield pavements required to support operations of the strategic forces.

The Military Air Transport Command program of \$55,859,000 includes facilities only in the Atlantic area. These Atlantic bases contribute directly and essentially to the missions of the Strategic Air Command.

The smaller Alaskan Air Command program of \$36,172,000 consists principally of operations and training facilities, and 250 units of family housing at Eielson Air Force Base, one of the three major bases in Alaska.

The Far East Air Force program of \$27,684,000 provides facilities in Japan, Philippine Islands, Okinawa, Hawaii, and other Pacific locations. A major portion of the Far East Air Force program is at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines and at the Okinawa bases.

The overseas program of the strategic air command of \$25,746,000 is for bases on Guam and Puerto Rico. The major portion of the program provides operational and aircraft maintenance facilities for the bases on Guam and 400 units of family housing.

In summary, the Air Force's fiscal year 1957 military construction program includes construction items to provide a minimum operational capability at all bases of the 137-wing Air Force; however, a few serious deficiencies required for the existing weapons systems will remain since all important and desirable items cannot be provided in a single year. It includes only the most urgently needed troop housing and recreational facilities and family housing which can be built only by appropriated funds and which directly affects operational capability. It includes research and development facilities essential to carry out important new weapons development and operational facilities required for tactical and defensive missiles. Finally, it provides for a start toward protecting our war-deterrent potential through decreasing its vulnerability by implementing initial dispersal of our strategic bomber striking force.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I am happy to yield to my friend from California.

Mr. BALDWIN. In this bill there is authorization for the purchase of Wherry housing. It is my understanding that there have been court decisions establishing the principle that Wherry housing is subject to taxation by local communities and districts. Has the committee given any consideration to the possibility of establishing some type of relief in lieu of tax?

I can cite the example of one community in my district where they have over 900 units of Wherry housing from which the county now receives something over \$40,000 per year in taxes. The transfer of those units from the present Wherry setup which makes them taxable, to Government control will cause the loss of a great deal of revenue

to the county, in excess of \$40,000. Since there is quite an impact on the local economy from this transfer I wonder if the committee has given consideration to some in-lieu tax principle which might be comparable to the in-lieu tax principle for Lanham Act housing?

Mr. SHORT. It will, of course, as the gentleman says, cause a loss of revenue to the local community, but in addition to that, it is unfair, unjust, and discriminatory in my opinion to force the owners or operators of Wherry housing to pay taxes and then compete with tax-free Government-owned property.

Of course there are many provisions in the bill dealing with Wherry housing. The trouble is that the formula is a bit obsolete, I think, in arriving at the fair market value, because the fair market value at the present time is arrived at, I believe, by figuring on the number of occupants in one of these housing units instead of taking into consideration what the houses originally cost or what it would cost the Government to replace them at the present time.

This whole proposition of Wherry housing and Capehart housing is tied in with appropriated-funds housing. Our committee is of the opinion that the cheapest and best way to erect these houses is by appropriated funds; it would be cheaper in the long run, but we simply do not have the money; it would bankrupt the Government, and we are close enough to bankruptcy as it is, but we certainly do not have the money to build all these houses out of appropriated funds. That is the reason there is a tendency to go from Wherry housing to Capehart housing, but attention should be given, of course, to making up for that tax revenue loss to the community.

Mr. BALDWIN. That is the question I specifically had in mind, whether the committee has given any consideration to the possibility of some in-lieu tax probably comparable to the type of in-lieu tax principle applying to Lanham Act housing.

Mr. SHORT. Yes; it was mentioned in committee, but it was not discussed to any great length. No definite action has been taken.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to ask the gentleman about a phase of Wherry housing. It provides for the construction of streets, sidewalks, sewage disposal, and other utilities; why cannot you figure in it the cost of school buildings? They do everything else except build school buildings.

Mr. SHORT. I know how tremendously interested the gentleman from West Virginia is in schools.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 additional minute.

Did the gentleman from West Virginia wish to say something further?

Mr. BAILEY. No; I would just like to have some comment from the gentleman.

Mr. SHORT. I am for more and better schools, of course. I believe the gen-

tleman has raised a good point. However, money spent on schools cannot build houses.

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WILSON of California. I would like to point out that when the land is transferred to the Federal Government the children living in that Federal property entitle the local community to special school money under the gentleman's bill H. R. 8185; so the local community will benefit to a slight extent anyway.

Mr. BEAMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield.

Mr. BEAMER. Before we get into too deep a discussion of comparisons I wonder if the gentleman can clear up a point for me. The Air Force base at Bunker Hill, Ind., is undoubtedly one of the most outstanding installations of the Tactical Air Force Command in the United States. All of you should visit it, if possible. They are not going to get enough housing—and I wonder if this is prevalent generally—even to take care of the people presently on the base. This happens to be a new Air Force base and I am wondering if any provision is going to be made in order to take care of this increased Air Force installation.

Mr. SHORT. We have gone about as far as we think we could go in this particular bill. We have provided more housing on these bases at many installations, but we are still suffering from an acute shortage of housing. That along with a lack of adequate medical care for dependents have been the two things that have contributed more to the deterioration of the morale of our armed services than any other two causes. I repeat, lack of adequate housing and lack of adequate medical care have cut down our enlistments.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. To aid in giving the gentleman from Indiana the correct information, the Armed Services Committee on Friday 2 weeks ago approved 680 Capehart houses for Bunker Hill, which are now under design.

Mr. BEAMER. I think that is a great relief. But because of the situation of the neighboring cities of Peru and Kokomo, there is not sufficient houses to take care of the personnel, the enlisted men and the commissioned officers, and they are going to have the problem of taking care of the men who are coming to the base at the present time.

Mr. SHORT. Lack of adequate housing along with lack of adequate medical care have been two of the things that have contributed more I think to the deterioration of morale in our Armed Forces than any other two factors.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. For the information of the gentleman from Indiana, may I say

that I was speaking of Wherry, Capehart housing units on base.

Mr. SHORT. Where we have Capehart, and particularly Wherry housing on base, and then the Government allows the Armed Forces personnel to go out and rent cheaper houses perhaps several miles from the base is unfair and discriminatory against Wherry housing. It also impairs the efficiency of our armed services. It should be stopped.

Mr. BAILEY. A lot of things are unfair and discriminatory.

Mr. SHORT. That is another thing I think we should take up. We already have but we have not achieved worthwhile results.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 18 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, we have had two very erudite speeches on this bill. We have had it well discussed from a great many angles and at the present time I imagine a great many of us have formed in a general way our opinion regarding the merits of the measure. So well have these speeches been delivered that I would be loathe to take up the time of this committee here today were it not for the extreme importance which I attach to this bill. I think it is so vital, it means the very safety, well-being and preservation of our country. Therefore, in the 18 minutes allotted to me I am going to discuss some features of the measure that I do not think have been fully exploited up to the present hour.

Mr. Chairman, the Air Force will receive, under this bill, \$1,137,280,000 of new construction authority plus an increase of \$131,759,000 for projects authorized in prior years or a total of \$1,269,039,000. This is almost two-thirds of the total authority provided by the bill. I believe an analysis of the character of the Air Force and the nature of the base facilities to fight and support that force will explain the need for emphasis on the construction of airbase facilities.

First, we must be aware of the key role being played by the Air Force as part of the team providing for the defense of our Nation. Each branch of our splendid forces in uniform, the Air Force, the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps have a definite and essential part in this effort. However, the nature of the Air Force mission and the history of the Air Force buildup create a separate problem when considering base facilities. Most important is the timing of our military actions after the outbreak of hostilities. The Air Force, by its nature must play the principal role during those critical first few days or weeks after a war begins. As such, its bases, as well as its forces, must have their maximum capability in being at the time a war begin if we are to survive that first critical phase and retain the ability to put all of our military forces and resources into play to assure an early and successful conclusion to that war.

In defining the magnitude of the requirement to attain this objective of

maximum capability for the bases, consideration must be given, not only to the cost, but also to the number and location of bases involved and the timing of actions involved in the ultimate provision of facilities. The location and timing in the provision of Air Force base facilities are particularly vital since, to a much greater degree than with the other services who operate in the field or on the oceans in event of war, a large share of the bases developed and used by the Air Force in peacetime are also the bases from which their tactical units will fly their missions during that war.

Modern aircraft require extensive facilities for their operations and maintenance such as runways, parking aprons, hangars, and shops, and fuel storage tanks. Due to the long lead-time required for the construction of these facilities, it is essential that they be in place before actual hostilities break out so that, the day the "bell rings," our air defense warning systems can sound the alarm, our fighter interceptor aircraft can rise to repel the attacking bombers, and our strategic air forces can launch their B-52's and B-47's in immediate retaliatory offensive actions. This requires the peacetime construction of bases which are strategically placed around the world and to which our strategic air forces can deploy on D-day and start immediate operations. It also requires the peacetime construction of staging bases between the home bases and targets where the aircraft can refuel and obtain repairs, if necessary; and bases from which immediate air support can be given ground operations of our Army units.

In considering the kinds of facilities and the magnitude of the construction required, certain major factors bearing on these requirements must be recognized.

These factors include:

The relatively small and inadequate facilities available to the Air Force at the conclusion of World War II, and the degree of postwar retrenchment discrepancies;

The rapid increase in size and complexity of weapons, weapons carriers, and their logistic support systems;

The changing concept of air warfare with inherent need for increased range, speed, and payload of aircraft;

The need for the training and preservation of a force of highly skilled technicians capable of maintaining and utilizing highly complex weapons; and

The rising ascendancy of air power as a major force for defense and decisive strategic operations and as a vital component of joint operations.

Consideration of these factors has necessitated the direction of the major portion of the Air Force construction effort to:

Provision of additional facilities at all types of existing bases as well as the construction of completely new bases in all parts of the world;

Provision of large increments of facilities such as hangars, shops, and warehousing required for the maintenance support of aircraft;

Constructing millions of square yards of airfield pavements, and millions of barrels of fuel storage and distribution of facilities in consonance with the increased size, weight, critical takeoff and landing characteristics and increased fuel capacity and consumption of modern aircraft;

Increased emphasis on adequate housing, and welfare and morale facilities as a means to retaining in the service those skilled personnel necessary to maintain an efficient, well-trained force in constant readiness; and

Development of a system of early warning, intercept control, and communications to warn and defend against enemy attacks on this country and on our outlying possessions and interests.

It takes a lot of bases and base facilities to support these forces and to provide the capability needed to insure the national defense.

On June 30, 1950, at the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, principal Air Force installations numbered only a little over 200 and the number of wings had been reduced to 48. With the advent of new-type higher-performance aircraft, even most of these bases were inadequate and required substantial expansion in addition to the need to provide the additional bases required for the new wings being added to create the 137-wing force structure.

The 137 wings which are commonly known as the force level of the Air Force, include only the combat wings such as strategic bombers and fighters; air defense interceptors, and tactical fighters, tactical bombers, and troop-carrier aircraft which support ground operations.

In addition to the operating and staging bases needed for these combat elements, the Air Force construction program also includes bases and facilities for other flying operations such as Military Air Transport, logistic cargo transport, and pilot and crew training as well as bases for other types of training and indoctrination, logistic support, research and development, and security and administration.

For these activities, the Air Force requires, by the end of fiscal year 1959, facilities at over 3,000 different installations of all types, of which about 360 are major bases. Two hundred and four of these major installations will be inside United States and 156 will be in overseas locations. The some 2,800 ancillary type installations of the Air Force are scattered throughout the world and include the communications and radar warning sites on mountain tops and in the remote frigid reaches of Greenland, northern Canada, Alaska, and the Aleutians.

This bill includes construction at 205 of the major air installations, 104 of which are inside United States and 61 are overseas. In addition, the program provides facilities at a number of other installations and sites, including A. C. & W. network projects, and facilities for the development, testing and operation of missile systems and for the continued development of the nuclear-powered aircraft.

In the years since the outbreak of the Korean war, we have made considerable

progress in developing the finest fighting Air Force in the world and the expansion of base facilities to accommodate that force. The Congress has made substantial construction authorizations and appropriations for that purpose during the same period. Since the start of this base buildup program which dates back to 1950, approximately \$7 billion have been appropriated. This amount has been put in place or will be under contract by April 1 of this year.

The Air Force installations program, as you know, for the past several years has been aimed at providing airbase facilities required for already, effective Air Force of 137 wings with a goal of having those wings in place by the end of fiscal year 1957. The construction for the Air Force provided by this bill will, with the exception of certain deficiencies, substantially accomplish that original goal. This, however, by no means signifies substantial completion of total Air Force construction requirements. In fact, many things remain to be accomplished in future years. Although this bill is designed to provide an operational capability for all units of the 137-wing force on a minimum basis as planned through fiscal year 1959, many things remain to be done.

These generally fall into two categories. First is improvement of the present base structure. It has been recognized that all important and desirable facilities cannot be provided in a single year or a few years. Even for the present force structure with manned aircraft, additional operational facilities must be provided after this year to attain a higher degree of the combat capability so essential to the security of the United States and its allies.

Also, we must improve the conditions under which our men in uniform and their families must live and work. I am speaking of the so-called things for people—housing, both bachelor and family; welfare and recreational facilities; and adequate medical facilities. We have made progress on this in the last few years and will continue that progress by this bill, but more remains to be done. We have provided substantial amounts of family housing in the last 2 years and this bill provides another increment including 3,144 units for the Air Force. This bill also continues the program to provide needed personnel facilities and to replace the deteriorated and obsolete dormitories and medical facilities which were constructed for temporary use to meet World War II requirements and have now become health and fire hazards and are uneconomical to maintain. Many of these type facilities will still require replacement after this year.

Second, and even more significant in the things still to be done, is the provision of facilities to support new weapons systems, operational concepts, and other technological advances, and, in view of increased enemy capabilities, to insure a greater degree of protection to the existing forces. As I previously stated, this bill substantially meets the initial Air Force goal of bedding down the 137-wing force as originally planned by the end of fiscal year 1957. Actually, the construction planned and programed up to this

point for the 137-wing force completes only the first phase of its development and provides a required degree of capability for the present force to defend the country during the preparation for the second phase we are now entering.

This second phase is the awesome era of intercontinental guided missiles, nuclear-powered aircraft, space satellites, and other technological developments to bestir the imagination. This bill contains substantial amounts for facilities to support these types of things and increased amounts will be needed in the next years.

I do not want to dwell further on the details of the requirements to support these weapons and equipment, but we must recognize that that era is rapidly becoming reality. We must pursue the implementation of these new weapons to the utmost if this country is to maintain the technological and military superiority which is so vital to maintenance of our national security.

The construction being provided by this bill is necessary for the Air Force to carry out the responsibilities placed upon it by the American people to fill its role in the defense of this country. I am sure you will agree to its need and to the conclusion that this bill, as part of our defense program, is cheap insurance for that national security.

That concludes my remarks with respect to the bill itself. There is, however, one additional matter which I consider to be of sufficient moment to mention, and that is the extensive acquisitions of property by the three military services during peacetime.

I am aware that as new weapons are developed, land needs change and are in many instances greatly magnified. I do feel, however, that all three departments have utilized the power of eminent domain to an extent which is not wholly consistent with our normal democratic processes.

So many times, we find the Army, Navy, or the Air Force entering an area of the country and in somewhat arbitrary fashion staking out extensive areas of fertile farmland or other valuable property and proceeding to use its power of condemnation to acquire the property—and to acquire it in a manner which sometimes appears to have elements of arbitrariness in it.

It is my strongly held opinion that the whole subject of land acquisitions during peacetime—and particularly through the exercise of eminent domain—should be carefully reexamined by the military departments to the end that local people, whose only contact with the Federal Government in many instances is in connection with the land acquisition, will not have created in their minds a picture of the Federal Government as a landgrabber.

A reasonable admixture of common-sense, good public relations, and truly competent planning, can, in my opinion, eliminate many of the objections which we encounter concerning the land acquisition programs of the military.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Is there any money in this bill to provide for the building of a new NATO headquarters?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. None that I know of, no.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I should like to express my appreciation to the gentleman for the very fine statement he is making. It is a very comprehensive and constructive statement concerning the need for these bases not only in the United States but overseas.

We in Oklahoma are particularly proud of the part that two generals from Oklahoma play in this great construction. Maj. Gen. Lee Washbourne, of Jay, Okla., is one of the important men in the installations program of the Air Force. Brig. Gen. Ben Talley, of Mangum, Okla., is the Army engineer in charge of base construction in North Africa. I know from talking to these two gentlemen how great an undertaking it is and how important it is to our country that we proceed with it rapidly.

I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I thank the gentleman for his remarks. His great State of Oklahoma has played a vital part in this program. I have seen some of his bases. I commend my colleague who has just spoken for his interest in the activities of the Air Force for the defense of this country.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion I want to say a few words in reference to a matter which has given me considerable concern in the last few years. That is the attitude of our Government and some of its branches in reference to moving into localities and taking over very often, I think, in an arbitrary manner, land which is needed for public purposes. It is true that in the case of a defense bill, the land taken is vital to the needs of the defense of the United States. In the process of taking this land from the localities, I think our services and agencies of Government could proceed in a little more diplomatic and a little more careful and a little more considerate manner. This bill alone provides for 3,750,000 acres of land to be taken over for use by the Military Establishment. I will say in this particular bill the Navy is the principal offender in taking this land. I think if the defense services must have the land, and if no other land will meet their needs, they should proceed with the least inconvenience to the local people possible under the circumstances. I have seen cases where the services have moved in and taken over areas for bases or for facilities or for other needs where other areas would have cheerfully been given by the local communities for the purposes. So I say our people are defense minded, they are loyal, they are patriotic, but I think our Defense Department and the Bureau of Public Roads, and other departments of the Government, when they need land

for public purposes could move in in a diplomatic and considerate manner in taking over this land and in the exercise of the great power of eminent domain. In many instances, this is an extremely harsh remedy which is used by them. If other land is suitable and can be obtained without opposition, it should be given full consideration in the selection of needed locations and needed sites.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE].

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I certainly vigorously agree with the statements made in the last few sentences by the gentleman who preceded me with reference to the wide acquisitions of lands by the military department. Because the committee of which I am chairman has jurisdiction of the public lands and the public domain area of the United States, I would like to call the attention of the committee to what has been going on with reference to public land acquisitions by the military in the Far West. During the past several years I have been aware of an increasing concern throughout our western States over the continued expansion of these single purpose or limited purpose reservations through public domain withdrawals. With a single exception, perhaps, of reservations created for management purposes by some Federal agency, the Defense Department has been and is one of the principal consumers of land for limited purpose utilization.

I have been impressed by these facts: That the Defense Department agencies, other than lands withdrawn for Corps of Engineers civil works purposes, have withdrawn lands which in total area exceed the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, and Delaware combined; that if the corps civil-works lands are added, you must add an area exceeding the total acreage of 400 Manhattan Islands; and that if present applications by Defense agencies are approved, there will be added to the list of lands held by the military and withdrawn from multiple use and development, a land area greater than the combined acreages of the States of New Jersey and Rhode Island, plus 50 Districts of Columbia.

The Defense Department today owns 14 million acres of land in the United States, and if all of its applications are approved, it will hold 20 million acres of the land area of our country.

The total land holdings, to include those presently held and those under application by the Defense Department in the continental United States exceed the combined areas of the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, Delaware, New Jersey, and Rhode Island combined, plus 400 Manhattan Islands, and 50 Districts of Columbia.

The Defense Department in this country today owns an area greater than one-half the British Isles, and they claim that they need every square foot of it for their military installations. I have asked how other nations in Europe, Great Britain, and elsewhere throughout the

world, maintain their military proficiency when, if you plastered the area owned by the Defense Department on those areas there would not be any area left.

To put the matter another way, the present defense holdings are the equivalent of a strip of land 13 miles wide from New York to San Francisco. Present applications for defense withdrawals are the equivalent of an additional strip of land, from New York to San Francisco, more than 3 miles wide, in addition to present holdings. In other words, if you added what they are asking for to what they now have, you would have a strip of land more than 16 miles wide running from San Francisco to New York.

I point out that the foregoing figures cover only the continental United States and do not include very substantial holdings in Alaska and Hawaii and other offshore areas. As of October 1, 1955, there were pending in the Department of the Interior applications from defense agencies for withdrawal of well in excess of 4 million acres of public lands, with certain other pending applications bringing the real "loss" figure close to 7 million acres. Three such pending applications in the West, the Navy's request for 2.2 million acres in the Black Rock Desert-Salwade in northwestern Nevada, the Navy's request for approximately 1 million acres in the Saline-Panamint Valley are in southeastern California, and the Air Force request for continuation of a withdrawal of 2.5 million acres in the Ojo-Gila Bend-Yuma area in Arizona have generated a real and understandable concern on the part of thousands of citizens living in those areas.

The probable impact of these and other such withdrawals on future multiple-resource utilization, to include forage for grazing, water, fish, wildlife, timber, minerals and materials, and recreational, scenic and wilderness resources brought into sharp focus the need for an early examination into current withdrawal policies and procedures. It was in light of the foregoing that I addressed a letter on October 29, 1955, to the Assistant Secretary for Land Management in the Department of the Interior, asking that his office withhold approval of any requests for further withdrawals of public lands for military reservations or extensions of existing reservations until the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House had an opportunity to relate the pending defense application to overall public land policy.

It must be remembered that in the past all they have had to do was to file an application with the Secretary of the Interior for the amount of land they needed, and because no one in any agency of the Federal Government has the knowledge to pass upon defense needs as weighed against other needs of the Nation, those applications were necessarily granted.

It boils down to any agency in the Defense Department, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Army, being able to write out an application for a hundred

square miles of the State of Nevada and for all practical purposes by a stroke of the pen taking that area over.

It was in the light of the foregoing that I addressed a letter, on October 29, 1955, to the Assistant Secretary for Land Management, Department of the Interior, asking that his office withhold approval of any request for further withdrawals of public lands for military reservations, or extensions of existing reservations, until the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House had an opportunity to relate the pending defense applications to overall public land policy.

In making this request I assured the Interior Department that we would give prompt consideration to the areas most urgently needed.

On November 4, 1955, Mr. D'Ewart replied in a letter stating that Interior would honor my request and at the same time urging that the projected hearings be held at the earliest practical date in order to minimize delay in the matter of defense withdrawals where the need for it was established.

Without going into detail as to the nature of the testimony received, I believe the following figures will indicate that the conclusions we have set out were not arrived at without a somewhat detailed inquiry.

The full committee took testimony on 10 different days or for a period of approximately 23 hours. Eight hundred and seventy eight pages of testimony were taken, and witness appearances totaled 55.

On January 6, 1956, witnesses for the Department of the Air Force solemnly advised our committee that not only did the Air Force not have too many acres for their needs in the States of Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona, but also that their studies indicated that they would need to acquire additional substantial acreage.

When we consulted the Defense Department, they with equal assurance and solemnity concurred in these declarations of the Air Force.

On February 27 and 28, 1956, witnesses for the Department of the Navy advised the committee that in 1953 and again in 1955 they had sought without success to effectuate joint utilization with the Air Force of 3,500,000 acres of the Nellis Air Force range in southern Nevada.

On February 1, 1956, the committee requested the Department of Defense and the Department of the Air Force to supply the committee with a justification for the utilization of these public land areas and especially for their refusal to make a joint utilization of the Nellis Air Force Base.

On February 29 the Department of Defense transmitted to the committee as much of the material requested on February 1 as was in existence. That indicated that there was no material in existence which showed that the Defense Department had made any analysis at all of the possible joint utilization of those areas.

On March 1 the Air Force advised the committee, further clarifying their advice of March 14, that 2.2 million acres within the exterior boundaries of the

Nellis Air Force Range were being declared surplus to Air Force needs. On March 30 the committee learned, through the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior, that the Air Force was declaring surplus to its needs 225,000 acres at Wendover Bombing Range, in Utah and Nevada. In other words, in the 95 days that have elapsed since we called the defense agencies before our committee to find out how they were using these huge public land areas, when the Air Force declared that it could not give up any of the land that it had, nor could it permit joint utilization of this area by the Navy; the Air Force has declared surplus to its needs 2,427,000 acres of land.

To put the matter another way, notwithstanding their declared position on January 6, the Air Force has since that date: Declared surplus to their needs 36.5 percent of the total Air Force public domain holdings in the continental United States.

The rate of release appears to be 110,000 acres per hour of hearings held by the Committee on the Interior and Insular Affairs of the House. The fact of the matter is that the Air Force since the beginning of those hearings has released public lands which it held and which it declared absolutely essential to the defense needs of this country, public-domain lands, at the rate of over 1,000 acres an hour, over 25,000 acres a day since those hearings were first initiated.

We think these facts show that the defense agencies do not know what they have or what they need. How many millions of acres are they still holding or applying for that they can get along without?

As I said in the beginning, these military agencies have the capability of writing upon a piece of paper and taking over these huge public-domain areas. We now have a bill before us that has for its purpose authorizing further land acquisitions by the various defense agencies. Some, if not all, of those are connected in one way or the other with these huge contemplated withdrawals which will approximate 6 million additional public-land acres in the far western part of the United States.

What I am going to ask the Armed Services Committee to do is to give us some help in finding a reasonable method of controlling the land-acquisition requirements of these defense agencies and, further than that, setting up appropriate procedures to hold under surveillance the uses that they are presently making in order that we do not have tremendous areas of the western part of the United States put in what I would call a legal icebox taken away from mining, lumbering, grazing, livestock, and all the other uses to which those areas can be put and reserved for a single-purpose military use when it is not necessary in the defense of the Nation.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. In view of the statement that the gentleman just made in

propounding the inquiry, let me assure him that as far as the Armed Services Committee is concerned, and we certainly have a strong interest in certain matters connected with the public domain—so has the gentleman—I look with much favor upon his suggestion that some meetings be had to see if a workable plan can be devised between the two committees so that there will not be any friction between the utilization of public domain from the Interior Department and between your committee and the Armed Services Committee. I know we can do this.

Mr. ENGLE. May I ask the distinguished chairman a question? I assume that the authorizations in this bill for the purpose of acquiring private lands have not presupposed nor do they constitute a congressional approval of these pending public-land reservations?

Mr. VINSON. Let me say there is not one line in this bill for authorizing the acquisition of public domain. The only thing this bill will do is this: if public domain is set aside for military purposes, this bill authorizes money to be made available to settle private rights on those public domains. In other words, we cannot get 1 foot of the public domain except by permission of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. ENGLE. That is correct under the present procedures.

Mr. VINSON. There is no authorization to take over any public domain. For instance, if he sets aside so many acres of land in the public domain in Nevada, and if there is any private interest in there, there is authorization to settle with those individuals, and that is as far as it goes.

Mr. ENGLE. I realize that.

Mr. VINSON. I understand the gentleman's apprehension, and so does the committee. We do not want to be taking all of the public domain. But, you must bear in mind that the first duty of this Government is self-preservation. If it becomes necessary, we have to do these things, and we regret that the conditions sometimes require us to do them. We cannot do all of our bombing practice out in the ocean, because there is so much world commerce going on that we cannot control. So, we are forced to come back on the mainland, and we only want to take those lands which are absolutely necessary. Not 1 foot should be taken that cannot be clearly justified, and it should be scrutinized very carefully. We will be more than glad to sit down with the gentleman and his committee, which has jurisdiction of this matter, and see that there is a workable understanding reached.

Mr. ENGLE. May I make this closing comment, that I heard what the distinguished chairman had to say with reference to the care with which the committee goes into the matter of the acquisition of these private areas, that is, when money is allowed for condemnation proceedings, and I only hope that a similar careful consideration in the light, of course, of defense needs, will be given when these great public land areas are taken over.

Mr. VINSON. I will say to the gentleman that I will take up with the Depart-

ment and request that, when they wish to take public domain, it be treated in the same category as our other land acquisitions by referring it to the committee as if it was being purchased.

Mr. ENGLE. I thank the gentleman very much. We believe there should be congressional approval of the large public land withdrawals.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. DELANEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9893) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may have permission to sit during general debate tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may sit during general debate on Thursday and Friday of this week and during sessions of the House next week.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CITATION CONFERRED UPON HON. SAM RAYBURN, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, under permission previously granted today, I include herewith the address by Gen. Carlos P. Romulo and the address by Hon. SAM RAYBURN, Speaker of the House of Representatives, together with a copy of the citation conferred upon the Speaker, at the Bataan Day dinner, Washington, D. C., Monday, April 9, 1956:

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO AT THE BATAAN DAY DINNER, GRAND BALLROOM OF THE MAYFLOWER HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1956

Mr. Speaker, fellow veterans of Bataan, ladies and gentlemen, 14 years have passed since the fall of Bataan. It seems like 14 centuries. In the passage of time since those grim days, we have gone so far and been through so much that we are able—so soon after the event—to fit the epic of Bataan into the timeless pattern of history.

In the military sense, the defeat at Bataan was not one of the world's great battles. It could even be argued that the course of the great war might not have been radically changed if the outcome had been different. Nor was it, as so often happens in the history of peace-loving nations, the kind of defeat that takes on a deep and emotional

meaning simply because brave men fought bravely against brutal odds.

Its importance runs far deeper than this. Bataan was a victory of the human spirit. It was such a victory because it was a strange and wonderful symbol of what the 20th century could mean to the human race. Ever since those terrible days in 1942 we have been aware of this symbolism. But it does no harm to repeat it now—because, like all the great verities, it seems to acquire new truth each time it is repeated.

And so tonight we recall the victory of Bataan: The demonstration to the whole world that people of different races, different origins, different backgrounds, have a common cause in liberty. That the old and despicable balance of mastery and slavery, of colonial power and subject nation, can be wiped out in a spirit of mutual trust and respect. That the men of the West and the men of the East can face a common foe in absolute and unquestioned equality.

That was the victory of Bataan. It was a tribute to the people of the United States, who never carried the mantle of imperialism with ease and who set out, from the moment they arrived in my country, to liberate the very nation that destiny had placed under the aegis. It was a tribute to my fellow countrymen, who had the vision and the courage to continue fighting for their freedom until they had earned it, and at the same time to recognize that from a free and democratic people we could learn much, a country that could not possibly, by the very logic of freedom and democracy, remain as masters in our beloved island homeland.

That was the victory of Bataan. It was a repudiation of the tempting hypocrisy of power-mad men who sang of Asia for the Asians when in fact they sought the domination of the Asian peoples—and of their successors today who, like freaks bearing gifts, seek to persuade the peoples of Asia that their brand of slavery is a new kind of freedom.

That was the victory of Bataan. It was a portent of things to come. For the first time, of their own free and positive choice, an Asian people rose, almost unanimously, to the defense of an Occidental power—not because America was white and Western, but because America was friendly and honest and just and, above all, dedicated to the idea of liberty.

That was the victory of Bataan. It sealed the bond of friendship between Americans and Filipinos—a bond already established through the long years that led up, before the great war came, to the guaranty of national independence. As the long shadows of military defeat fell over those Filipino and American warriors in the tropical night on Bataan, the victory of the free spirit hovered overhead. It foretold the massive and exciting roster of nations that would quickly win their freedom in the years to follow—India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, South Korea, and all the others.

The victory at Bataan showed the way. It was important in time of war. It was even more important in the cold peace that succeeded the war. For we can now place the troubled problems of relationships between nations against the background of the lesson we taught ourselves on Bataan. Today we are faced, not with the menace of imperial Japan, but with the menace of imperialistic communism. The threat is real; it is made even more real by the new and beguiling mask that the Communist leaders have been using during the past few months. Surely none of us can be misled by the current change in the party line; nowhere, in all the meanderings and maneuverings among the Communist leaders anywhere, have we seen any indication that the purpose is altered. Only the methods change, the tactics, the curiously tortured interpretations of things past. The goal remains. It is what it has always been: conquest of the world for the

totalitarian philosophy of international communism.

And it is more than ever clear that the tacticians of communism see all of Asia as a fertile field. They have played heavily on the unhappy memories of peoples who still recall the injustices of western colonial rule, who still have a long way to go before they feel themselves to be in full control of their own destinies.

No country with such deep-etched memories, no country with such insecurities, can feel safe from the subversive methods of Communist penetration. But now a new dimension must be added to the Communist menace, and that is the Communist pattern of economy. A new offensive has been launched by the Kremlin, the most dramatic example of which, in recent months, has been the proffer of assistance in the Middle East. In southeast Asia, Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev have traveled far and wide, establishing personal contacts with Asian leaders.

What is behind the new Soviet persuasion? The answer is: A system of economy which could easily be tailored to the needs of impoverished areas. This system cannot be dismissed as a failure. The Soviet salesmen are offering too much tangible assistance, both economic and military, to be dismissed as spokesmen for a hollow shell. And they are getting results. Under a dictatorship, they can act quickly and irresponsibly. Already they have, in a few short months, brought the Middle East to the brink of trouble. By contrast, the slowness and deliberation with which we work—the very characteristic of the free society, in which no government can move faster than the public opinion is represents—seems to be tantalizingly inadequate. In the long run, the free-enterprise, libertarian system will win out—that we know. But it will do so not because we say so, but because we make it so.

There is a clear and present danger that Asia's underdeveloped countries may fall for the Soviet pattern of economy. We in the Philippines are resolved not to allow this to happen. We have been through too much—beginning with Bataan, continuing through the dreary and oppressive years of Japanese occupation, the terrible destruction that accompanied our ultimate liberation, the mountainous difficulties we encountered in reestablishing stable government and a viable economy, and the long and dangerous years of coping with the Communist threat within our own borders—we have been through too much to relax now.

It will not surprise you to learn that we feel that we are not strong enough to cope with the current Communist threat by ourselves. We take seriously the concept of the interrelationship of the entire free world, and—knowing the American people better than any other nation—we have no mental reservations in accepting the leadership of the United States in this free-world coalition.

In the past few weeks, some political figures in the Philippines have been rather outspoken in their criticism of the scope and nature of American assistance to the Philippines. A few go further, and criticize the nature of the basic American relationship with the Philippines. Because we have a free democratic Government, some of these criticisms may be traced directly to politics. I do not apologize for it—I do not need to make any apologies to Americans who are themselves going into the exciting and quarrelsome months of an election year—but I think it is worthwhile to remind ourselves of the fact itself.

Yet I am not sure that it is possible to dismiss the current uproar in Manila as being merely a matter of domestic politics. We must not. We must recognize that any small nation, like the Philippines, will always find itself reexamining the nature of

its relationship with a great nation like the United States. To us and to you Bataan was a symbol of the bond between us. Bataan is of the past; but the bond lives, and must never be shaken.

And today we look to America for more than maintenance of that bond. We look to America for a strengthening of the bond. I suppose it is a natural human impulse to pay closest attention to those who waiver rather than to those you trust; to give greater help to the uncertain—the neutralists, if you will—than to the committed. But this impulse, however human, does not always coincide with the realities of world affairs. It is not a device of domestic Philippine politics to remind America of the continuing mutuality of our friendship.

The other day, the New York Times, with journalistic acumen, put its finger on this matter in a direct and healthy way. It discussed the current debate in Manila, and asked whether there were ways in which the United States can give further help to the Philippines without presuming to interfere in our domestic affairs. The Times suggested in its editorial that such help might be given on several fronts:

"One is a cool appraisal of all our policy in and toward the Philippines. This cannot be carried out if we permit side issues and minor matters to take the spotlight. For example, we do no possible good by an irresponsible threat"—I am quoting from the New York Times—"to curtail Philippine sugar in the American market unless the Philippines open up more widely to imports of American leaf tobacco.

"A major problem that urgently needs solution is the question of American military bases in the Philippines. The principle is sound, but until there is fixed agreement there is always the chance of irritating friction. Too much time has already been lost.

"We need also a close coordination of our own activities in the area. This means better liaison in our Army, Navy, and Air Force and with the defense establishment of the Philippines. It means more effective economic and military aid, properly and promptly administered.

"This is a good time for such an appraisal of policy."

I have quoted this editorial, not because it necessarily reflects the views of the Government of the Philippines, but because it is a fine and important illustration of the spirit of Bataan in action, in the United States. It is a typical example of American fair-mindedness. This is the America I wish to commend to my people. For America is a Nation with instincts far closer to the aspirations of our fallible and striving human nature, a Nation whose heart is in the right place or, if it is not there at the moment, soon returns there.

I have always believed that the harmony, the friendship, the blood brotherhood of Bataan, between the Philippines and the United States, form the rock on which the relations between our two countries are founded. This friendship, and the common cause from which it stems, are more important than any difference of opinion which can ever arise between us: the differences are temporary because the friendship is lasting. But it is not enough to recognize that problems do arise between friends. We must go forward to a solution of the problems, precisely because that is what friendship means.

So today, in 1956, we recall the symbolism of Bataan—the spiritual victory that makes the military defeat look puny—and in the remembrance of that great moment in our common history we have the right to stand side by side through all the years to come, certain of the rightness of our cause and the timelessness of our friendship.

ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE SAM RAYBURN,
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 9, 1956

General Romulo, Mr. Justices, members of the Cabinet, my colleagues of the Senate and the House, ladies and gentlemen, I am deeply touched by the citation which I know is undeserved. I am profoundly grateful and words fail me to express my appreciation. When one is awarded a decoration by a friendly government, we in America give it such great importance that in our Constitution it is provided that it needs congressional sanction before we can accept it. I am receiving this decoration, Mr. Ambassador, and please convey to President Mag-saysay my heartfelt thanks. I receive it in behalf of my colleagues of the United States House of Representatives because it is their collective decision that has given the Philippines the legislation that is mentioned in the citation. I receive it in behalf of the American people whom we represent. I will deposit the decoration and the scroll with our State Department and will accept it when Congress gives me its approval. To your Government and to you, General, you who so worthily and so ably represent the Philippines in our country, my profound gratitude.

My mind goes back in retrospect to the days when we had your great leader, Manuel L. Quezon, as your Resident Commissioner. I remember how he fought for the passage of the Jones Act. He was a patriot, and I wish to pay tribute to him tonight. Your country owes him much. He had worthy successors. You were the last Philippine Resident Commissioner, Mr. Ambassador. I will always remember your report to our Congress when you returned from Leyte and described the triumphal return of American and Filipino troops and the reconquest of the Philippines. How you eloquently and patriotically fought on the floor of the House for the Philippine Trade Act and the Philippine Rehabilitation Act is on the record.

Your speeches in behalf of the Filipino veterans have been most helpful to us in getting the Philippine side. You defended Philippine interests in a way that won our admiration. We treasure our association with you and with the other Resident Commissioners. Here, too, Ocampo and Legarda, Earnshaw and Guevara and Gabaldon, Osias and Paredes, Veyra and Yangco, Elizalde and Delgado worked hard and labored faithfully for the best interests of the Filipino people.

On July 4, 1946, the independent Republic of the Philippines was proclaimed in accordance with the Tydings-McDuffie Act passed by the Congress in 1934, providing for Philippine independence in 1946. This act showed the ancient principle of the Government of the United States; we want no foreign territory and we covet not a foot of ground over which the flag of any other country flies.

Tonight we commemorate the fall of Bataan. It was not a defeat; it was a victory. Our American and Filipino soldiers surrendered their arms; they did not surrender their spirit. They represented the unconquerable spirit of freedom which is invincible. Behind them stood the aroused determination of two peoples welded together by a mutuality of ideals. Bataan is a lesson of courage and friendship, courage of the highest order that withstood overwhelming odds and tested human endurance to the utmost, friendship of two peoples, each loyal to the other in the face of defeat and adversity.

A broad mutuality of interests, a vast community of ideals, a common liberation tradition forged in the fire of war, and an abiding concern for the steady progress of the Philippine Republic have consistently underlined American policy toward the Filipino people.

Through the whole pattern of Philippine-American association, from the passage of the

Jones law through a succession of Philippine measures adopted by the United States Congress, notably the Tydings-McDuffie independence law, the Philippine Rehabilitation Act, the Trade Act, the Extension of the Trade Act, and the New Trade Act, the golden thread of interested and profound concern for the welfare of the Philippines runs with flawless consistency.

Nor has that concern been unrecognized and unnoticed. In World War II, particularly in Bataan and on Corregidor, the unswerving devotion and matchless gallantry of the Filipinos in the face of superior force not only contributed immeasurably to the success of the American strategy against advancing totalitarianism, but also gave a new dimension to the story of human freedom, a new and incontestable proof that a people who have known freedom, of whatever race or clime, shall never relinquish that freedom without a fight.

In the cold war, especially in the councils of international diplomacy, the Philippines has always stoutly and firmly stood by the battle stations of liberty. In a seething and doubting continent, peopled by more than half of the human family, our most steadfast friends and allies are the Filipino people. The growing stature of their young nation in the international community is today the best refutation of all the motives of selfishness and imperialism ascribed to American policy and leadership by the Communists. The Philippine Republic is the best evidence that the United States has never sullied her hands with the dross and stain of crass colonialism.

It is to be hoped that the Philippines can hold out as tenaciously as she has done in the past against the blandishments of Communist propaganda, which even now is weaning many peoples away from the beaten path of militant democracy and assertive freedom and into the devious ways of apathy and neutralism. For no people, big or small, can of their own choice stay out of a mortal struggle in which, by its scope and implications, is global and involves the whole human race.

Moreover, with the march of events in Asia, there is no denying the fact that the newly independent nations of the Far East lie in the trajectory of Communist imperialism. The weapons employed at a given time by the adversary scarcely matter in the last reckoning; the ultimate effectiveness of such weapons in the overall Communist objective of enslaving peoples is what counts in any event.

Now, more than ever, it is all to the good that the Filipino and American peoples reaffirm their common resolve to live by and fight for the ideals consecrated by Bataan and Corregidor.

ORDER OF SIKATUNA, LAKAN CLASS, CONFERRED
ON SPEAKER SAM RAYBURN

CITATION

Speaker SAM RAYBURN, United States legislator, statesman, patriot, uncompromising fighter for freedom, friend of the Philippines, who now holds the position of Speaker of the United States House of Representatives longer than any man in the history of his country and who voted for and piloted legislation which granted first autonomy and subsequently the complete independence for the Philippines; one whose assistance and counsel have been the guiding inspiration for all Philippine resident commissioners since the time of late Philippine Resident Commissioner Manuel L. Quezon; under whose leadership important trade and rehabilitation measures for the Philippines were approved by the United States Congress.

The Order of Sikatuna, Lakan Class, is hereby conferred on Speaker SAM RAYBURN in recognition of his services to the free



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 12, 1956
For actions of April 11, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 59

CONTENTS

Animal disease.....6	Foreign trade.....3,35	Price supports.....1,4
Appropriations5,7,31	Forestry.....10,22,28	Public lands.....21,29
ARS.....5	Gypsy moth.....5	REA.....4
Cotton.....25	Housing.....2	Rice.....1
Dairy industry.....1	Information.....23	Small business.....17
Depressed areas.....27	Intergovernmental relations.....11	Social security.....34
Disaster relief.....14	Livestock.....6	Surplus commodities.....2
Education.....23	Military construction...2	Textiles.....13
Employment.....27	Monopolies.....33	Transportation.....36
Family farms.....4	Natural resources.....9	Veterans' benefits.....26
Farm labor.....25	Organization.....20,23	Water conservation.....30
Farm program.....1,4,12,20	Penalty mail.....32	Weather.....24
Feed.....1,8	Personnel.....18	Wheat.....1
Food inspection.....19	Poultry.....6,19	Wildlife.....15
Foreign aid.....16		

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses adopted conference report on farm bill. Ready for President. House continued debate on military construction bill. House committee ordered reported bill extending export control authority. Senate committee reported second supplemental appropriation bill for 1956. Senate received supplemental appropriation request for gypsy moth control. Senate received USDA proposed bill to strengthen authority over movement of diseased animals. Sen. Aiken introduced bill to provide compulsory inspection by USDA of poultry. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed bill to provide multiple use of national forests.

HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Adopted the conference report on H. R. 12, the farm bill, by a vote of 237 to 181 (pp. 5475, 5508). Previously the House rejected, by a vote of 238 to 181, a motion by Rep. Martin to recommit the conference report with instructions that the House conferees insist on provisions to provide flexible supports at 82½% to 90% of parity, provide dairy supports at 80% to 90% of parity, and eliminate the dual parity provision, the two-price plans for wheat and rice, and the provision for mandatory support of feed grains. p. 5507
2. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Continued consideration of H. R. 9893, to authorize construction of certain facilities for the Armed Forces, including provision for disposal of agricultural surpluses. p. 5509
3. FOREIGN TRADE. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 9052, to amend the Export Control Act of 1949 to continue for an additional two years the authority for the regulation of exports. p. D327

SENATE

4. FARM PROGRAM. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12, the farm bill, by a vote of 50 to 35. This bill is now ready for the President. pp. 5440-48, 5450-73
Sen. Beall inserted a letter from the Maryland Farm Bureau opposing the conference report on the farm bill. p. 5438
Sen. Humphrey inserted a Co-op Service, Inc., resolution favoring 100% of parity for farmers, aid for the family-size farm, and the use of atomic energy for PEA powerplants. p. 5390
5. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a 1956 supplemental appropriation estimate of 500,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Research Service" to provide additional funds for gypsy moth control; to Appropriations Committee (S. Doc. 112). p. 5388
6. ANIMAL DISEASES. Received from this Department proposed legislation to provide further protection against the dissemination of diseases of live-stock and poultry; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 5388
7. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10000, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1956 (S. Rept. 1725). p. 5391 (For USDA items see Digest 58.)
8. FEED CROPS. Received a resolution of the N. Y. Legislature urging the removal of Federal restrictions on the raising of crops for the feeding of livestock. p. 5388
9. NATURAL RESOURCES. Sen. Neuberger criticized the natural resource policies of the Administration, and inserted a report of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report on the subject. p. 5407
10. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse criticized regulations of the Fed. Housing Admin. Specifying the thickness of lumber to be used in house construction, and inserted a statement he had prepared on the matter. p. 5431
11. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. The Government Operations Committee submitted an index to the report, various Study Committee, Staff, and Survey Reports, and Supporting Documents of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (S. Doc. 111). p. 5430

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Knutson stating that the Minn. primary vote "is concrete evidence of farm wishes for adequate income" and inserting a newspaper article "which reflects some of the reasons for the crushing defeat of the Republican farm program...". p. A2901
Extension of remarks of Rep. Cretella stating that "I believe I have no choice other than to vote for the recommitment" of the farm bill and inserting 2 newspaper articles on this subject. p. A2913
Rep. Dixon inserted a telegram from the Continental Baking Co. urging him to reject the conference report on the farm bill. p. A2920
Rep. Seely-Brown inserted a newspaper editorial, "All Eyes On The House" describing the nation wide interest in the farm bill. p. A2921
13. TEXTILES. Rep. Rogers inserted three New England Governors' Textile Committee

Commissioner Mason recites the virtues of special advisory groups currently operating throughout the country who advise FHA on portions of housing programs and says:

We will study carefully all the recommendations suggested by this group. FHA officials plan to attend all the sessions of the Women's Congress on Housing.

I accept the sagacity and, above all, the courage of Messrs. Cole and Mason in this new venture in home-consumer-choice exploration in preference to the press releases of opposition to the idea distributed by those with no experience in the housing field.

INTEREST INCOME EARNED ON GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS

(Mr. McCARTHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill which will remove from tax-exempt status, under Federal income tax law, the interest income earned on governmental obligations of which proceeds are used to finance private business enterprises.

In recent years there has been an increase in the use by governmental units of their special financial advantages in order to attract new industries and business enterprises. This practice has made it possible in some cases for private firms to obtain funds for new construction at interest rates of 2 percent instead of the market rate of approximately 4 percent. State governments, of course, may do as they wish about taxation. What is involved here is the use of a Federal tax advantage, given as an aid to governmental units for the conduct of traditional governmental functions, as a device to give special economic advantages in one area or State. Federal tax exemption on interest earned by bonds issued for industrial and business development makes it possible for State and local governments to give such special advantages to particular businesses and industries. The advantages resulting from this special tax exemption can be just as economically destructive as the imposition of discriminatory taxes.

Section 274 of H. R. 8300, 83d Congress, which passed the House in 1954, contained a provision which indirectly attempted to get at this abuse. The section was not accepted by the Senate and was not agreed to in conference. The House, however, had approved the provision which would have disallowed as a deductible item for income tax purposes rent paid for facilities provided to private businesses through the issuance of tax-exempt governmental securities.

Passage of this legislation would be in keeping with congressional responsibilities in interstate commerce. No State may apply a tariff or other trade restriction to the products of another State. The granting of special financial advantages, in effect a subsidy from exempted Federal tax revenue, does comparable damage to commerce and industry in other States.

This point was recognized and stated clearly in a recent decision of the Florida Supreme Court, in the case of State against Town of North Miami, in these words:

The financing of private enterprise by means of public funds is entirely foreign to a proper concept of our constitutional system.

The passage of the bill would prevent unchecked and irresponsible bidding among communities for plants and business establishments. It would prevent the development of financial crises such as have developed in some areas as a result of unwise or premature establishment of specially favored businesses. Some of these communities have found themselves obligated to continue subsidies to favored industries at the expense of other taxpayers, including established industries which are not given special preferential treatment. Because of an increased need for public services—police protection, schools, roads, et cetera—resulting from the establishment of the new subsidized industry, fiscal needs of local governmental units have greatly increased without a corresponding increase in the tax base, or available revenue. In these cases essential services must be foregone, or the revenue must be raised through increasingly oppressive and regressive taxes.

This bill would affect only artificial and special inducement, resulting from the indirect use of Federal tax law, in order to attract industry or business. Sound relocation decisions based upon markets, raw materials, power, labor supply, and other economic considerations would not be affected.

Passage of this bill would help to insure economically sound relocations and expansions of business and industry, or permanent benefit to the economy of the Nation and of the localities directly involved.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may have permission to sit tomorrow during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION FOR THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 9893) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 9893, with Mr. DELANEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make a brief statement. When general debate is concluded I will ask that section 101 be read for amendment, then move that the Committee rise.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT].

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order and to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, as we are about to continue consideration of a bill involving the national defense of our country and involving at the same time the lives of every American citizen of all backgrounds and colors, it would seem appropriate and important to comment on a most unfortunate and dastardly action which took place last night.

Nat "King" Cole, a Negro singer and pianist of renowned and outstanding talent, an American who has brought not only acclaim to himself but outstanding recognition for our country all over the world, was brutally attacked, knocked to the floor without provocation, by a small group of white men. Fortunately, Mr. Cole, who is one of my constituents, was not seriously injured and before going to the hospital for treatment returned to the stage where he had been giving a concert before 4,000 persons in Birmingham, Ala., and was given a rousing ovation by the entire audience. The action of these true Americans, an entirely white audience, was the best possible answer to those who still adhere to violence and bodily attack in order to display their emotions. The ovation lasted for nearly 10 minutes and it is most fortunate that it was able to take place, for it contrasts well with the dignified, orderly actions of those of the Negro race in another mass action, the bus boycott in the nearby city of Montgomery, Ala.

Thus both white people and Negro people, all American citizens, displayed an example for all of us to remember, to be proud of, and to remain with us as we approach problems which arouse deep emotions and about which individuals differ strongly and sincerely.

Four men have been arrested and are held in custody to answer for their actions in the dastardly attack upon Mr. Cole. I have every confidence that local authority will deal fairly and justly with these individuals. I hope that the ovation accorded Mr. Cole may wipe the memory of this incident from his mind and may encourage him to continue to place before his fellow citizens his unmatched talents. Under any circumstances, we will add to our appreciation our admiration for his courage.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I should like to commend the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services [Mr. VINSON] and the other members of that committee in accepting and offer-

ing the amendment relating to certain new language relating to SAGE which amendment reads as follows:

SEC. 303. Section 1 of the act of March 30, 1949 (ch. 41, 50 U. S. C. 491), is amended by the addition of the following:

"The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to procure communication services required for the semiautomatic ground environment system. No contract for such services may be for a period of more than 10 years from the date communication services are first furnished under such contract. The aggregate contingent liability of the Government under the termination provisions of all contracts authorized hereunder may not exceed a total of \$222 million and no termination payment shall be final until audited and approved by the General Accounting Office which shall have access to such carrier records and accounts as it may deem necessary for the purpose. In procuring such services, the Secretary of the Air Force shall utilize to the fullest extent the facilities and capabilities of communication common carriers, including cooperatives, within their respective service areas. Negotiations with communication common carriers, including cooperatives, and representation in proceedings involving such carriers before Federal and State regulatory bodies where such negotiations or proceedings involve contracts authorized by this paragraph shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 201 of the act of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. A. 481)."

(Mr. WICKERSHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION NEEDS IN ONE PACKAGE

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, this is a substantial package.

The grand total of all authorities for military public works recommended by the Committee on Armed Services, reaches a figure of \$2,156,730,000.

It is moderate, however, in the light of the overall defense appropriation of \$35 billion requested by the President in January.

Even this latter sum is a small price to pay in order to protect our national security and to assist in the defense of the free world.

Our sole reservation may be that we are not spending enough to maintain our lead in airpower, and to accelerate the development of guided missiles.

As for military public works, I am happy to note that the committee, in its own words "Is aware of the great need for family housing by all of the military services." And that "It is the view of the committee that it has a direct responsibility for the provision of family housing for military personnel."

This might appear to be a trifling matter, at first glance.

How can houses defend us?

When the need is for superbombs and long-range planes and aircraft carriers and so many big items of military hardware.

In answer to this, I would emphasize the human element.

The officers and the noncommissioned ranks who devote their lives to the Armed Forces, are the very heart of our defense. We rely upon their skill, ex-

perience, and devotion to duty, for an alert, well-trained Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. In fact, we rely upon their knowledge and advice in order to keep our Nation ahead in weapons development, and in the ability to employ them effectively when necessary.

The enemy is not only interested in our arms and equipment.

He also evaluates the morale of our professional soldiers.

Are they being compensated for the sacrifices they are making?

Do their families have the accommodations and the opportunities enjoyed by the average civilians?

When a career member of our military forces is transferred to a new duty assignment either in the United States or overseas, he oftentimes finds difficulty in securing suitable accommodations for his family convenient to his post or station.

There has been some dissatisfaction on this point.

It is good that H. R. 9893 has made a start toward the solution of this problem by authorizing the construction of 3,740 family units both here and abroad. This is a small beginning and a small part of the total military construction program—amounting to \$80 million in round figures—but it is an acknowledgment of an obligation that has been neglected for too long. This consideration for family-housing needs will improve the morale of our professional soldiers, and will serve to make a career in the Armed Forces more attractive to young men who will thus be able to have their wives and children near them no matter where they may be stationed.

The amendment to the National Housing Act by Congress last year will help, but even when complemented by the construction of military housing recommended by this bill, a large deficit in accommodations will remain.

As the American Legion observed:

The largest portion of the housing in the proposed program is to satisfy Air Force requirements. The major single need by the Air Force for such housing is at aircraft control and warning sites. These sites are, in practically all instances, located in inaccessible areas throughout the country. Normal community support facilities are either nonexistent or inadequate.

As a whole, H. R. 9893 serves to meet the needs of our military plant and facilities. Generally speaking, it may be regarded as a minimum program. While we may take exceptions to an item here or there, this legislation for national security deserves prompt and impressive support.

The Congress will retain its control under subsection (c) of section 408, requiring semiannual reports to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House regarding military public works which may be urgently needed. In this manner, the committee can exercise surveillance over authority, which might, otherwise be susceptible to extravagance or abuse.

It is essential to authorize the construction outlined in H. R. 9893, in order for the Armed Forces of the United

States to keep their facilities up to date and ready for any emergency.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, there is one provision in this legislation to which I must disagree with the committee. My disagreement places me in a very unenviable position, primarily because almost universally I support the action taken by this committee under the leadership of the distinguished chairman and the distinguished minority leader.

Furthermore, in the main I believe my distinguished colleague the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss THOMPSON] and I have agreed on most legislation. However, based on the facts as I have been able to determine them, it is my clear duty to disagree with the committee and with my colleague from Michigan.

I disagree for two reasons: First, if the action taken by the committee is sustained, it will cost the Treasury of the United States a minimum of \$5,188,950 more; secondly, if the action of the committee is sustained, there will be at least a 1-year delay in the construction of an essential jet base in the State of Michigan.

The authority for those two categorical statements is the Secretary of the Air Force. I have before me a letter addressed to me dated March 21, 1956, from the Honorable Donald A. Quarles, Secretary of the Air Force. I will quote from this letter, in part, the pertinent portions. They are as follows:

The design and acquisition of land at Kalkaska Air Force Base are sufficiently complete to commence the immediate construction of the SAGE project and to permit construction of the runway to begin in July 1956. In addition, this is the only site in the area that can become operational in time to meet an urgent air-defense requirement both for the air base and the SAGE project.

In other words, according to the Secretary of the Air Force, if the Air Force is not permitted to construct this base at Kalkaska, there will be a delay of at least a year. Yesterday the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services indicated in his remarks that there was an urgent need for the immediate construction of this base. If the base is not constructed, there will be a gap in our continental defenses. It seems to me it would be unwise for the Congress, under these circumstances, to take action which would delay the construction of this base at least a year.

Secondly, on the question of economy, the Secretary of the Air Force says this:

This site can be developed and operated with less expense than any other site that has been considered within the area of requirement.

I would like to point out where the additional cost will be developed. First, I would like to say this: This problem, or this controversy, has been a long and sorry one. I would be the very first to agree that many people are to blame. There

may be some committees which are to blame in this controversy, including my own committee, but when we reach a certain point we have got to wipe out the past record and do what we can to remedy the situation as economically as possible and as quickly as possible.

Last July, the Air Force, after being precluded from going to the one site that they first wanted, by action of the Committee on Armed Services; and secondly being precluded from going to another site which they wanted, by action of the Committee on Appropriations, selected the Kalkaska site. At that time the Air Force got letters from the chairman of the four pertinent committees in the House and Senate authorizing construction at Kalkaska. I shall read these letters in chronological order.

First, on July 28, 1955, the Honorable CLARENCE CANNON, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said this in a letter addressed to the Honorable Harold E. Talbott.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: This committee has no objection to the Air Force proceeding with the immediate construction of an airbase at the so-called Kalkaska site in Michigan as requested in Mr. Garlock's letter of July 28, 1955. It should be understood that funds can be made available from the appropriation for "Military construction, Air Force," in the amount previously justified and appropriated for an airbase in the Traverse City area.

Sincerely,

CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman.

On July 29, 1955, Hon. CARL VINSON, chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services, wrote this letter to the Honorable Lyle S. Garlock, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force:

DEAR MR. GARLOCK: I have your letter of July 28, 1955, in which you indicate that it is the intention of the Air Force to establish the Traverse City area base at Kalkaska, Mich.

I am gratified that final selection of this base has been made, since I know of its importance to our Air Defense Command.

You request that this committee give its approval for the development of the airbase at the Kalkaska site. This request is somewhat of a surprise to me, since I assume that the site selected is in the Traverse City area and this being so, this committee has no further function to perform or approval to give. The only remaining matter which would come within the cognizance of this committee would be the acquisition of the land necessary for the base, and I would expect that a project covering this land acquisition will in time be submitted to the committee.

Sincerely yours,

CARL VINSON,
Chairman.

On August 4, 1955, Senator CARL HAYDEN, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, wrote to the Honorable Charles E. Wilson as follows:

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The Senate Appropriations Committee has this day approved reprogramming requests of the Departments of the Army and Air Force for military construction items as submitted and testified to by the Departments concerned.

I omit one paragraph that is of no consequence here.

In addition, the committee has approved the development of the Kalkaska, Mich., Air

Force Base, for which funds have been previously appropriated for a similar project in this general area.

Very sincerely yours,

CARL HAYDEN.

Then on August 11, 1955, Senator JOHN STENNIS, chairman, Subcommittee on Real Estate and Military Construction, wrote to the Honorable Lyle S. Garlock the following:

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Chairman RUSSELL has referred to the Subcommittee on Real Estate and Military Construction your letter of July 28, 1955, regarding the development of a new airbase in the Traverse City, Mich., area.

As you know, the authorization for this base is designated as "Traverse City area, Mich." It appears that this authorization is broad enough to support a location at any of the sites mentioned in your letter. The Senate Armed Services Committee was not responsible for the two previous changes in the proposed location of this base and, thus, has not had an opportunity fully to evaluate the comparative merits of the proposed sites.

Then it goes on to say in effect, that "This committee approves the Kalkaska selection."

Following the receipt of those four letters from the responsible chairmen of the pertinent committees, the Air Force in good faith went ahead to initiate construction at Kalkaska.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the lady from Illinois.

Mrs. CHURCH. I am wondering if the gentleman will state the purpose of the introduction of those letters which are, after all, in the nature perhaps of public official correspondence, but private letters from chairmen of committees to the Secretary of the Air Force. Are we to conclude that this means that the recipients of those letters cleared them for release here today; or what is the situation in which they are brought to the House floor?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I will say to the distinguished lady from Illinois that these letters are included in the published hearings of the Committee on Armed Services on H. R. 8625 and H. R. 9893, beginning at page 6759.

Mrs. CHURCH. I am very glad to have the gentleman clarify that and give the page and reference number.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. I desire to call the committee's attention to the fact that in the letter, which I wrote with a great deal of care, you will note nowhere that I approve the selection. There is not a line in it where I approve this particular site.

Mr. FORD. I believe the only fair assumption the Air Force could have was that with this letter and the other three they had the authority to proceed to spend funds in the Kalkaska area.

Mr. VINSON. They have authority any place within the Traverse area that meets the requirement of the statute, but you will not find one letter in my communication where I approve this particular site. I was surprised that they communicated with me because I

went under the assumption that they were following the law to put it in that area. That is all I was concerned with.

Mr. FORD. The facts are, of course, that the Kalkaska site was within the area.

Mr. VINSON. Yes.

Mr. FORD. The Air Force in good faith proceeded to invest funds in the site at Kalkaska.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Is it not true, however, that in a communication from the distinguished gentleman from Georgia to the Secretary of the Air Force he pointed out very definitely that whatever site was selected they would have to come back for approval by the Committee on Armed Services? Therefore they had no right, in my judgment, to expend any funds, as far as the acquisition of land was concerned, or the preparation of land in any way, without having had that prior approval.

Mr. FORD. The facts are that the site at Kalkaska requires the acquisition of no land other than that which is donated. The land that was acquired by the Air Force from the State of Michigan, the Michigan Conservation Commission, 7,100 acres, was given to the Air Force for the compensation of \$1. The good citizens of the Traverse City area went out and raised public funds to the extent of \$84,000 by private subscription to purchase the additional 1,000 acres which are necessary. That money has been raised. All or most of the land has been acquired. So the Air Force does not have to put out 1 penny for the acquisition of 8,100 acres in the Kalkaska area. The net result is that there did not have to be any approval of the expenditure of funds for land.

Mr. VINSON. I concur with the statement the gentleman has made. If there had been a purchase it would have had to be cleared, but having been donated it did not have to be cleared.

The gentleman stated a moment ago that he found the difference in the cost to be \$5 million. When the Committee on Armed Services went into this matter a few weeks ago we heard the testimony of Mr. Ferry. This is a question I asked him:

What is the difference in cost between the Manistee site and Kalkaska site?

Mr. FERRY. About \$250,000. In first cost.

I am going to put all this in the RECORD. I want this Committee to know all the facts. We have a good case to stand on.

He said:

The difference is brought about by the cost of the land lines which are used to connect up the SAGE installation into our defense network. The annual charges at Kalkaska are \$1,040,000, as compared with \$1,500,000 a year, a saving of almost a half a million dollars a year in land-line costs.

That is the only difference in the cost, so Mr. Ferry advised the committee a few weeks ago.

When my time comes, I am going to put his testimony in the RECORD.

Mr. FORD. If I may go on to explain how the difference of \$5,183,000 is devel-

oped, I will give the figures as submitted to me at my request by the Air Force, and I think I can rely on their accuracy. These in turn are accurate.

Mr. VINSON. Well, this is an Assistant Secretary. I assume when he was testifying before the committee he was just as accurate from the facts that he had as the officers who sent the information to the gentleman. Of course I recognize that whenever you call for figures down there in the Department you always get confused and confounded. It all depends on who makes up the figures.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. MARSHALL. I have been listening rather intently to the discussion, but I am somewhat confused. What was the intent of these letters that you quoted? Were they written for the purpose of either approving or disapproving this particular project?

Mr. FORD. The letters I have quoted were written to the Secretary of the Air Force for the purpose of clarifying his authority to go ahead and initiate construction. The Air Force had written to the respective chairmen requesting authority to proceed at Kalkaska. The letters were written in reply giving such authority and as a result of the receipt of these letters construction was initiated.

Mr. MARSHALL. But there was nothing in any of these letters that disapproved this project.

Mr. FORD. Certainly nothing that I saw in them disapproved the initiation of construction at Kalkaska.

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. BECKER. I want to ask the gentleman when he can tell us what is going to be the difference in these figures.

Mr. FORD. I will do so right away.

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman is making an excellent statement and one in which I associate myself with him.

Mr. Chairman, like the rest of my colleagues from Michigan, I have been greatly distressed and concerned over this unfortunate controversy regarding the location of an Air Force jet interceptor base in northwestern Michigan.

My own congressional district is not in the slightest way involved over the location of this base. My only consideration, therefore, is of fixing on a final location which is best for the national defense and security of this country. My second consideration is to have this base built efficiently at least cost to the taxpayer.

I understand that controversy rages around several locations and that from a standpoint of military security, 2 or 3 would be of equal value. The dispute seems, however, to center between the so-called Kalkaska location and one near Manistee. I further understand that the Kalkaska site was already selected and that preliminary work to the extent of approximately \$500,000 has already been spent here. This has in-

cluded the clearing of a large amount of valuable timberland.

I also understand that the Air Force has recommended construction at Kalkaska and that annual operating costs at this location are about \$460,000 less than at Manistee. From a standpoint of economy, therefore, there should be no doubt in anyone's mind where the best location lies.

Mr. Chairman, the average Michigan citizen does not care particularly where this base is to be built. He is, however, sick of this eternal bickering that has gone on in this matter for the past many months. He wants an airbase built with the best location from the standpoint of national security that is feasible and at the least possible cost that is consonant with national defense. And then he wants his Representatives in Congress to stop this quarreling and get down to other business of national importance. We have other things to do here besides deciding on the location of one airbase.

I have heard that certain part-time residents of the Kalkaska area have objected on the grounds of property damage, noise, and other inconveniences. No doubt it is alarming to have jet planes fly over your cottage at night and at low altitudes. But I wonder if our summer vacationer would rather hear the sound of Communist jets in the skies over his head. As far as I am concerned, I believe that anyone in that situation ought to say a little prayer of thanks to the good Lord that American boys are piloting those planes. I think he ought to be grateful that our own pilots are upstairs there watching over his freedom and the freedom of all of us.

Mr. Chairman, in the absence of compelling arguments and facts in favor of the Manistee site, I intend to vote for the Kalkaska location.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman is making an excellent statement too, and I think more people should hear it. I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will not the distinguished gentleman from Michigan withhold his point of no quorum? We are going to debate this considerably under the 5-minute rule tomorrow.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. This is very, very vital to Michigan.

Mr. VINSON. We are going to have a full debate on that under the five-minute rule. We are merely trying to conclude the general debate today, and I am going to ask that at least an hour under the 5-minute rule be devoted to this particular item.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I know, but we always get cut off on that 5-minute rule.

Mr. VINSON. No, the gentleman will not be cut off. I trust the gentleman will not insist on his point of order at this time. Let us finish the debate this afternoon, and I assure him that we will have ample time to debate this question tomorrow. There are several Members who want to speak—the gentlewoman

wants to speak, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD], and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX]. You, yourself, probably want to speak and I want to speak. Let us try to finish the general debate this afternoon and tomorrow we will have a full debate on this and settle it once and for all. I hope the gentleman will withdraw his point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] A quorum is not present.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. DELANEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9893) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

ALGER HISS AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. TUMULTY] is recognized for 10 minutes.

(Mr. TUMULTY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TUMULTY. Mr. Speaker, I address the House today because of an article appearing in the Newark Star-Ledger, on page 1, headed "Princeton Poll Backs Hiss Talk." Excerpting the article, it reads:

Undergraduates and faculty members of traditionally conservative Princeton University are overwhelmingly in favor of permitting convicted perjurer Alger Hiss to speak here April 26, a straw poll on the campus indicated today.

The former State Department official, jailed 5 years ago for perjury in his witness stand denial of passing secret documents to confessed Communist spy Whittaker Chambers, was invited to Princeton by the American Whig-Closophic Society, undergraduate political science and debate organization.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include this article in my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TUMULTY. The article contains criticism by Mr. Livingston T. Merchant and was voiced in a telegram which said that "Hiss' appearance would do lasting and irreparable damage to Princeton."

The article further contains various quotations from this institution on the part of various undergraduates who back the society invitation to Hiss by a 10-to-1 ratio.

For example, such comments as this on the Hiss invitation from students is typical:

"I'd like to have a look at Al Capone, too."

"He served his time, didn't he?" one student asked. "Is not that the all-American way?" another one said.

Typical faculty comment on Hiss' invitation included history professor Eric Goldman's reply:

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 13, 1956
For actions of April 12, 1956
84th-2nd, No.60

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....7,15	Foreign trade.....3	Public lands.....28
Animal disease.....13	Health.....18	REA.....17
Appropriations.....8	Highways.....6	Reclamation.....2,27,28,29
Depressed areas.....23	Hog prices.....21	Research.....13,18
Disaster relief.....14	Housing.....1	School lunch.....8
Employment.....23	Legislative program.....6	Soil exhaustion.....23
Expenditures.....17	Livestock.....23	Surplus commodities...1,16
FAO.....12	Military construction...1	Taxation.....23
Farm program.....9,16,19	Mining.....28	Veterans' benefits.....26
Foreign affairs.....4,11	Natural resources.....20	Watersheds.....6
Foreign aid.....4,5	Personnel.....10,25	Water conservation.....22

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed second supplemental appropriation bill for 1956. House passed military construction bill. Sen. Johnson suggested President approve farm bill. Senate made bill to increase U. S. contributions to FAO its unfinished business. President signed Colorado River storage bill. Senate committee ordered reported Johnston retirement bill.

HOUSE

1. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Passed with amendments H. R. 9893, to authorize certain construction at military installations. The bill authorizes the Secretary of Defense to use for family housing construction in foreign countries, foreign currencies not to exceed \$250 million acquired through provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act or other commodity transactions of the CCC. p. 5564
2. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7850, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Little Wood River reclamation project, Ida. (H. Rept. 1994). p. 5611
The Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 6028, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Washoe reclamation project, Nev. and Calif. p. D334

3. FOREIGN TRADE. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 9052, to extend the Export Control Act for 3 years (H. Rept. 1998). p. 5612
4. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Adopted a resolution commemorating Pan-American Day, and several Representatives spoke on the importance of good relations with Latin America and the value of technical assistance and trade programs in effecting good relations. p. 5558
5. FOREIGN AID. Received from the Comptroller General a report on an investigation of the U. S. assistance program to Egypt conducted by the ICA, State Department, and other agencies; to the Government Operations Committee. p. 5611
6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader McCormack announced the following schedule for next week: Mon., Consent Calendar; Tues., and balance of the week, highway construction and watershed bills. pp. 5595, 5605
7. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 16. pp. 5596, 5611

SENATE

8. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 10004, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1956. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Douglas to provide \$10 million additional for the school-lunch program. As first submitted, the amendment provided \$20 million, but Sen. Douglas changed the figure to \$10 million at the request of Sen. Hayden. Senate conferees were appointed. p. 5543
9. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson, Tex., discussed the possible ill effects of a veto of the farm bill, and suggested that the President approve it. p. 5539
10. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported with amendments S. 2875, to provide increased retirement benefits for retiring Federal employees. p. D333
11. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Passed as reported S. 3481, to increase the salaries and provide other benefits for employees in the Foreign Service. p. 5531
12. FAO. S. J. Res. 97, which provides for increasing the ceiling on the U. S. annual contribution to FAO from \$2 million to \$3 million, was made the unfinished business to be considered on Mon., Apr. 16. p. 5550
13. ANIMAL RESEARCH. Sen. Thye inserted a statement disclosing some of the research accomplishments of the Department's animal disease laboratory on Plum Island, N. Y. p. 5554
14. DISASTER INSURANCE. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported a bill to provide a Federal flood-insurance program. The "Daily Digest" states: "As approved, the bill would provide (1) a maximum of \$3 billion total face amount of policies at any one time, but the President would be authorized to increase this amount to \$5 billion, (2) a limitation of insurance of \$250,000 per person, and a \$10,000 Government policy limit on each housing unit, including personal property, and (3) that this program be administered by a new

American republics in maintaining the peace and the freedom of the Western Hemisphere, and of the importance of maintaining our traditional friendship with our sister nations in Latin America.

Among private or governmental people whose work brings them into contact with Latin America there is no need to underscore the importance of this great area to the United States, nor is it necessary to list the reasons for our growing interdependence. The facts are too self evident. They know that the population of Latin America is growing at the rate of about 2.5 percent a year, and at that rate may hit 500 million by the end of the century, just 44 years from now. They read the trade figures, which show that Latin America accounts for 22 percent of our total exports, and 32 percent of our total imports, and that 35 percent of all United States direct foreign investment is there or approximately \$6,256,000,000.

They know also that the Communist nations do not underestimate the importance either of the area or its people. Far from attempting to conceal their interest, the Soviets have stated frankly and publicly that they hope to develop closer economic, cultural, and political ties with the Latin America republics.

These are some of the considerations that we should all bear in mind while we celebrate this Pan-American Day. It is not only an occasion for festivities and rejoicing. It is an opportunity to pause and think seriously of the breadth and the depth of inter-American interdependence. For each American, in North America and South America, to ask himself what he can contribute personally to the solidarity of the free peoples of our wonderful Western Hemisphere, really the new world.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE DETROIT AREA AIRPORTS

(Mr. LESINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and include a resolution.)

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a House resolution for the purpose of creating a select committee of three Members of the House of Representatives to conduct a full and complete investigation relating to the problems of the Detroit area airports, both civilian and military.

The resolution calls for recommendations by the committee as to which airport should be utilized to the utmost for civilian purposes and for proper military relocation. It also calls for complete hearings and the subpoenaing of any witnesses, records, documents, and other evidence as necessary.

As you see, the resolution is not intended to prove a point, but simply to find out all the facts relating to the many contradictory statements about the

situation involving the subject airports. In order to project a practical resolution of this vexing problem, it is essential that all of the facts be known.

As we know, the airlines exert a tremendous influence upon Congress. I have received a rumor that no action will be taken on this resolution. If this is true, it will be obvious to the public that the airlines are getting the same preferential treatment that the railroads received many years ago.

My intention is not to force anyone into a position that is improper, but to bring about a solution by which the public will be properly served.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of 3 Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, 1 of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of (1) whether the Detroit-Wayne Major Airport should be developed and utilized as the major civil air terminal serving the Detroit area, (2) whether the scheduled air carriers now using the Willow Run Airport should transfer their operations to the Detroit-Wayne Major Airport, (3) whether the Willow Run Airport should continue to be operated under civil ownership as a joint civil and military airport, (4) whether Air Force Reserve fighter squadrons should be relocated from Selridge Air Force Base and established on the Willow Run Airport, (5) whether the naval air station should be relocated from Grosse Ile and established on the Willow Run Airport, (6) whether the Air National Guard squadrons now stationed at Detroit-Wayne Major Airport should be transferred to the Willow Run Airport, and (7) whether a master plan of all the airports in the Detroit metropolitan area can and should be established in order to most effectively utilize their facilities.

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof authorized by the committee to hold hearings, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

BATAAN DAY COMMEMORATION DINNER

(Mr. Lecompte asked and was given permission to address the House and to include a Bataan Day message from President Dwight D. Eisenhower to President Ramon Magsaysay and also message from President Ramon Magsaysay to President Dwight D. Eisenhower.)

Mr. Lecompte. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to be present the other evening at the Bataan Day commemoration dinner at the Mayflower Hotel given by Gen. Carlos P. Romulo and the Philippine Association. It was a pleasure to see in attendance a large number of Senators, Congressmen, Cabinet members, Justices of the Supreme Court, the high echelon of the State Department, our Armed Forces, leading businessmen and industrialists, with their ladies, all of them gathered together to honor the American and Filipino soldiers who put up that magnificent display of courage and heroism in Bataan.

It was a splendidly arranged dinner worthy of the historic occasion for which it was held. Two addresses were delivered, one by the host and the other by the guest of honor, our own Speaker SAM RAYBURN, who was at the same time conferred the highest decoration in the gift of the Government of the Philippines. These two addresses and the citation were inserted in the RECORD by our distinguished colleague, the Representative of Massachusetts, Congressman McCORMACK, April 10, 1956.

I wish to comment on General Romulo's speech because I believe it is a good example of how to talk to the American people. It was a forceful and vigorous one because it highlighted what we should do in the Philippines that we are not now doing, but it was done in such a graceful, friendly way that no one can take exception to any part of it. There were no threats, no attempts at intimidation, no straining for political effect, no oratorical lamentations over our supposed failures. But it was clear and emphatic in its statement of facts of what our Filipino friends feel and want, as subtle as it was gentle, as diplomatic as it was effective. It was sober and restrained, with a dignity that cannot help but command respect and admiration.

I underscore General Romulo's speech, its tone and its style, because too often some of our foreign friends seem to think that to impress us they must either talk tough or adopt theatrical attitudes of disenchantment at what they magnify as our neglect of friends. They do not know or they choose to ignore that the American people cannot be intimidated and that an appeal to our inherent sense of fairness goes a long way with us because it is always our endeavor to be reasonable and just. The standing ovation given General Romulo showed that he achieved the result he wanted to get. His speech was really an invitation to each of us in Congress to indulge in a searching national introspection.

Two messages were read during the evening that revealed statesmanship of the highest order. I include the message of President Eisenhower to President Magsaysay and the latter's reply:

BATAAN DAY MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

President RAMON MAGSAYSAY:

I send greetings, on behalf of the people of the United States, to our friends in the Philippines on this day of memories and dedication. It is fitting that Bataan Day should be the chosen time to commemorate Philippine-American friendship for it re-

minds us of the unity that was ours in times of stress and trial.

The ensuing 14 years have brought ever-increasing understanding and cooperation. This year you will mark the 10th anniversary of the independence of your nation. We can be justly proud of the example of international brotherhood which we, together, have provided during the past decade.

Our hearts should be filled with gratitude toward those brave men whom we remember on this day—not only for their service in war, but for the legacy of courage and inspiration which they left for us to follow in time of peace.

DWIGHT EISENHOWER.

APRIL 9, 1956.

BATAAN DAY MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT RAMON MAGSAYSAY

President DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER:

I am grateful to you for your message commemorating Bataan Day and I wish to reciprocate your cordial greetings. Our two peoples are united by an imperishable bond that was forged in Bataan by the courage and heroism of our soldiers.

We have fought together in war and are cooperating with each other in peace to uphold freedom and democracy. Ours is a friendship based on mutual respect and being on such a firm basis it is an enduring one.

It is my hope that our close collaboration in working for the peace and security of the free world will continue to demonstrate that whatever inevitable temporary and superficial differences we may have from time to time, they are no barrier to the mutuality of our responsibility to serve the best interests of our respective countries and our common dedication to fight for the democratic ideal.

As we commemorate a historic event which signalizes a spiritual victory over a military defeat I wish to reiterate my people's faith in the righteousness and invincibility of the cause of freedom and human dignity to which we are dedicated.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY.

APRIL 9, 1956.

THE EXORBITANT PRICE OF SCRAP STEEL

(Mr. BEAMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEAMER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the House and the entire country to a condition that has arisen and that is persisting in reference to the prices of steel and iron scrap. It happens that in the fifth district of Indiana which I have the privilege to represent we have some semi-integrated steel plants which have found it necessary to purchase most of their supply of material for smelting purposes from people who are charging exorbitant prices for scrap steel.

This exorbitant increase in the price of scrap steel results from the large exportation of this scrap to other countries. In fact, since 1953 it has multiplied nearly 15 times. I hope that the Department of Commerce and other interested agencies will investigate this serious situation.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEAMER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I agree with the gentleman. I am very much interested in this subject and had inserted in the

RECORD the other day a compilation showing the tremendous increase in the amount of scrap metal being sent abroad. The gentleman says it has increased more than 15 times in a period of 2 years, from a little over 300,000 tons to over 5 million tons. The gentleman addresses the House on a very important subject.

Mr. BEAMER. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts.

ALGER HISS AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, you will find, beginning on page 5512 of yesterday's RECORD, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. TUMULTY] expressed some criticism of the judgment of officials of Princeton University because they had agreed to permit a Mr. Hiss to address the student body. Unfortunately, as I understood I agreed with the gentleman because I thought he was only criticizing their judgment.

Thinking over his argument and the principle involved last night, and this morning I am convinced that something more than a question of policy is involved.

I want to go one step further than we did yesterday and go along with the idea that it is improper for any institution of learning to bring in a speaker, especially one who is known throughout the Nation and who has heretofore publicly been engaged in an effort to overthrow our Government by force and violence who has been convicted of deliberately intentionally giving false testimony to speak before and advise a student or any other group as to the foreign policy we should follow on a matter where he has heretofore served the interest of an enemy country. I think we might just as well bring in an embezzler who was seeking a position in a bank to explain banking procedure. It is my purpose to withdraw any thought or expression of opinion that you were right in only questioning their judgment. I think we should have gone further and asserted that no one who was an advocate of a policy or program the adoption of which would mean the end of our form of government.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

(Mr. TUMULTY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TUMULTY. Mr. Speaker, in answer to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN], may I say that I agree quite thoroughly with him. I spoke extemporaneously yesterday, and I thought I made myself clear. I said I thought that Dr. Dodds, the president of Princeton University, should take Mr. Hiss and throw him out by the scruff of the neck. I do not concede that educators have

the right to permit the universities under their control to be used by the enemies of our country to advance their cause. I assume an educator is supposed to teach his students, and I assume when students do something wrong, whether they are children of 6 or children of 18, the educator would and should reprove them. I said I thought Dr. Dodd, president of Princeton, should put the "children" involved—because that is what they are—over his knee and paddle their Red aspirations thoroughly. So, I agree with the gentleman, and thank him for his interest as he is a distinguished American.

Students having such a disregard for college and country should be disciplined by the faculty—if the faculty is doing its duty to the students and their parents.

AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION FOR THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 9893) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 9893, with Mr. DELANEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, at the time I was speaking yesterday, I pointed out that if the action of the committee stands as it is, the construction of this vitally important jet base in the State of Michigan will be delayed 1 year, and, secondly, an additional cost of a minimum of \$5,188,950 will be involved.

At this time I should like to point out again that the statement as to delay is predicated on a letter I received from the Secretary of the Air Force on March 21, 1956. I quoted the pertinent portions of the letter in my remarks yesterday.

At this point I should like to turn specifically to the cost factor. The testimony before the House Committee on Armed Services indicates first that if the Air Force is required to change the site from what is known as the Kalkaska site, which is here [indicating on chart] to the Manistee site, which is here, the loss in dollars will be a minimum of \$350,000 and probably closer to \$500,000. The reason for that wasteful expenditure is precisely this. The Air Force last August got concurrence from the respective committees of the House and Senate for the initiation of construction at the so-called Kalkaska site. The Air Force in good faith went ahead with that construction. They have done design work on the runways. They have made definite plans. They have signed contracts. There is no doubt that they have spent at least \$350,000 and probably closer to

\$500,000, which amount of money will be totally wasted if the base is changed from Kalkaska to Manistee.

Secondly, this base is a very important part of our national-defense picture. It is tied in with what we call the SAGE system; that is, semiautomatic ground environment program. It is a 10-year lease between the Air Force and Western Electric and constituent companies of the A. T. & T. When you figure the cost on the SAGE system, you have to figure what the operational cost will be over a 10-year period. There will be a minimum annual excessive cost if the site is at Manistee over Kalkaska of \$270,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] has expired.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes additional.

Mr. FORD. There is a very distinct possibility that the annual excessive cost could go up to \$460,000. So, if you take \$270,000 times 10, it is an excess cost \$2,700,000. Or, if you use the figure \$460,000 and multiply it by 10, it comes to \$4,600,000.

I am sure that many Members wonder why there is a differential on an annual basis. The reason is very simple. The SAGE system ties into certain basic vital trunklines that the telephone company has throughout the country. It so happens that at the present time the Michigan Bell Telephone Co. has a major trunkline which runs more or less up through the Cadillac area, northward into Michigan. The SAGE system communication lines are tied into that trunkline. The facts and figures indicate that from this trunkline which runs up like this [indicating on chart] the Kalkaska site is approximately 24 miles closer to the trunkline than the Manistee site would be. It is purely a mathematical problem, measuring the distance from each site to the trunkline. If you take the rate which is identical for each site and multiply it by the distance, you arrive at the figure. As I indicated, the 10-year differential between the two sites in dollars will be a minimum of \$2,700,000 and potentially it could be \$4,600,000.

Those facts and figures can be substantiated by the Air Force. I have asked them to check and doublecheck with the people who will do the construction, and there is no question in my mind that they are accurate.

The third factor that involves this \$5 million excessive cost is this: In the letter from Secretary of the Air Force Quarles on March 21, after I asked him as to the comparative cost figures for initial construction, he indicated that the Kalkaska site initial construction cost would be \$938,950 cheaper than the Manistee site.

When you add it all up, the picture is precisely this: If we move from Kalkaska to Manistee we throw away at least \$350,000 and possibly \$500,000. If we move from Kalkaska to Manistee we charge ourselves, the Federal Government, at least \$2,700,000 more and possibly \$4,600,000 more over a 10-year period. If we move from Kalkaska to Manistee we find that in the latest fig-

ures submitted by the Air Force there is a differential in cost of construction of almost \$1 million. When you take the cost and the delay, it seems to me that the position of the committee was in error.

I intend to offer an amendment to restore the language the way the Air Force proposed. I would certainly hope that the members of this committee would support this amendment. It has been a very unfortunate situation that has developed over a period of about 2½ years. I dislike very greatly getting into this problem, but when you see the facts and figures I feel that you cannot help but take the course of action I have taken.

There is one point I should like to bring out. It has been stated, and I think it is accurate, that the former Secretary of the Air Force promised the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss THOMPSON] that this base would be constructed in her district. It was originally proposed that the base be in what was called the Long Lake area, which is somewhere around here as indicated on this map. That was vetoed because it was felt it would be too close to a very famous music camp. Then the Air Force proposed that it be built in what we call the Benzie site. The Committee on Armed Services through one of its subcommittees vetoed that site.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman is not accurate when he says the Committee on Armed Services vetoed the Benzie site. What the Committee on Armed Services did after our own investigation was determine that it should not be located within 15 miles of the music center.

Mr. FORD. The gentleman from Georgia is very correct. The net effect, however, is that the Benzie site was vetoed. When the Benzie site was removed as a possible site, the Air Force then went down to what we call the Cadillac site. The Benzie site and the Cadillac site are both within Miss THOMPSON's district. The district line runs right here. Here is the 11th District and here is the 9th District.

In December of 1954 or in January of 1955 the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss THOMPSON], according to her testimony in these hearings, contacted the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and other members of the Committee on Appropriations indicating her objection to the Cadillac site. Our committee, the Subcommittee on Military Appropriations, at the request of the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss THOMPSON] undertook a thorough investigation of the cost and the selection of this site. The committee requested from the Air Force all the factual data we could accumulate. That factual data was submitted to our committee, and our committee felt, after looking at the information, that we as a committee could not approve the construction of this site. In effect we agreed with the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss THOMPSON].

The Air Force then had two alternatives left. They could go to the Kal-

kaska site, or they could go to the Manistee site. The Air Force then decided on their own that they would select the Kalkaska site. They were not directed by Mr. VINSON's committee, nor were they directed by Mr. CANNON's committee, nor by the subcommittee under the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

The Air Force selected this site out of these two alternatives. Then they got permission to go ahead, and they did invest this money to get construction started. They have a contract for 7,100 acres of State-owned land in this area. The State conservation commission approved the contract. They have it on a \$1-a-year lease. Actually, they have to clear considerable fine timberland. They went ahead and cleared one-third of it when this committee action was taken about 3 weeks ago.

I might say one further thing. The gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss THOMPSON] was promised that this base would be in her district. On this chart you see the dividing line between the gentlewoman's district and the district of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX]. This base is 1 mile from Miss THOMPSON's district, and Traverse City is a sizable community in her district. I would say with complete assurance that probably 90 percent of the economic benefits and impact would accrue in the following way. Here you see a town of 1,250 people, and here is a community with 16,900 people. The answer is that most of the economic benefit will accrue that way.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. The fact of the matter is that even if she were assured that this air base would be in her district, it might just as well be 100 miles away as 1 mile away. The fact remains that according to your proposal, it will not be located in her district; is that not correct?

Mr. FORD. Technically, you are correct, but I do not think we can justify the expenditure of \$5 million extra and the delay of 1 year because a base is geographically situated 1 mile across a congressional district line.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. VINSON. Does not the distinguished gentleman from Michigan think that it comes with poor grace for him to be discussing the matter of delay?

Mr. FORD. I am very glad that the gentleman raises that question.

Mr. VINSON. If I may finish my question—in the first instance, the Air Force put it at Cadillac and the gentleman and his committee delayed it until this present day.

Mr. FORD. I am pleased the gentleman from Georgia raised that question because our committee was not asked to take any action on this problem until the distinguished gentlewoman from Michigan requested such action. She is a highly respected Member of this body and when she made the charges, which she did, it was incumbent upon a responsible committee of this body to look at the facts. We did that, and after getting the facts from the responsible

authorities in the Air Force, we agreed with the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss THOMPSON].

Mr. VINSON. May I say in view of that statement, let us not talk about delay because the committee which refused to appropriate the money delayed it and it is still delayed. As a matter of fact, it may be that after a while it may be decided that the security of the country does not require any base up there at all. But, for the time being, let us forget about delay because I do not think it comes with good grace for our good friend to be talking about delay.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX].

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, it is with some regret that I find myself constrained today to take the well of this House in the name of the people of this Nation, and also in the cause of national security, but I feel constrained to do so because this recommendation of the Committee on Armed Services will cause the taxpayers of this Nation to forfeit a half-million dollars that has already been spent on a site that was selected by the Air Force. As Mr. Ford has said, it had the approval of the four committees which have jurisdiction over such facts.

Mr. Chairman, in the very able remarks by my distinguished and esteemed chairman of the Committee on Armed Services on Tuesday on the pending legislation, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] very properly pointed out to the Members of this body the vital character of this base in the Traverse City area. The distinguished chairman discussed with the Members the fact that approximately 150 miles of vital industrial area will be left unguarded until such time as the base in this area is completed. His very able remarks bear repeating at this time. I quote from the distinguished gentleman's remarks of Tuesday:

Today there is a gap in our defense line across the northern part of the United States and this gap will be filled by the airbase which will be built in what has been called the Traverse City area.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base is about 75 miles south and east of the Traverse City area and Kinross Air Force Base is about the same distance north of the Traverse City area. This means that there is a gap of something in the order of 150 miles which is today not adequately protected.

That is the end of the quotation from my distinguished friend's remarks of Tuesday.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I support the concern expressed by the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services on this project.

On January 18, 1955, I wrote Hon. CARL VINSON, chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, the following letter:

As the Representative of the 11th Congressional District of Michigan, I have been called upon to request of your committee, an appointment for a delegation from Traverse City, Grand Traverse County, and the city of Kalkaska, Kalkaska County, for the purpose of conveying to the Armed Services

Committee their position on the location of the proposed jet airbase which was authorized by Congress on July 27, 1954.

Both groups are interested in giving the committee all of the factual information they have, and which they believe to be in the best interest as far as the jet base is concerned.

It is my hope that you will look kindly upon this request and inform me at your earliest convenience of the date set for the Traverse City and Kalkaska delegations to meet with you.

The distinguished gentleman from Georgia, chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, replied to me immediately, and I should like to quote from that letter which the chairman sent to my office.

I quote from Mr. VINSON's letter as follows:

The committee has been faced in the past on several occasions with the same problem which exists here, that is, the selection by one of the departments of a site for a military installation only to have the site selected unsatisfactory to people in the immediate or adjoining areas.

It has been the experience of the committee that unless there are obvious and compelling reasons for reconsideration of the site selected, and these reasons should, in the last analysis relate directly to our defense, no useful purpose is served by engaging in action which can well be construed as substituting the judgment of the committee for the qualified people in the military departments.

It is my judgment that the defense posture of the United States and our military greatness may in large part be attributable to the efforts and wisdom of the distinguished chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. I believe his counsel merits great attention by the Members of the House.

Therefore I believe it is essential that the base in the Traverse City area be completed with the utmost expedition at the location to be selected by the Department of the Air Force based on considerations of military suitability and economy. These objectives can only be realized by continuing the base at Kalkaska.

Mr. Chairman, when the military construction bill is read for amendment I shall join with my colleague from Michigan [Mr. FORD] in offering an amendment to section 301 of H. R. 9893, to provide for the continuation of construction already begun on a jet interceptor base at Kalkaska, Mich., rather than to start all over again at a new location with a jet base at a site to be selected at Manistee, Mich. Not to continue the base at Kalkaska will mean a 1 year's delay in the completion of a jet base so vital and urgent to our northern defense perimeter by the Department of the Air Force.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, I call to your attention an article appearing in the Washington Post of April 6 entitled "A Wonder of the World Takes Form in the Arctic." This article brings to the attention of our country the 3,000-mile radar defense system known as DEW line. If this new radar system is going to accomplish its purpose, then it is most essential that we have the necessary jet interceptor bases along the northern perimeter of the United States to receive the alert from the radar to intercept the

enemy before he can strike with his devastating bombs on the industrial centers of the United States, which are the nerve centers of the production of weapons and material for our security.

The Kalkaska base site is one of the overall vital installations in this system according to the Department of the Air Force.

We once again go back to the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee which he well documented in his statement on Tuesday, that there is this gap and that unless it is filled we will be vulnerable as far as any enemy may be concerned.

Our amendment to continue the base at Kalkaska will save the American taxpayers millions of dollars in construction and maintenance costs. So, as an aside, the savings will benefit the same taxpayers who in a few days will be called upon to make their final tax accounting for the year 1955.

Our amendment to continue the base at Kalkaska will be in accord with the expert strategical and military judgment of the Department of the Air Force and will be in accord with the House and Senate Committees on the Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations, which have previously specifically and expressly approved the location of the jet base in the Kalkaska area. The amendment that will be offered to retain the jet base at Kalkaska has the support of the Department of the Air Force because of urgent defense considerations. It has the support of Senator POTTER of Michigan and a large majority of the members of the Michigan delegation in the Congress.

Senator POTTER gave a release and I am going to read the release that Senator POTTER issued to the press on Monday, March 12, in which the Senator said:

There is but one paramount consideration in the construction of this base and that is our effort in furthering the defense of our entire country. Such a base should not be located or relocated for any reasons of local interests. An air base is a matter of national concern. My position has always been, and still is, what is in the best interests of our national defense—

And he continued on.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Michigan. I served as a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations that handled the hearings on this base in northern Michigan. I was interested personally in a base in my district, this identical base, but after going over the facts with the Air Force I came to the conclusion, reluctantly I may say, and I am not so sure that the Air Force was right, that they should have put it in my district, but nevertheless we have reached the point now where the Kalkaska site should be maintained. The very fact that the Michigan Department of Conservation has already leased some seven or eight thousand acres to the Federal Government for this site, the clearing of the site is underway at the present

time, the fact that it will cost more to have the base located in Manistee than it will at Kalkaska, is something that this Congress ought to take into consideration, and that includes not only the original cost, but the accruing annual costs which are a factor here. It seems to me that this body in its wisdom ought to restore the Kalkaska site because it is the logical site from the national defense point of view. I do not think we ought to delay this airbase 1 year longer.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. In reply to the statement of the distinguished gentleman, I read from the record the testimony of Mr. Ferry of the Department of Defense. I asked this question:

From the military standpoint are they equal?

Mr. FERRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I believe that from a military standpoint that may be true; however, there are economic factors involved here as far as costs are concerned that some are not familiar with.

Mr. VINSON. I will put in a telegram I received this morning from some telephone people up in that section which assures me that we need not be disturbed by any excessive charges on account of the operation regardless of the site chosen. The telegram says:

In the opinion of the Michigan Independent Telephone Association, the telephone section of the Michigan Public Utility Commission and our office, we assure the Congress and the Air Force of approximately the same operational costs of the SAGE device at Manistee as at Kalkaska.

Mr. CEDERBERG. May I ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Armed Services a question? I would not dispute those figures, although I understand the Air Force has figures that do not quite bear that out. In view of the fact that the State Department of Conservation has already leased some seven or eight thousand acres, should that not be taken into consideration?

Mr. VINSON. May I call attention to the fact that it was developed in the committee, by witnesses who testified, that litigation is now in process on account of this land being made available. Is that the fact? I ask the distinguished gentleman, is that not the fact?

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, I will be very happy to answer that question. There is no litigation as far as the 8,000 acres of land is concerned. The Conservation Department has leased 8,000 acres of State-owned lands at a cost to the Federal Government of \$1 a year for a 99-year term lease. Now, the rest of the property, which is privately owned, is being purchased by a group of citizens who have put up their own dollars in order to acquire the property to be deeded in title to the Federal Government for airport purposes. Now, there has been some \$19,000 of that money expended at this time, Mr. Chairman, and I believe further proceedings have ceased since the action of the committee.

Mr. VINSON. It is true, is it not, that we accorded you, as we do all Members, the privilege of testifying, and you heard the witnesses testify that litigation was taking place now by citizens of that community involving either taxes or use of money in connection with the establishment of this base?

Mr. KNOX. I believe, Mr. Chairman, you have reference to what we in Michigan know as the swamp tax fund. The State of Michigan pays back to the school districts of each district in the State of Michigan 10 cents an acre for all of those lands that are held by the State of Michigan in title, which they can use for school and township purposes. Now, I understand that Mr. Comfort of St. Louis, Mo., has gone into the courts and is endeavoring to get an injunction to restrain the county from releasing those funds that were dedicated for school purposes and compel the State to pay them. Now, that is a matter of local concern; that is not any concern of the Congress at all.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I want to state very definitely that my district is not involved in this in any manner. And, I am sure that the chairman will agree with me in this, that the location of airbases, when you come to decide whether you are going to put an airbase in a given location, is an area proposition and not pinpointed. It is not whether a military base could not be built here or there or anywhere. In fact, is it not a fact that the Air Force has stated that there will be a 1-year delay if there is a change of location in this area?

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. KNOX. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. I agree with you that we designate an area, the Traverse City area, and following that out, it ultimately was decided it would be Cadillac, and the gentleman's committee said, "No, we are not going to let you place it at Cadillac; you must go somewhere else" Now, is that not a fact?

Mr. CEDERBERG. Let me say this. I was not on the subcommittee at that time. I had left the subcommittee when that decision had been made. But, just let me say this: Originally the Traverse City area was decided upon. Kalkaska is closer to the Traverse City area than any other location. Is that not correct, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. VINSON. That may be, but this other site is in the same area, too, and Cadillac was in the same area, and your committee was the one that said, "No, we are not going to let it go to Cadillac," and that is in the area. Now, I do say, and I repeat, with all deference to my good friend from Michigan, it does not come with good grace for any of you to talk about delay.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. It also should be pointed out, however, that the first delay in this controversy resulted from action taken

by the subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services when they drew a 15-mile circle around the Interlochen Music Camp. That decision by the committee then forced the Air Force to go to Cadillac.

Mr. VINSON. Then, when we drew a limitation of 15 miles, then you stepped into the picture and said, "Now, the Air Force has made a further survey, and we are not going to let you go down to Cadillac." So, it may not be becoming to me to talk about delay, but I think certainly is not becoming to you to talk about it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

(Mr. KNOX (at the request of Mr. VINSON and Mr. SHORT) was permitted to proceed for 10 additional minutes.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. KNOX. I yield.

Mr. FORD. To conclude my comment, we all admit that this action by the committee will result in a year's delay. There does not seem to be any doubt about that. So, I am willing to assume some responsibility for the delay, and I presume that the members of the Armed Services Committee will likewise assume some responsibility. The delay that came about through our Committee on Appropriation resulted from a request of the gentleman from Michigan to Mr. CANNON and Mr. MAHON to investigate the selection at Cadillac. At her request the committee did go into the matter. We did not get into it until we were specifically asked to do so. We did not initiate the inquiry.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. KNOX. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I had resolved to say not one word before the House on this matter because of the awful mess we are in. The grave mistake was made after I, as chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, named Mr. Shafer, Mr. Rivers, and Mr. Wickersham as a subcommittee and sent our counsel, Mr. Blandford, to Michigan to inspect these sites. That subcommittee reported to the full committee. The full committee on their recommendation and after a personal inspection by the Secretary of the Air Force, decided to send it to Cadillac. When the matter came to the Committee on Appropriations the Subcommittee on Appropriations arrogated to themselves by an unlawful transgression upon the jurisdiction of a standing legislative committee of this House the power to say, "No, we will not vote funds to send this to Cadillac."

We could have avoided this nasty fight and bitterness if the will of the Committee on Armed Services after they had explored the matter and after the decision had been made by the Secretary of the Air Force, had been carried out. We have reached the point where I do not care how the House votes on the matter, but I wanted to get just a little dime's worth in the RECORD in order that truth might be known.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, the question of delay, of course, is a very important one as far as I am concerned. The fact that the airbase is located in my district was not my doing. It was the doing of the Air Force and had been approved by these committees. I hold in my hand affidavits from people in the area who have expanded their business, who have contracted for new dwellings, new facilities, amounting to \$462,685. These people acted in good faith. The Air Force informed them that the airbase was going to be constructed there. They also informed the Corps of Engineers that they should proceed with the acquisition of the privately owned land. Everything went along in accord with the best interests of the Air Force.

Mr. Chairman, if this committee recommendation should prevail, you are going to break faith with the people who took Congress at their word as of 1 year ago and approved this jet interceptor base in the Kalkaska area. These people have no method of recovery. They will have to take their loss. There is 1 man contracted for \$150,000 in order to get necessary facilities in there which would go along with the needs as far as the Air Force is concerned.

I think it is very vital that this question be settled once and for all so that we should not cause a 1-year's delay, plus the fact that we would be wasting half a million dollars that the Air Force has already spent at the Kalkaska site; also the fact that the Air Force has said that it will cost from \$270,000 to \$500,000 more annually to operate at the Manistee site than it will at the Kalkaska site where they are now located.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to bring to your attention a statement in the hearings before the Committee on Armed Services. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM], a member of the committee, speaking to Mr. Ferry said:

If you desire to expand in the future can you expand at one base as easily as you can at the other?

Mr. FERRY. No, sir. We can expand more readily at the Kalkaska site than at the Manistee site because of soil conditions. We run into a rather difficult peak situation. It would be difficult to extend our runways.

Those are not my words, those are the words of the military experts. I do not believe that they should be ignored. We are rapidly developing new weapons coming in with our new-type planes that have been known to fly close to 1,000 miles an hour. You know that when they come to put these planes on the bases they must extend present runways. It is impossible for them to operate off the same runways we are operating from today, where our planes are flying only 450 to 600 miles an hour.

The amendment that will be offered is supported by the people of the community of Kalkaska and Traverse City, Mich., because of their patriotic awareness of the vital part that such a base would play in the Nation's defense against an enemy attack. The people of Kalkaska are virtually unanimous in their view that if the Air Force wants Kalkaska, Kalkaska wants the Air Force.

I have here a letter that I should like to read to the Members. This is addressed to Merle C. Lutz, president of the Kalkaska Air Base Committee, Inc.:

DEAR SIR: Last summer I was only able to spend about 2 weeks up at Torch Lake. For 3 days out of those 2 weeks, I carried a petition around opposing the airbase. As I talked to the various types of people up there, that is renters, owners, and permanent residents, I became aware of the fact that there were two sides to the story. However, I am of the opinion now that there are three sides to the story: The permanent residents', those of us who are summer resorters', and the Air Force. As I talked about the airbase with different people, I became less sold on my side of the story. I felt like an aristocrat robbing the less fortunate of their right to make a living. This was the argument used by the residents. They said that the airbase would bring business to them. I don't believe that this would be the case, because from my experience with the Armed Forces I have found that they don't use too many civilians.

I have now had a chance to look at the situation objectively, and I feel that we, as citizens of the United States, have an obligation to our country. That obligation is to back our Armed Forces. I have two brothers who have served, and I have many friends who have, and are now in the service. I have talked with them and heard of their experiences. I think that it is the least we, who do not have to spend 2 or 3 years out of our lives (important years, I might add) in this type of service can do.

The men who will be stationed at this base are of the highest caliber. They are risking their lives so that the Midwest area will be safe from enemy attack. With this in mind, I have come to the conclusion that we need this base, and if the Air Force thinks that the Kalkaska site is the best, then let them put it there. The only thing we as resorters and permanent residents can do is make them welcome and ignore the few who may, on occasion, misbehave.

I do not know on what side of this issue you and your committee stand, but I have put a great deal of thought into this situation, and I feel that I must take this position.

This letter is signed by J. L. Anderson.

Here is a young lady who on request circulated a petition to oppose the airbase at Kalkaska but now she has a completely different view of the Air Force and has withdrawn all of her objections to the Air Force being located at Kalkaska.

After testifying before the House Committee on Armed Services in the support of the Kalkaska site, the Air Force representatives informed the committee that the Kalkaska area was desirable from an operational and community support viewpoint meeting every criteria of the Air Force. They stated that Kalkaska represented the cheapest site for construction of any of those that could be considered. They also referred to the substantial work that already had been done at Kalkaska. They have described the project as being urgent and of the utmost importance. These representatives stated to the committee that one of the reasons for the Air Force support of the Kalkaska site over any other site was the fact that Kalkaska had the most to offer in terms of community support—with respect to housing, schools, churches, and social centers close to their base, which is one

of the factors in the selection of such a thing. That committee was informed by the Department of the Air Force that the development of the base at Kalkaska in terms of original construction costs would be \$200,000 less than the cheapest Manistee site, and that furthermore there would be annual savings in maintenance costs of \$250,000 to \$500,000 by locating the base at Kalkaska as compared with the Manistee site. With respect to cost, the Air Force representative also informed the committee, which I have stated before, that the Federal Government has already invested approximately \$500,000 in the project at Kalkaska. They also went into the question of delay of 1 year. I certainly do not have any forewarning, nor do I believe any Member of the Congress has, that the enemy is going to withhold striking at this Nation for 1 year until we have an Air Force base constructed in this vital spot so far as the protection of the United States is concerned.

I also want to say I do not believe I could conscientiously go along with the proposition of once again putting the needle into the taxpayer's arm and giving him another injection saying we are just going to toss away \$500,000 of your money and move it from that particular site over to another site and then say once again we are going to put the needle in and take out some more blood in the form of \$270,000 to \$500,000 for every year and then on as long as that base is in existence.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot believe that we have that kind of money in the United States of America to wilfully waste when we have the documents from the Air Force as to the amount of money that they have spent and the amount of additional money it is going to take in order to construct this base at Manistee plus the fact that you cannot expand at Manistee—according to the Air Force, and these are not my words but the words of the Air Force officials—they are not able to expand in that area.

Mr. Chairman, it has been said on the floor that the State of Michigan made available to the Air Force on a 99 year lease base approximately 8,000 acres of State-owned lands and has already cut a large part of the timber located on that land. I am informed that if the Congress sustains the action of the Committee on Armed Services and provides for the transfer of this jet base from Kalkaska to Manistee that the State Conservation Commission which has full control and jurisdiction over the property in the State of Michigan, and which also takes in this area in Manistee, will be prone not to make additional land available for the base.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. KNOX. In connection with the essentiality of this jet interceptor base to our national security, the executive committee of the American Legion, Department of Michigan, at a meeting held in Detroit on March 18, 1956, adopted a resolution expressing the views of their great patriotic organization that the base should be retained at Kalkaska.

This resolution is on the subject of air-defense site, and it reads:

RESOLUTION

Whereas the air-defense program of the United States, and in particular the defense of the Great Lakes area, including Michigan, may be seriously impaired by a controversy involving the location of an airbase in Michigan; and

Whereas if permitted to become a political issue, rather than standing exclusively as a problem in national security, we of this area may lose a vital segment of our northern defense line: Therefore be it

Resolved by the executive committee of the American Legion, Department of Michigan, in spring meeting assembled in Detroit, Mich., this 18th day of March 1956, That the Department of Defense and particularly the Department of the Air Force should be the determining agencies as to the location of this important air-defense site based on its strategic mission and the economic formulas within which our military organization must operate; and be it further

Resolved, That the American Legion, Department of Michigan, does through this instrument call to the attention of each member of Michigan's congressional delegation the need for a united front in aiding the Department of the Air Force to locate as expeditiously and as economically as possible the needed air-defense base in northern Michigan that will meet the specifications and requirements of the Air Force.

(Approved by the National Security Commission, March 17, 1956.)

Unanimously adopted by the executive committee of the American Legion, Department of Michigan, at a meeting held in Detroit, Mich., March 18, 1956.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DEVEREUX].

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, this question comes up about the location, whether we go to Manistee or let the base remain in Kalkaska. There have been many statements made on the floor of the House with respect to the delay, costs, and so on. I might say that the committee is not in a particularly good position to talk about costs. All the facts and figures are in the hands of the Air Force. But one particular point I would like to address myself to is the question of the continuing cost, as far as SAGE is concerned. Apparently they did not think of that when they recommended the base at Benzie, which would be just as far removed from this cross-State telephone cable as the proposed base at Manistee.

On the question of responsibility for delays, I think, too, the Air Force must shoulder a very definite responsibility. They knew the thinking of the committee, the Congress, and despite the number of assurances given to Miss THOMPSON, they deliberately located the base outside of that particular congressional district. Many of us have talked about the question of national concern. I might say I was the member of the committee who moved that the base be relocated from Kalkaska to Manistee. The reason I made that motion was simply this, and I think it is a matter of national concern, too: If the executive department can make certain commitments to a Member of the legislative branch, as ap-

parently they did—and nobody has refuted it yet—then they are placing the Member in such position as to seriously embarrass him.

If we allow this sort of thing to go on we then permit the executive branch of the Government to exercise authority which they have no right to exercise; in other words, they can go to any one of us and have us stick our necks out, have us go forth and say the Department's going to do such and such in an area. The individual Member would naturally publicize that and without any aye, yes, or no, or justification the Department would say they had changed their mind and were going to locate this particular base some other place.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEVEREUX. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. It is a matter of record, is it not, that the former Secretary of the Air Force stated to the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss THOMPSON], that this base would be located in her district?

Mr. DEVEREUX. That was certainly my understanding; and the testimony that we have before us from the gentlewoman from Michigan bears that out. As I have said, nobody yet has refuted it.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman from Maryland has stated, I believe, that he offered the motion to make this change in designated sites.

Mr. DEVEREUX. That is correct.

Mr. VINSON. Another question: Is it not a fact that when that motion was made the roll was called and 21 members of the Committee on the Armed Services voted to make the change?

Mr. DEVEREUX. That is correct. Mr. Chairman, I think this is something extremely vital.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEVEREUX. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I think the gentleman is making the most important statement that has been made in this debate on the subject of the authority or lack of authority of the Air Force to change the location of bases at its whim and caprice.

Mr. DEVEREUX. I thank the gentleman from Iowa. It is certainly true that to allow this to go on would make it possible for the executive branch to put any Member in a most embarrassing position if they were, so to speak, to pull the rug out from under him. To carry this a little further, suppose the executive branch found 1, 2, or 3 Members of this body who did not go along with them, did not believe in some of their proposals; it would be a very very simple matter to put that Member of this body in a position so that they could go out and embarrass him politically to the extent that they could get rid of him. I do not suggest that that factor is present in this case, but I do suggest the possibility, and I do direct to your attention the fact that we should be on guard against such a move.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEVEREUX. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. I have heard a good deal of debate to the effect that this kind of installation is of benefit to the local community. I have a jet air base in my district near Pittsburgh. It is anything but a benefit; as a matter of fact the people of the area wish they would take it some place else. We would like to have the jet air force base removed from the immediate Pittsburgh area. I ask it for the people of my district, and I ask it on behalf of the people of the city of Pittsburgh and of the county commission.

Mr. DEVEREUX. I can appreciate the gentleman's statement as far as benefits are concerned. I must say, however, that I believe the Kalkaska location will be just as beneficial to the 9th Congressional District as it will be to the 11th, and without all the headaches and noise.

Mr. FULTON. May I comment on that?

Mr. DEVEREUX. Certainly.

Mr. FULTON. When these new jets are taking off, when they are maneuvering, when they swoop low and come in low over chimney tops, when they stand and rev up beginning before the crack of dawn, it has depressed property values around our airport. Likewise, it interferes with civilian and commercial aviation. Our air base in the Pittsburgh area should be considered solely on the basis of national security and the conditions existing in our community.

Mr. DEVEREUX. The question of delay and the action of the Armed Services Committee suggests allowing a gap to exist in the defenses of our country. That I cannot subscribe to despite the fact there have been letters read supporting that position. If any delay exists I think that much of it must be ascribed immediately to the Air Force.

Knowing what the situation was, they have never yet justified not having located at Manistee, which was one of the sites being considered. From a military point of view we have had testimony to the effect that both sites are equally suitable. So my question is, Under such conditions and with such a background why did not the Air Force then locate at Manistee rather than at Kalkaska?

If they went ahead with their plans and so on I would suggest they have made an error, though they were technically within the law, I grant that, but they were in error in policy in not having located at Manistee.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I feel that I would be remiss in my duty as a citizen of the State of West Virginia and as one of the State's Representatives in the Congress of the United States, if I failed at this time to register a vigorous protest against the pending legislation. I speak not only for myself but I speak the sentiments of the entire West Virginia delegation.

Some 2 years ago when we were considering a military construction bill, I had projects proposed for West Virginia. I was told at that time if I did not press those projects there would be some-

thing included in the next proposal. I find, Mr. Chairman, considering this particular bill, H. R. 9893, and the committee report accompanying it, that once more West Virginia is being treated not only as a stepchild, as I said 2 years ago, but now we are down to the category of a fosterchild and soon we will be just a ward of the Government.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from the Sixth District of West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Chairman, I wish to compliment my colleague, the gentleman who represents the Third District of West Virginia, on his forthright and timely remarks. He has been trying for a long time to have recognition given toward West Virginia as a State which has many advantages to offer in regard to certain types of military installations. I, too, have been disturbed and concerned at not finding anything listed in this bill for West Virginia. My State, of all the 48 States, is the 1 State that has apparently been omitted, and I know that this cannot be a matter of oversight. The citizens of my State have made their share of the contributions to our national welfare in time of peace, and they have made their share of the sacrifices in time of war. They rightfully expect to receive a just proportion of the appropriations for military installations, but they have been disappointed. It is common knowledge that the economy of West Virginia has been seriously impaired by the closing down of coal mines throughout the past 3 or 4 years. Inasmuch as we have heard it said that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, is it not important to the economy of the body politic that every segment of that economy be healthy and stable? Is it not important to the economy of the whole Nation that the economy of a single State like West Virginia be lifted out of the doldrums? I should think that this would be imperative, not only from the standpoint of the economic welfare of the country but also from the standpoint of our country's defense. I, therefore, add my protest to that of my distinguished colleague, and I hope that our protests will be heard by those whose responsibility it is to give consideration to the location of military installations, and consideration to the authorization of expenditures for military projects. West Virginians do not ask for mercy. We only ask to be given justice.

Mr. BAILEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. May I state to the Committee, to the distinguished gentlemen from West Virginia, and to the country at large, that there is an item in this bill for West Virginia. It is a classified item, it is one of the most classified in all of the classified items referred to in the bill, and it involves immediately an expenditure of about \$1,500,000, and will ultimately cost \$20 million. I cannot discuss any more about it. West Virginia has not a single military installation in it until this bill becomes law.

Mr. BAILEY. I want to thank the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to leave one further thought. Back in World War I the Government came into West Virginia and invested \$134 million in an armor plate plant at Charleston. It was operated during World War I. It was operated partially for a couple of years during World War II. It is now in mothballs and is costing the Government nearly \$1 million a year in maintenance. They came in in World War II and built an ammonia plant in the city of Morgantown, and that today is rented out to private capital and the Government is getting about a quarter of a million dollars a year rent. It is time we were getting plants for jobs for our people.

We authorized some \$3 billion for military installations at home and abroad, only 2 years ago. Now we propose another \$2 billion and not a single cent is allocated for West Virginia. In view of the statement of Chairman VINSON that our State is to have an installation out of the present authorization I shall withhold an amendment I have to ask approval of one of the projects rejected by the committee 2 years ago.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of the time to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, being an advocate of economy, I expected, and fully, to go along with my colleague from the Fifth Congressional District of Michigan [Mr. FORD]. I understood from the statement that he made that we, by adopting his amendment, would save something like, oh, over \$400,000 a year on the telephone service. Now I find—at least, my figures show or my information is—that that is not correct.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. If you give me another minute, I will yield for a question.

Mr. FORD. If I had the time I would be very glad to.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. FORD. On that question, I have in my hand a communication from the Secretary of the Air Force which reads as follows:

The Kaleva Telephone Co. has offered to relinquish without cost that portion of their franchise area as directly affects the SAGE land line rental at the Manistee location. This offer would not reduce the difference to any sizable degree inasmuch as the difference in cost is based upon a requirement to install additional communication facilities and the distances involved.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I think you read that yesterday, did you not?

Mr. FORD. I do not believe I did yesterday.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I think so.

Mr. FORD. I made the statement without referring to the specific location.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. All right. Anyway, we all know how and where you get your figures, and I know the gentleman would not intentionally mislead me, and I know he did not. He may be right, but I just do not accept those figures. It is a little bit like a lawsuit I tried once. We had a fellow on the witness stand and we tried to get him to tell the fair market price of junk. The lawyers tried, but we could not get an answer. The question related to the fair market price of junk. We could not get anything out of him. Finally Judge Sessions, later a Federal judge at Grand Rapids, tried for an answer. And all anyone got out of that gentleman, all we got out of him when we asked him to give us the fair market price of junk was, "Do you want to buy, do you want to sell?" Now, there you are. You get all sorts of figures at different times from different sources. The gentleman gets his figures from the Air Force. I get mine from the hearings and from the Committee on Armed Services.

I listened to my friend from Grand Rapids. I admire him, because he is able, industrious, and always endeavoring to do a better and better job. I have great admiration for my colleague from the Upper Peninsula, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX]. He served 16 years in the Legislature of Michigan. He was speaker for 6 years. He is an astute politician, and I know of no one in Michigan that I would rather have support me in the coming election in Michigan in the Fourth Congressional District. But here is a lady in distress because of the action of the Secretary of the Air Force. There is merit in her claim. I know where I will have to go. I will just have to do it, notwithstanding my personal desire to vote with my other colleagues from Michigan. The Air Force and the gentlemen have outmaneuvered her. There is no question about that. They are adroit. They are capable. They are experienced. They are good at this political game. And that is all right. I have no complaint, but I think the northern peninsula of Michigan has enough up there just now. It has no need for political patronage for the 11th District, nor will anything be saved or the security of the Nation be advanced by building the base at Kalkaska. I go along with the general, the gentleman from Maryland, General DEVEREAUX, who just preceded me a minute ago. I think there will not be a gap in our national defense if the base goes where the armed services said it should to Manistee. That location is less than 80 miles from Kalkaska. After all, the Armed Services Committee represents all of our national-defense organizations, not just the Air Force. The judgment of that committee and of those upon whom it relied I rather accept than the reported statement of the Air Force.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. KNOX. To my esteemed colleague from Michigan, I might say to him that I have not tried to outmaneuver anyone at all.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Well, I think you have been negligent if you have not, if you thought the base should remain at Kalkaska. There is nothing wrong in outmaneuvering somebody. That is what the armed services try to do all the time, and it is only because of their success that we won and maintain our freedom.

Mr. KNOX. I agree with you. In this particular case they have endeavored to outmaneuver the Air Force, which caused great injury to the people I represent, who pledged themselves to bring community support to that base which is sorely needed in any Air Force base selected throughout this country.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That is all right. You have done very well for them, and I know they will be lucky to be able to keep you. Look what you have done for them. You have an airport—a jet base—over here at the Soo [pointing to the map], just a little bit southeast, a whale of a big one. I have been up there. I have seen it. It is a fine one.

They have an airport over here in the other district, the district represented by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENNETT]. He is another good man. They will keep him here if they are wise. Frank Hook is running against him.

Then they have this one at Marquette. Then they have one which is not marked on this chart, up here. They have a field there that I think is 2 or 3 miles long and about a mile and a half wide. However, there are no buildings there. They put that up there during the war to defend Mr. KNOX's locks, or more accurately, the Nation's locks.

Then, over and above everything else, if my information is correct, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX] has up there the best trout-fishing stream that there is in the world. And they moved another big plant up there. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX] is a real go-getter.

What is the sense of putting all up there in one spot where all can be destroyed in one raid when they do not need them all up there? Will you accept the judgment of the Committee on the Armed Services instead of the judgment of the Air Force spokesman?

I will say to the gentleman, I sympathize with you; my heart goes out to you. I hope you tell those bureaucrats at the powerplant at the Soo, at St. Marys, the next time I come up there to fish on that river, instead of sending their patrol boat out to drive me off, that they give me permission to fish there as does the Coast Guard the plant employees. They let the people who live there at the Soo and the gentleman himself fish up there. All he has to do is to go over there and they recognize him, at least they should, and they say to him—at least they should because he is their good and faithful servant—"Here is your rod, here is the boat, there is the motor, and we will send somebody along to fish with you." Me, I have to sneak in around the edge and when they catch me, I have to call Washington and get somebody to rescue me.

I go along with the General from Maryland who served with much distinc-

tion with the Marines. Here they promised to put this base in the Sixth District of Michigan. Of course, that should not stand in the way of our national defense, if that was involved; but it is not. It is just a question of who gets the pie. I should like to see it located in the district Miss THOMPSON represents, because we all admire her and we know the value of her services here. And located there it will cost no more to be as efficient as elsewhere, moreover, the executive department should be made aware of the fact that they should give us an honest, sound opinion in the first instance and cannot without reason disregard a solemn promise.

What do you think about it? You are not going to turn down a woman Member who asks for something like that which has been promised to her or a Member when the keeping of the commitment will serve the interests of the country, are you, just because we have on the other side the gentleman from Michigan? I know my friend, Mr. FORD, the gentleman from the Fifth District. He is a great economist. He in effect says you are going to pour this money down a rathole if you vote with the armed services. I do not think so. That is not according to the testimony we get here. But if it is true—if it is true, there are a lot of ratholes we are pouring money down and if tax dollars are to go down a rathole I would rather have one of my own selection and one in Michigan than 3 or 4 thousand miles away. The committee says the amendment will not save anything, will not weaken our defense. I will go along.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I should like to say this to those Members of the House who refer to these jet Air Force bases as benefits. In my district south of Pittsburgh we have one of the largest jet Air Force bases in the world. These jet plane installations near large industrial and residential areas are not unmixed blessings because of crowding air lanes and excessive noise from takeoffs and tuning up planes.

I formally ask the Committee on Armed Services, through the chairman and the distinguished ranking minority member, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] as well as all of the members of the Committee on Armed Services, and the Department of Defense, to make a survey to find the best strategic location for the jet airbase at the Greater Pittsburgh Airport. The present Air Force base is causing unavoidable trouble on the matter of air traffic, noise, and danger, and has caused real concern in our district.

I ask that attention be given to this serious problem that has been studied by the Allegheny County Aeronautics Commission, as well as by the Board of Commissioners of Allegheny County and civic groups, each of whom want action for relocation. The Air Force jet base to protect our area should be located where it should be for defense and stra-

tegically, not just because it may be in my own or any congressional district.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee on Armed Services, in the absence of anyone else speaking on this matter, we should be delighted to have the base in Oklahoma.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, I think there is enough noise in Oklahoma now. Let us send it to the quiet State of Texas.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MATTHEWS. I should like to say to the gentleman I surely would like to have the Committee on Armed Services consider that base for the Eighth District of Florida. We have many communities that would be delighted to have the base.

Mr. FULTON. No Federal installations should be located by the Department of Defense except for strategic purposes, and for efficiency and economy.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. I am glad the gentleman brought up the question about the feeling of the people in the different communities. The testimony before our committee indicated that there was opposition from a group of people from Kalkaska as to locating the base there, whereas the people from Manistee who appeared before our committee were in favor. I know some people will say that the groups that appeared before us in opposition to the Kalkaska site were not representative, but there is no question about the fact that there was a definite feeling among some people who had an interest in Kalkaska that they did not want it, whereas at Manistee the people who appeared before us did want it.

Mr. FULTON. May I close by saying that these Air Force bases that use these modern jets that start revving up around 4 or 5 in the morning and go right through from time to time to midnight, should be placed farther away from the great industrial and residential centers than they are now. I wish the Committee on Armed Services would take that into consideration. Especially these jet and missile bases should be located away from residential centers. A survey made as to how close to the centers of defense areas, these new-type speedier planes, and guided missile installations, should be built for best defense. I cannot see how the boundaries of a congressional district get mixed into the decisions on these vital strategic matters, and they should not be any factor where the security of an area, or of the whole American people is involved.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. YOUNG].

(Mr. YOUNG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, on page 13 of the pending legislation there is contained an item of some \$8,304,000 for the purpose of expanding the naval auxiliary air station at Fallon, Nev.

I might say in a prefatory manner that there is no lack of unity in Nevada's delegation in the House of Representatives with regard to this project. Last week, after much deliberation, I came out in favor of it. But I think there are certain circumstances surrounding the selection of this area that warrant the attention of the members of the committee.

My remarks might be entitled "The Expansion of the Fallon Naval Auxiliary Air Station," or "Why Did the Air Force Change Its Mind"? or "What Will Happen With Regard to 1,800,000 Acres of Contaminated Land in Southern Nevada"?

Last year in August the Navy filed an application for some 2,846,000 acres in northwestern Nevada for the purpose of establishing two gunnery ranges, one 23 by 50 miles and the other 30 by 50 miles in size. In the 1957 budget there was contained an additional request for some 300,000 acres, bringing the total to about 3,100,000. When the final area is selected, I am sure this amount will be reduced to a minimum, considerably below this total.

Considerable opposition arose among my constituents following this announcement. In contrast to West Virginia, Nevada has some 14 installations varying in size from 3 acres to about 3 million acres. About 10 percent of our land area is now either held by the military or included in applications which are now pending. Sometimes there is almost a sardonic twist in Nevada's motto, which is "All for our country."

There was some difficulty in getting information in regard to this application last fall. However, I do want to commend the Navy for its cooperation since the beginning of this year.

I think most people who considered the desirability of this installation approached the problem with three questions in mind: First, is there a need for this installation? Second, was the area selected in fact the best area in which to locate these two gunnery ranges? Third, if the answers to those two questions are in the affirmative, what can be done to lessen the impact upon the local nonmilitary use?

I think the Navy has convincingly proved it has a need for this area. They are flying at the present time only 34.5 percent of the necessary sorties on the west coast. However, when considering this need, I could not help reflecting occasionally on a statement I overheard a few months ago in an elevator in the House Office Building. A passenger asked one of the riders, a military colonel, how things were. The colonel responded, "Fine; we have crises we not even used yet."

I feel, though, on balance, that the Navy did demonstrate convincing need for this area.

Another question presented was this: Is the area being sought in northwestern Nevada of 3,100,000 acres in fact the best area? One of the most persistent inquiries that was heard in my State was this: Why cannot the Air Force or the Navy Air Force use jointly with the Air Force some 3,300,000 acres that have already been withdrawn in the southern part of the State? The Air Force, in response to a Navy inquiry in 1953 and again in 1955, stated categorically there was no possibility of any joint use. The Department of Defense and the Air Force before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in January again reiterated that statement. It was with some surprise that on March 1 we received word from the Air Force that slightly in excess of 1 million acres would be made available for joint use by other agencies. Mr. Chairman, it was quite a bit in excess of 1 million acres. As a matter of fact, the total released for joint use was approximately 2,200,000 acres. This, of course, was somewhat embarrassing to the Navy, which was then forced to reexamine the plans made with regard to acquisitions which they were seeking in northern Nevada. Had the Air Force, when the Navy previously requested joint use of the southern Nevada range, indicated such use was possible, perhaps, the Navy would not have been justified in spending some \$11 million at Fallon and currently carrying out a program of about \$5 million to improve the facilities at the Fallon Airbase. But, acting on the assurance of the Air Force that joint use was not possible in southern Nevada, the Navy then proceeded to expand the facilities at Fallon. If they were now to move to southern Nevada, there would be a waste of about \$15 million and delay in obtaining the ranges necessary to carry out their air-to-air gunnery training. So for this reason I feel, then, that the acquisition in northern Nevada should be supported. What will happen to the land that has been released by the Air Force of some 2,200,000 acres? Fortunately, the Atomic Energy Commission apparently desires to take over some 341,000 acres and is considering an additional 240,000 acres. There would then be 1,800,000 acres remaining for joint use by other services. Why cannot this be turned back to the Department of the Interior or to the General Services Administration and used for mining, grazing, or recreation? The reason it cannot be turned back is simply this: It has been contaminated by unexploded ordnance. There are approximately 1,800,000 acres in southern Nevada which are not suited for farming nor for mining, nor is it safe for recreational use or hunting. It would cost about \$18 million to decontaminate this land and again make it suitable for use for nonmilitary purposes. I would like to suggest to the Committee on Armed Services that they very carefully scrutinize requests that have been submitted by other branches of the armed services to make sure that there is no possibility of using the 1,800,000 acres which is now contaminated in southern Nevada.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG. I yield.

Mr. ENGLE. Would the gentleman indicate why the Navy cannot fly its airplanes for gunnery practice over this 1 million acres of land or in excess of 1 million acres of land which is contaminated? As I understand it, they do not want the surface anyway, but they just want the air space there to fly around in. Why can they not go down to the other area at Las Vegas and have their gunnery practice and use this contaminated area?

Mr. YOUNG. It is contended by the Navy that there are plans currently under consideration by the Atomic Energy Commission for the establishment of a joint ballistics range in that vicinity for the next 2 years according to the information received by us, and they will fly some 50 to 70 missions or sorties each year, requiring the use of that range for about 10 days out of each month. Because of this the Navy claims that it is not usable so far as their purposes are concerned.

Mr. SHORT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. I think the answer to the question of the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE] is that the Navy base is too far removed from the area to make a round trip by jet plane, to the training area and perform the training mission over the area.

Mr. ENGLE. That is what I understood to be the reason, but I figured out how long it would take them to go down there in a modern jet, and it seemed to me it would take about 4 minutes.

Mr. YOUNG. The Navy is also seeking to get 800,000 acres within the gentleman's district. I am sure the gentleman does not desire them in his district. Perhaps the Navy would do well to investigate the 1,800,000 acres now lying contaminated in southern Nevada.

I would like to discuss one more aspect of this problem. The Navy has requested a standard withdrawal order with regard to the millions of acres they are seeking in northern Nevada. Many of the sportsmen, nonmilitary users, miners, and sportsmen are reluctant to see a standard withdrawal order given the Navy. Even if they acquiesce in the Navy's request for the land, they would like to see inserted in the withdrawal order, which will be written by the Secretary of Interior, certain safeguards and provisos which will assure to them the fact that they will have an opportunity to use this area along with the military service.

I would like to include at this point certain suggested provisos and comments of the Navy thereon. I will recommend that provisos such as these be included in any withdrawal order issued by the Department of the Interior, affecting this land:

The following general statement is considered as an essential part of the answers to questions 4, 5, and 6 which follow and it must be considered along with all answers which pertain to other uses of the areas in question insofar as time is concerned. In seeking the use of these areas to reduce its training deficit the Navy has computed the capacities of these proposed ranges as:

Black Rock (30 by 50 nautical miles): 18,600 annual sorties.

Sahwave (23 by 50 nautical miles): 16,000 annual sorties.

These capacities were not computed on full year-round naval use but on partial use, time-wise, to accommodate the various interests desiring to use them. For the two areas, computations were:

Black Rock: Estimated utilization 180 week days. Not used about 1 month in the spring and 1 month in the fall for cattle roundups. Not used at other times during the year for stock inspection, provision of salt, etc.

Sahwave: Estimated utilization 143 week days. Not used during January, February, and March during sheep grazing. Not used 1 month in the spring and 1 month in the fall for cattle roundups. Not used at other times for stock inspection, provision of salt, etc.

Bearing on questions 5 and 6 is the Navy's previously stated position that land withdrawals should be standard by public-land order with certain exceptions hereinafter indicated and that the requirements of all local interests and the Navy be determined locally, and detailed arrangements worked out locally.

4. Question. Would there be any objection to the conduct of geologic exploration activities on the area withdrawn if it did not interfere with training activities of the base?

Answer. No objection as long as the exploration is conducted during the time when the range is being used for sheep grazing and cattle roundup.

5. Question. In the event that the Navy's request for withdrawal is approved, the following provisos for withdrawal orders have been suggested with respect to grazing, taking wildlife, water, timber harvesting, materials, etc. Would such provisos be objected to by the Navy? If so, why? If included, would they interfere with the training objectives of the Navy?

Answer. Subject to comments made above, the Department of the Navy prefers that withdrawal be accomplished by a standard withdrawal order as stated in answer 41 previously submitted.

GRAZING

Question. Grazing use of the lands shall be administered by the Bureau of Land Management under the provisions of the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1267), as amended by the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976; 43 U. S. C. 315, et seq.), at such times and in such manner as may be agreed upon by the Bureau of Land Management and the Department of the Navy.

Answer. The Department of the Navy has no objection.

Question. The lands shall continue under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management for grazing purposes except for such times as their exclusive use is required for the purpose for which they are reserved by this order.

Answer. The Department of the Navy has no objection provided the agreement mentioned in the question above is included in this question.

Question. Grazing use of the withdrawn lands shall be administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Such use shall be permitted at the discretion of the official of the Bureau of Land Management in charge, during the period from ----- to ----- of each year, during which season no use of the lands for bombing or gunnery shall be permitted; provided that the Navy officer in charge may authorize grazing use earlier or later in all or part of the withdrawn lands if such use will not interfere with military use of the lands.

Answer. The Department of the Navy has no objection provided minimum time required, as stated above, will not be de-

creased. It is not planned to use these ranges for bombing purposes.

TAKING WILDLIFE

Question. The taking of all species of wildlife upon the withdrawn lands shall be strictly in accordance with the game laws of the State of Nevada, and the Department of the Navy shall take appropriate measures to assure the continual enforcement of such laws.

Answer. The Department of the Navy concurs that the taking of all species of wildlife should be in accordance with the laws of Nevada, but will not undertake to assure the continual enforcement of such laws as far as nonmilitary personnel are concerned, but will issue appropriate directives to its personnel.

Question. Except for training purposes or the security of the military project and its personnel, the use of firearms for any purpose is prohibited on the withdrawn lands and all of the lands shall be closed to the taking of wildlife.

Answer. The Department of the Navy concurs as a preferable alternate to the question above.

WATER

Question. The withdrawal made by this order shall not extend to any nonnavigable waters in or upon the lands. Any such waters not heretofore appropriated shall continue subject to such appropriation, including appropriation by the Department of the Navy, as may be authorized by applicable law.

Answer. The Department of the Navy does not contemplate development of water resources within the ranges. The position of the Department of the Navy was stated by the general counsel of the Navy in his statement of January 28.

TIMBER HARVESTING

Question. The timber resources on the lands shall be subject to management and disposal by the Bureau of Land Management pursuant to applicable law.

Answer. The Department of the Navy has no objection provided harvesting does not conflict with operational requirements.

MATERIALS

Question. The mineral materials in or on the lands shall be subject to disposal by the Department of the Interior pursuant to the act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) as amended by the act of July 23, 1955 (69 Stat. 367; 30 U. S. C. 601, et seq.) under such reasonable restrictions as may be required by the use of the lands for military purposes, and as may be agreed upon by the Department of the Interior and the Department of the Navy.

Answer. The Department of the Navy has no objection, provided the mining of mineral materials does not conflict with operations requirements.

ALL INCLUSIVE

Question. The Bureau of Land Management may issue leases or permits for the surface use of such lands and conduct sales of timber or other materials thereon, under applicable laws, and otherwise administer the lands, provided that all documents authorizing the use of or access to the lands shall provide that every person occupying the lands under authority thereof shall vacate them during the periods of firing or other conflicting use by the Army, without compensation for loss of use of the lands or for damages caused by Army use.

Answer. The Department of the Navy concurs except to change the word "Army" to Navy and provide that the administration of the lands is subject to the same provision as that applying to documents.

6. Question. The following have been suggested as provisos to be inserted in a withdrawal order with respect to management and harvest of game in the area being sought. Would these provisos be objected to by the

Navy? If so, why? If included, would they interfere with the training objectives of the Navy? If not acceptable in present form, would you suggest amendments which would make them acceptable?

(a) Provision should be made for an open hunting season of 6 weeks starting about October 1.

(b) A provision for approximately a 2 weeks' hunting season on antelope and sage hen.

(c) Permission for wardens to conduct periodic inspections of the areas, including wildlife surveys, in cooperation with the Navy.

(d) No special privileges to military personnel in connection with hunting and fishing.

(e) Fish and game laws of the State to be adhered to at all times, including regulations set up by the commission.

(f) Operations for predator control shall be provided by mutual agreement.

(g) Other mutual problems shall be arranged in cooperation with the Navy.

Answer. The Department of the Navy concurs in questions (a), (b), and (c), provided the restrictions would not decrease the time that ranges would be available, and subject to the Navy desire that a standard withdrawal order be issued.

(d), (e), (f), and (g): The Department of the Navy has no objection.

I think from the investigation which has been conducted under the very able leadership of the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE] in the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of this House, a number of important conclusions can be drawn and observations made.

First, the fact that approximately 2½ million acres have been released by the Air Force since the committee hearings began early in January justifies the suspicion that perhaps more land was being held than was actually needed. Land has been released since the commencement of the January hearings at the rate of 25,000 acres per day, over 1,000 acres per hour, or almost 17 acres per minute.

Secondly, this astonishing rate of release might suggest that the method of review by the armed services and Department of Defense of its military holdings has not been adequate or effective.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. YOUNG] has again expired.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG].

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I reluctantly take this time, but I feel it is necessary to cool the air and probably get some of the facts before you in these last moments.

I want to say definitely that as far as I am concerned, and I am sure I speak for my colleagues [Mr. FORD and Mr. BENTLEY] who have also spoken on this matter that we have no personal considerations in this affair whatsoever. There are none as far as I am concerned. However, we have facts here that I think we ought to consider. I notice my good friend the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DEVEREUX] when he made his remarks, said:

If we change the present location from Kalkaska to Manistee.

I think the general was right when he said "Present location," for to all intents and purposes the present location

is at Kalkaska. I am interested in nothing but the facts. The State Department of Conservation in Michigan has already leased approximately 8,000 acres to the Air Force. They have made contracts for clearing the land. As a matter of fact, the land is in the process of clearance at the present time. There have been very definite statements made that any change in this location will delay the operational date of the base by 1 year. That is a factor that I think this House should take into consideration.

Secondly, there are disputes as to whether or not there will be any additional cost. The Air Force has stated that the cost will be between \$270,000 and \$500,000 per year more to operate the base at Manistee over Kalkaska. Those are facts that I think this body ought to take into consideration. Personalities should mean absolutely nothing. As a matter of fact, I have several constituents who have cottages at Torch Lake. They write me and say they do not want the base at Kalkaska. I write them back and say I am sorry but as far as I am concerned I think that Kalkaska is the logical place for it. I will read what I wrote to one of my constituents:

While I appreciate your personal interest in this matter due to the location of your summer home at Torch Lake, my personal opinion from having diligently studied all of the facts is that the base should be located in Kalkaska County for economic as well as tactical reasons.

I think the tactical reason is the 1 year's delay in this very vital important network of our Air Force. The President has just sent a request for half a billion dollars more for our continental defense and I do not see how this body can intelligently suggest that we ought to take this base from Kalkaska, and put it over at Manistee in view of the fact that to do so would mean 1 year's delay in making it operational. That is my own opinion and the very fact that there are dollars involved here from the United States Treasury is something that we as responsible Members of this body ought to take into consideration.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will be gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Mrs. CHURCH. I am tremendously impressed with the earnestness of the gentleman, but there is a practical matter in which I am very much interested; namely, the variation in the estimate of cost. I am wondering if those estimating cannot get any closer to an estimate than the difference between \$200,000 and \$500,000. That is a very loose estimate, and therefore in my mind is subject to great question.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I yield.

Mr. FORD. In response to the inquiry by the gentlewoman from Illinois, I have before me data prepared for the Air Force by the company that probably will provide these facilities. They indicate

that the Manistee site in question is simply farther away from the main trunkline. If you use 383 circuits the cost differential per year is \$270,000. If you use 683 circuits the cost differential per year is \$390,000.

Mrs. CHURCH. I appreciate that, but I hope the gentleman will let me make the suggestion that it seems very remarkable that business people cannot come any closer than the difference between \$200,000 and \$500,000. Such a guess cannot be effective in influencing the decision of thoughtful Members.

Mr. FORD. I can give the gentlewoman the answer to that. The Air Force and Western Electric felt they had to have 613 circuits between the main trunkline and the base at either site or at any site. On subsequent analysis, however, they decided they could reduce it from 616 circuits to 383. That is why there is a variation of between \$270,000 and \$460,000 per year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Knox].

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I want to say in view of the costs involved, whether it be \$270,000 or \$460,000, that one of the important facts we overlook, I think, is the 1-year delay in making this base operational. I think that is very important.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.—

TITLE I

SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

Inside the United States

Technical Services Facilities

(Ordnance Corps)

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: Training and storage facilities, \$147,000.

Jet propulsion laboratory (California Institute of Technology), California: Research and development facility, \$143,000.

Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colorado: Maintenance facility, \$2,142,000.

Seneca Ordnance Depot, New York: Utilities, \$88,000.

Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Oregon: Storage facilities, \$258,000.

Redstone Arsenal, Alabama: Maintenance facilities, training facilities, and utilities, \$5,259,000.

White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico: Utilities, \$693,000.

(Quartermaster Corps)

Atlanta General Depot, Georgia: Operational facilities and maintenance facilities, \$832,000.

Columbia Quartermaster Center, South Carolina: Administrative facility, \$98,000.

Fort Worth General Depot, Texas: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$1,285,000.

New Cumberland General Depot, Pa.: Maintenance facilities, \$631,000.

Sharpe General Depot, Calif.: Maintenance facilities, \$655,000.

(Chemical Corps)

Army Chemical Center, Md.: Troop housing, community facility, and operational facility, \$889,000.

Camp Detrick, Md.: Storage facilities and utilities, \$913,000.

Dugway Proving Ground, Utah: Research and development facilities and utilities, \$867,000.

(Signal Corps)

Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: Troop housing, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, administrative facility, and utilities, \$6,856,000.

(Corps of Engineers)

Fort Belvoir, Va.: Storage facility, training facility, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, research and development facilities, and utilities, \$492,000.

(Transportation Corps)

Fort Eustis, Va.: Operational facility, maintenance facility, and utilities, \$1,231,000.

(Medical Corps)

Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia: Research and development facility and community facility, \$4,209,000.

Field Forces Facilities

(First Army Area)

Fort Devens (Camp Wellfleet), Mass.: Land acquisition, \$302,000.

Fort Dix, N. J.: Training facility, \$54,000.

Oswego, N. Y.: Training facilities and land acquisition, \$583,000.

Fort Totten, N. Y.: Troop Housing, storage facilities, and utilities \$1,212,000.

(Second Army Area)

Fort Knox, Ky.: Maintenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,698,000.

Fort George G. Meade, Md.: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facility, troop housing, and utilities, \$5,885,000.

South Park Military Reservation, Pa.: Administrative facility, storage facilities, and utilities, \$190,000.

(Third Army Area)

Fort Benning, Ga.: Administrative facilities, maintenance facilities, communications facilities, and community facilities, \$422,000.

Fort Bragg, N. C.: Administrative facilities, operational facility, and utilities, \$645,000.

Charlotte Armed Forces Induction Station, N. C.: Administrative facility, \$302,000.

Fort McClellan, Ala.: Troop housing, training facility, and community facility, \$397,000.

Fort Rucker, Ala.: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, training facilities, storage facilities, administrative facilities, trailer site facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$7,300,000.

(Fourth Army Area)

Fort Bliss, Tex.: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, community facilities, and utilities, \$5,301,000.

Fort Hood, Tex.: Community facilities, maintenance facilities, and storage facilities, \$2,457,000.

Fort Sill, Okla.: Training facilities, \$4,173,000.

(Fifth Army Area)

Fort Carson, Colo.: Storage facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, training facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,253,000.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.: Troop housing, \$140,000.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: Communications facilities and troop housing, \$1,092,000.

Fort Riley, Kans.: Administrative facilities, community facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$1,519,000.

St. Louis Support Center, Mo.: Administrative facility, \$3,346,000.

(Sixth Army Area)

Fort Lewis, Wash.: Community facilities, training facilities, maintenance facilities, family housing, and utilities, \$3,022,000.

Fort Ord, Calif.: Maintenance facility and community facility, \$223,000.

United States Disciplinary Barracks, Calif.: Community facility, \$197,000.

Yuma Test Station, Ariz.: Troop housing, research and development facility, and storage facility, \$1,520,000.

(Military District of Washington)

Fort McNair, D. C.: Academic facilities, \$4,111,000.

(Armed Forces special weapons project)

Various installations: Utilities, \$478,000.

(Tactical site support facilities)

Various locations: Administrative facilities, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,506,000.

Outside the United States

(Alaskan Area)

Ladd Air Force Base: Troop housing and maintenance facilities, \$1,688,000.

Fort Richardson: Storage facilities, \$2,333,000.

Whittier: Storage facilities and training facilities, \$2,849,000.

Wildwood Station (Kenai): Storage facility, \$352,000.

(Far East Command Area)

Okinawa: Storage facilities, operational facilities, and maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$540,000.

(Pacific Command Area)

Alimanu Military Reservation, Hawaii: Land acquisition, \$143,000.

Helemano, Hawaii: Community facility, land acquisition and utilities, \$136,000.

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Family housing and land acquisition, \$2,668,000.

(Caribbean Command Area)

Panama Canal Zone: Sewage disposal system for Army, Navy, and Air Force facilities, \$1,060,000.

(United States Army, Europe)

Various locations: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, community facilities, storage facilities, training facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$17,994,000.

Sec. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in a total amount of \$188,783,000.

Sec. 103. (a) Public Law 161, 84th Congress, is amended with respect to Fort Jay, N. Y., under the heading "Continental United States" and subheadings "Field Forces Facilities (First Army Area)" in section 101, by striking out "\$731,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$1,081,000," and in clause (1) of section 502, by striking out "\$224,927,000" and "\$533,904,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$225,277,000" and "\$534,254,000," respectively.

(b) So much of section 401 of Public Law 534, 83d Congress, as reads "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational Facilities (including troop housing), \$70,000" is amended to read "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational facilities (including troop housing), \$180,000" and clause (4) of section 502 thereof, is amended by striking the figure "\$462,600" and inserting in place thereof "\$572,600."

Sec. 104. The Secretary of the Army shall make all necessary studies, by contract or otherwise, to determine an appropriate site for the relocation of the San Jacinto Ordnance Depot, Texas; such studies to be completed by January 31, 1957. Expenditure of \$25,000 out of appropriations available to the Department of the Army is authorized for such studies.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for the following projects:

Inside the United States

Shipyards Facilities

Naval shipyard, Boston, Mass.: Replacement of pier, and plans and specifications for drydock facilities, \$7,332,000.

Naval shipyard, Charleston, S. C.: Dredging equipment, \$148,000.

Naval minecraft base, Charleston, S. C.: Operational facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, community facilities, security facilities, and utilities, \$7,902,000.

Naval shipyard, Long Beach, Calif.: Facilities for remedying effects of ground subsidence and waterfront facilities, \$5,984,000.

Navy underwater sound laboratory, New London, Conn.: Research and development facilities and land acquisition, \$340,000.

Harbor defense base, Norfolk, Va.: Personnel facilities, \$300,000.

Naval shipyard, Norfolk, Va.: Utilities and land acquisition, \$244,000.

Navy mine defense laboratory, Panama City, Fla.: Medical facilities, \$84,000.

Naval shipyard, San Francisco, Calif.: Plans and specifications for drydock facilities, \$1,300,000.

Naval industrial reserve shipyard, Tampa, Fla.: Land acquisition, \$200,000.

Fleet Base Facilities

Naval station, Key West, Fla.: Utilities, \$927,000.

Naval station, Long Beach, Calif.: Waterfront facilities, \$2,256,000.

Naval station, New Orleans, La.: Utilities, \$226,000.

Naval station, Newport, R. I.: Waterfront facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities and utilities, \$11,672,000.

Naval station, Norfolk, Va.: Personnel facilities, \$2,844,000.

Naval station, Orange, Tex.: Flood-protection facilities, including land acquisition, \$265,000.

Aviation Facilities

(Naval air training stations)

Naval Auxiliary landing field, Alice-Orange Grove, Tex.: Airfield pavements, \$2,242,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Tex.: Personnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities, station and aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, \$2,247,000.

Naval air station, Glynco, Ga.: Airfield pavements, personnel facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, fuel pipeline and storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,003,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Tex.: Personnel facilities, training facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,610,000.

Naval air station, Memphis, Tenn.: Fuel storage facilities, and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$511,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Meridian, Miss.: Site preparation, utilities, plans and specifications for jet aircraft training facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,231,000.

Naval air station, Pensacola, Fla.: Community facilities and plans and specifications for waterfront facilities, \$347,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Whiting Field, Fla.: Land acquisition, \$13,000.

(Fleet support air stations)

Naval air station, Alameda, Calif.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$2,675,000.

Naval air station, Atlantic City, N. J.: Navigational aids and land acquisition, \$421,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Brown Field, Calif.: Personnel facilities and utilities, \$778,000.

Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine: Personnel facilities, airfield pavements, station maintenance facilities, community facilities, and storage facilities, \$3,738,000.

Naval air station, Cecil Field, Fla.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, storage facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,052,000.

Naval air station, Chincoteague, Va.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Edenton, N. C.: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, administrative facilities, personnel facilities, communications facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$13,926,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, Calif.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and land acquisition including not to exceed \$660,000 to be paid to Imperial County, Calif., to partially defray the county's cost in relocating the Niland-Blythe Road, \$831,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nev.: Training facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,304,000.

Naval air facility, Harvey Point, N. C.: Airfield pavements, waterfront facilities, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, navigational aids, aircraft, and station maintenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, \$6 million.

Naval air station, Jacksonville, Fla.: Navigational aids, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,380,000.

Naval air station, Key West, Fla.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Naval air station, Lemoore, Calif.: Plans and specifications for development of master jet aircraft facilities, and land acquisition, \$10,089,000.

Naval air station, Miramar, Calif.: Personnel facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities, land acquisition, and obstruction removal for flight clearance, \$8,835,000.

Naval air station, Moffett Field, Calif.: Land acquisition, \$89,000.

Naval air station, Norfolk, Va.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Naval air station, North Island, San Diego, Calif.: Airfield pavements, ordnance and ammunition storage facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, operational facilities, navigational aids, and land acquisition, \$13,072,000.

Naval air station Oceana, Va.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities, open storage facilities, security facilities, utilities, and relocation of Coast Guard facilities, \$5,286,000.

Naval air station, Quonset Point, R. I.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and navigational aids, \$2,753,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Sanford, Fla.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$6,926,000.

Naval air station, Whidbey Island, Wash.: Utilities, \$149,000.

(Marine Corps air stations)

Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, S. C.: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities, operational facilities, covered and cold storage facilities, community facilities, fuel

dispensing facilities, and utilities, \$17,384,000.

Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, N. C.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Marine Corps air station, El Toro, Calif.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, airfield pavements, storage facilities, ammunition storage facilities, medical facilities, training facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities, and utilities, \$6,863,000.

Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, Calif.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities, training facilities, community facilities, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$12,556,000.

(Special purpose air stations)

Naval air facility, John H. Towers Field, Annapolis, Md.: Land acquisition, and plans for specifications for aviation facilities, \$4 million.

Naval air development center, Johnsville, Pa.: Plans and specifications for research and development facilities, \$693,000.

Naval air station, Lakehurst, N. J.: Research and development facilities and equipment maintenance facilities, \$6,438,000.

Naval air station, Patuxent River, Md.: Aircraft maintenance facilities and research and development facilities, \$475,000.

Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, Calif.: Waterfront facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,682,000.

Naval air turbine test station, Trenton, N. J.: Research and development facilities, \$128,000.

Supply Facilities

Naval supply depot, Clearfield, Utah: Utilities, \$149,000.

Naval supply depot, Newport, R. I.: Storage facilities, \$390,000.

Naval supply center, Oakland, Calif.: Utilities, \$50,000.

Naval supply depot, Seattle, Wash.: Replacement of seawall, \$199,000.

Marine Corps Facilities

Marine Corps supply center, Albany, Ga.: Storage facilities, personnel facilities, maintenance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$1,742,000.

Marine Corps supply center, Barstow, Calif.: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities, \$3,436,000.

Marine Corps base, Camp Lejeune, N. C.: Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, training facilities, community facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and utilities, \$5,092,000.

Marine Corps recruit depot, Parris Island, S. C.: Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, storage facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,266,000.

Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.: Utilities, boat basin facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,429,000.

Marine Corps cold weather battalion, Bridgeport, Calif.: Utilities \$294,000.

Marine Corps training center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.: Community facilities and land acquisition, \$1,165,000.

Marine Corps supply forwarding annex, Portsmouth, Va.: Security facilities, \$91,000.

Marine Corps schools, Quantico, Va.: Training facilities, ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,178,000.

Marine Corps recruit depot, San Diego, Calif.: Personnel facilities and community facilities, \$1,679,000.

Ordnance Facilities

Naval ammunition depot, Bangor, Wash.: Ordnance facilities, \$1,100,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Charleston, S. C.: Ordnance facilities, \$404,000.

Naval ordnance test station, China Lake, Calif.: Research and development facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements and fuel storage and dispensing facilities, \$6,028,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Earle, N. J.: Ordnance facilities, \$600,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Fallbrook, Calif.: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, \$1,584,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Mass.: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, \$993,000.

Naval ammunition and net depot, Seal Beach, Calif.: Ordnance facilities, \$2,176,000.

Naval mine depot, Yorktown, Va.: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities and utilities, \$3,480,000.

Service School Facilities

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Earthwork and land acquisition, \$7,469,000.

Naval training center, Brainbridge, Md.: Personnel facilities, training facilities, and utilities, \$6,569,000.

Naval receiving station, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Personnel facilities, \$97,000.

Naval amphibious base, Coronado, Calif.: Training facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$5,660,000.

Fleet air defense training center, Dam Neck, Va.: Personnel facilities, \$237,000.

Naval training center, Great Lakes, Ill.: Personnel facilities, and training facilities, \$8,413,000.

Medical Facilities

Naval hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.: Medical facilities, \$12,730,000.

Naval hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.: Hospital elevator, \$57,000.

Communications Facilities

Naval radio station, Cheltenham, Md.: Communications facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$2,489,000.

Naval radio station, Maine: Utilities and land acquisition, \$2,450,000.

Naval communication station, San Francisco, Calif.: Communications facilities, and personnel facilities, \$2,029,000.

Naval communication station, Seattle, Wash.: Communications facilities, \$45,000.

Naval radio station, Winter Harbor, Maine: Communications facilities, \$83,000.

Office of Naval Research Facilities

Naval research laboratory, District of Columbia: Plans and specifications for research and development facilities, \$1,300,000.

Yards and Docks Facilities

Public-works center, Norfolk, Va.: Utilities and land acquisition, \$443,000.

Naval construction battalion center, Port Hueneme, Calif.: Replacement of wharf, and storage facilities, \$2,581,000.

Outside the United States

Shipyard Facilities

Naval ship repair facility, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Waterfront facilities, \$1,637,000.

Naval base, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Utilities at Olongapo, flood control and drainage facilities and community facilities, \$9,378,000.

Fleet Base Facilities

Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Operational facilities, and laundry and dry cleaning facilities, \$2,351,000.

Naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Utilities, \$680,000.

Aviation Facilities

Naval air station, Atsugi, Japan: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, fuel storage facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$1,961,000.

Naval air station, Barber's Point, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Personnel facilities and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$870,000.

Naval air station, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Personnel facilities, \$1,264,000.

Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, communications facilities, family housing, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,572,000.

Naval air station, Iwakuni, Japan: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, dredging, navigational aids, and fuel-storage facilities, \$1,704,000.

Marine Corps air station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, and operational facilities, \$1,045,000.

Naval air facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$1,401,000.

Naval station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, fuel storage facilities, ordnance facilities, personnel facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$4,470,000.

Naval air station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands: Airfield pavements, breakwater, and personnel facilities, \$3,811,000.

Supply Facilities

Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Replacement of fuel storage facilities, \$5,000,000.

Naval station, Argentia, Newfoundland: Fuel storage facilities, \$1,599,000.

Naval supply depot, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Covered and cold storage facilities, administrative facilities, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, and utilities, \$11,598,000.

Ordnance Facilities

Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, T. H.: Ordnance facilities, \$971,000.

Naval ordnance facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Ordnance facilities, \$245,000.

Naval ordnance facility, Yokosuka, Japan: Ordnance facilities, \$241,000.

Communications Facilities

Naval communication unit, Futema, Okinawa: Communications facilities, \$75,000.

Naval communication station, Guam, Mariana Islands: Communication facilities, \$222,000.

Naval communication facility, Philippine Islands: Communications facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,320,000.

Yards and Docks Facilities

Fifteenth naval district, Canal Zone: Utilities, \$2,210,000.

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to obtain, by contract such engineering, location, and site planning studies as may be necessary to enable him to determine the feasibility and advisability of establishing, continuing, or relocating the following facilities: Naval air station, Norfolk, Va. (bombing targets); Naval air facility, John H. Towers Field, Annapolis, Md.; Naval magazine, Port Chicago, Calif. Expenditures not to exceed \$100,000 for such studies may be made out of the appropriation "Military Construction, Navy." The Secretary of the Navy shall report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives the conclusions of these studies together with such recommendations as he shall consider appropriate.

SEC. 203. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop classified naval installations and facilities by constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$42,997,000.

SEC. 204. Public Law 155, 82d Congress, as amended, is amended as follows:

(a) In section 201, as amended, strike out so much thereof under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Supply Facilities" as reads as follows:

"Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area: Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage; \$2,766,500"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area: Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage and land acquisition, \$2,766,500."

(b) In section 201, under the heading "Outside Continental United States" and subheading "Communication Facilities", strike out so much thereof as read as follows:

"Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Consolidated communication facilities; \$2,694,500"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Consolidated communications, facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,694,500."

SEC. 205. Public Law 534, 83d Congress is amended as follows:

(a) In section 201, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Aviation Facilities", change the amount for "Naval air missile test center (San Nicolas Island), Point Mugu, Calif.", from "\$1,132,000" to "\$1,816,000."

(b) In section 201, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Ordnance Facilities," change the amount for "Naval ammunition depot, Hawthorne, Nev." from "\$308,000" to "\$538,000."

(c) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for public works authorized by title II for inside continental United States from "\$102,042,000" to "\$102,956,000"; and total amount from "\$201,893,000" to "\$202,807,000."

SEC. 206. Public Law 161, 84th Congress, is amended as follows:

(a) In section 201, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Shipyard Facilities," change the amount for "Naval electronics laboratory, San Diego, Calif.", from "\$143,000" to "\$162,000."

(b) In section 201, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Fleet Base Facilities," change the amount for "Navy Department, District of Columbia", from "\$81,000" to "\$114,000."

(c) In section 201, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Aviation Facilities," change the amount for "naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, Calif." from "\$366,000" to "\$450,000"; strike out so much thereof as reads as follows:

"Naval air station, Norfolk, Va.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities, operational facilities, \$4,660,000"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Naval air station, Norfolk, Va.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,660,000."

(d) In section 201, under the heading "Outside Continental United States" and subheading "Ordnance Facilities," strike out so much thereof as reads as follows:

"Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, T. H.: Testing facilities, and railroad facilities and barricades, \$1,132,000"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, T. H.: Testing facilities, railroad facilities and barricades, and land acquisition, \$1,132,000."

(e) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for public works authorized by title II for inside continental United States from "\$299,690,600" to "\$299,826,600"; and the total amount from "\$564,224,300" to "\$564,360,300."

TITLE III

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

Inside the United States

Air Defense Command

Buckingham Air Force Base, Fort Myers, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvement, \$13,168,000.

Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minn.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$863,000.

Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colo.: Housing and community facilities, \$342,000.

Ethan Alien Air Force Base, Winooski, Vt.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$211,000.

Geiger Field, Spokane, Wash.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, and family housing, \$2,827,000.

Glasgow Air Force Base, Glasgow, Mont.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and group improvements, land acquisition and family housing, \$2,470,000.

Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, N. Dak.: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$1,999,000.

Grandview Air Force Base, Kansas City, Mo.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,673,000.

Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Corapolis, Pa.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,087,000.

Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,966,000.

K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Mich.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,051,000.

Manistee Air Force Base, Manistee, Mich.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,906,000.

Kinross Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie, Mich.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,156,000.

Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Oreg.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,130,000.

McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Wash.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,514,000.

McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tenn.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,054,000.

Major Field, Greenville, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$440,000: *Provided, however,* That none of the funds here authorized for appropriation shall be expended until the field has been recaptured by the United States.

Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport, Minneapolis, Minn.: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$3,015,000.

Minot Air Force Base, Minot, N. Dak.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance

facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,215,000.

Newcastle County Airport, Wilmington, Del.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,184,000.

Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, N. Y.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,030,000.

Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Mass.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition and family housing, \$11,577,000.

Oxnard Air Force Base, Camarillo, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,292,000.

Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Wash.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,127,000.

Greater Portland, Oreg., area: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$13,508,000.

Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,057,000.

Richard Bong Air Force Base, Kansasville, Wis.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$6,801,000.

Seifridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Mich.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,494,000.

Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City, Iowa: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,288,000.

Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, N. Y.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,802,000.

Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,441,000.

Truax Field, Madison, Wis.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,874,000.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Mich.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition and family housing, \$3,278,000.

Youngstown Municipal Airport, Youngstown, Ohio: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,255,000.

Yuma County Airport, Yuma, Ariz.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,545,000.

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and

ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$37,760,000.

Air Materiel Command

Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Ala.: Housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,541,000.

Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, N. Y.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$17,966,000.

Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah: Maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements and land acquisition, \$1,339,000.

Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,570,000.

Marietta Air Force Station, Marietta, Pa.: Supply facilities, \$52,000.

McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, Calif.: Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,424,000.

Mukilteo Fuel Storage Station, Mukilteo, Wash.: Land acquisition, \$4,000.

Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,572,000.

Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown, Pa.: Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$3,983,000.

Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Ga.: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$5,478,000.

Searsport Fuel Storage Station, Searsport, Maine: Supply facilities, \$473,000.

Tacoma Fuel Storage Station, Tacoma, Wash.: Supply facilities, \$129,000.

Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Okla.: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,498,000.

Wilkins Air Force Station, Shelby, Ohio: Family housing, \$89,000.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$17,138,000.

Various locations: Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$444,000.

Air Proving Ground Command

Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,094,000.

Air Training Command

Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan, Tex.: Housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,288,000.

Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Ala.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$18,000.

Edward Gary Air Force Base, San Marcos, Tex.: Maintenance facilities, \$783,000.

Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Tex.: Land acquisition, \$63,000.

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyo.: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,654,000.

Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,804,000.

James Connally Air Force Base, Waco, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,687,000.

Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Miss.: Land acquisition, \$34,000.

Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.: Hospital and medical facilities, \$3,440,000.

Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Tex.: Utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$225,000.

Laughton Air Force Base, Del Rio, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities \$212,000.

Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colo.: Land acquisition, \$1,587,000.

Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Ariz.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,902,000.

Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,650,000.

McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kans.: Land acquisition, \$396,000.

Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Ga.: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$1,848,000.

Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nev.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,456,000.

Parks Air Force Base, Pleasanton, Calif.: Utilities and ground improvements, \$111,000.

Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,260,000.

Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.: Land acquisition, \$133,000.

Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,164,000.

Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Ill.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,296,000.

Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Tex.: Hospital and medical facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$6,842,000.

Stead Air Force Base, Reno, Nev.: Supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,221,000.

Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$716,000.

Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Okla.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$977,000.

Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, \$90,000.

Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Ariz.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$6,347,000.

Air University

Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala.: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$215,000.

Continental Air Command

Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$9,563,000.

Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$237,000.

Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Ga.: Housing and community facilities, \$345,000.

Mitchel Air Force Base, Hempstead, N. Y.: Utilities and ground improvements, \$205,000.

Headquarters Command

Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.: Utilities and ground improvements, \$8,000.

Military Air Transport Command

Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Md.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,335,000.

Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, S. C.: Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$868,000.

Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Del.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, administration facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$3,195,000.

McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, N. J.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,169,000.

Palm Beach Air Force Base, Palm Beach, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,545,000.

Vint Hill Farm Station, Warrenton, Va.: Operational and training facilities, \$768,000.

Research and Development Command

Canal Air Force Plant No. 62, Hartford, Conn.: Research, development, and test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$22,445,000.

Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, Calif.: Research, development, and test facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$5,488,000.

Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, N. Mex.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development, and test facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$7,877,000.

Indian Springs Air Force Base, Indian Springs, Nev.: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements and family housing, \$961,000.

Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, N. Mex.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and research, development, and test facilities, \$5,481,000.

Laredo Test Site, Laredo, Tex.: Research, development, and test facilities, and land acquisitions, \$1,219,000.

Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,939,000.

National reactor test station, Idaho Falls, Idaho: Operational and training facilities, research, development and test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$11,415,000.

Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, research, development and test facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$15,169,000.

Sacramento Peak Observatory, Sacramento Peak, N. Mex.: Family housing \$153,000.

Strategic Air Command

Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,043,000.

Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Okla.: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,003,000.

Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, La.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,117,000.

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$531,000.

Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$922,000.

Campbell Air Force Base, Hopkinsville, Ky.: Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$479,000.

Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$2,438,000.

Castle Air Force Base, Merced, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance

facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,179,000.

Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Clinton, Okla.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,004,000.

Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Miss.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,654,000.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Ariz.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$503,000.

Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$7,665,000.

Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, S. Dak.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$943,000.

Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Wash.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$4,457,000.

Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kans.: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,271,000.

Gray Air Force Base, Killeen, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, \$23,000.

Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Miss.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,483,000.

Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,694,000.

Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Ga.: Operational and training facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,131,000.

Lake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles, La.: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,552,000.

Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebr.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$4,685,000.

Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Ark.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,528,000.

Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,952,000.

Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,522,000.

MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,262,000.

Malstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Mont.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,236,000.

March Air Force Base, Riverside, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$5,156,000.

Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,064,000.

Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebr.: Operational and training facilities, supply facili-

ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition and family housing, \$5,697,000.

Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Fla.: Housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$786,000.

Plattsburg Air Force Base, Plattsburg, N. Y.: Housing and community facilities, \$1,491,000.

Portsmouth Air Force Base, Portsmouth, N. H.: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$661,000.

Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kans.: Operational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$3,882,000.

Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$923,000.

Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Ga.: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$781,000.

Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, N. Mex.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,791,000.

Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Mass.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$9,315,000.

Whiteman Air Force Base, Knobnoster, Mo.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$815,000.

Tactical Air Command

Ardmore Air Force Base, Ardmore, Okla.: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$330,000.

Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Ark.: Operational and training facilities and maintenance facilities, \$933,000.

Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru, Ind.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities and removal of hazard, \$2,169,000.

Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis, N. Mex.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and relocation of structure, \$4,505,000.

Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, S. C.: Operational and training facilities, \$2,428,000.

England Air Force Base, Alexandria, La.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance and housing and community facilities, \$2,919,000.

Foster Air Force Base, Victoria, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$952,000.

George Air Force Base, Victorville, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,144,000.

Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Va.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,613,000.

Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Wash.: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,111,000.

Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, Myrtle Beach, S. C.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,665,000.

Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, N. C.: Operational and training facilities, mainte-

nance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,106,000.

Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tenn.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,583,000.

Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, N. C.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$6,637,000.

Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, S. C.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,805,000.

Wendover Air Force Base, Wendover, Utah: Operational and training facilities, \$67,000.

Special Facilities

Various locations: Research, development and test facilities, administrative facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,240,000.

Aircraft Control and Warning System

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing, and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition and family housing, \$80,942,000.

Outside the United States

Alaskan Air Command

Eielson Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$14,984,000.

Elmendorf Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$5,444,000.

Galena Airfield: Operational and training facilities and supply facilities, \$1,772,000.

King Salmon Airport, Operational and training facilities, \$289,000.

Ladd Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$7,055,000.

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, \$6,628,000.

Far East Air Forces

Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Operational and training facilities, \$991,000.

Johnston Island Air Force Base, Johnston Island: Operational and training facilities and housing and community facilities, \$724,000.

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$25,969,000.

Military Air Transport Service

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$55,859,000.

Northeast Air Command

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and family housing, \$70,250,000.

Strategic Air Command

Andersen Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and family housing, \$23,980,000.

Harmon Air Force Base, Guam: Land acquisition, \$14,000.

Northwest Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and training facilities and maintenance facilities, \$229,000.

Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,523,000.

United States Air Forces in Europe

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and erection of prefabricated structures, \$97,123,000.

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, in the total amount of \$163 million.

SEC. 303. Section 1 of the act of March 30, 1949 (ch. 41, 50 U. S. C. 491), is amended by the addition of the following:

"The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to procure communication services required for the semiautomatic ground environment system. No contract for such services may be for a period of more than 10 years from the date communication services are first furnished under such contract. The aggregate contingent liability of the Government under the termination provisions of all contracts authorized hereunder may not exceed a total of \$222 million, and no termination payment shall be final until audited and approved by the General Accounting Office which shall have access to such carrier records and accounts as it may deem necessary for the purpose. In procuring such services, the Secretary of the Air Force shall utilize to the fullest extent the facilities and capabilities of communication common carriers, including cooperatives, within their respective service areas. Negotiations with communication common carriers, including cooperatives, and representation in proceedings involving such carriers before Federal and State regulatory bodies where such negotiations or proceedings involve contracts authorized by this paragraph shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 201 of the act of June 30, 1949 as amended (40 U. S. C. A. sec. 481)."

SEC. 304. (a) Public Law 161, 84th Congress, is amended, under the heading "Continental United States" in section 301, as follows:

Under the subheading "Air Defense Command"—

(1) with respect to Buckingham Weapons Center, Fort Myers, Fla., strike out "\$11,577,000" and insert in place thereof "\$15,462,000."

(2) with respect to Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minn., strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,623,000."

(3) with respect to Grand Forks site, North Dakota, strike out "\$5,822,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,709,000."

(4) with respect to Greater Milwaukee area, Wisconsin, airbase to be known as "Richard Bong Air Force Base", strike out "\$16,608,000" and insert in place thereof "\$23,859,000."

(5) with respect to Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pa., strike out "\$404,000" and insert in place thereof "\$525,000."

(6) with respect to Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, Calif., strike out "\$1,501,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,229,000."

(7) with respect to Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Oreg., strike out "\$2,042,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,656,000."

(8) with respect to McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tenn., strike out "\$582,000" and insert in place thereof "\$817,000."

(9) with respect to Minot site, North Dakota, strike out "\$5,339,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,603,000."

(10) with respect to Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, N. Y., strike out

"\$1,748,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,575,000."

(11) with respect to Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Wash., strike out "\$1,039,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,199,000."

Under the subheading "Air Materiel Command"—with respect to Searsport Air Force Tank Farm, Searsport, Maine, strike out "\$133,000" and insert in place thereof "\$329,000."

Under the subheading "Air Training Command"—

(1) with respect to Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Tex., strike out "\$2,816,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,438,000."

(2) with respect to Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Miss., strike out "\$349,000" and insert in place thereof "\$500,000."

(3) with respect to Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Ariz., strike out "\$1,557,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,923,000."

(4) with respect to Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nev., strike out "\$1,153,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,837,000."

(5) with respect to Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Tex., strike out "\$956,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,210,000."

(6) with respect to Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex., strike out "\$549,000" and insert in place thereof "\$730,000."

(7) with respect to Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Ill., strike out "\$1,247,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,862,000."

(8) with respect to Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Fla., strike out "\$478,000" and insert in place thereof "\$534,000."

(9) with respect to Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Okla., strike out "\$871,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,181,000."

(10) with respect to Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Ariz., strike out "\$1,045,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,215,000."

Under the subheading "Air University"—With respect to Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala., strike out "\$2,661,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,031,000."

Under the subheading "Continental Air Command"—

(1) with respect to Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex., strike out "\$590,000" and insert in place thereof "\$697,000."

(2) with respect to Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Ga., strike out "\$758,000" and insert in place thereof "\$859,000."

Under the subheading "Military Air Transport Service"—With respect to Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, S. C., strike out "\$4,032,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,306,000."

Under the subheading "Research and Development Command"—

(1) with respect to Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, Calif., strike out "\$12,429,000" and insert in place thereof "\$13,299,000."

(2) with respect to Hartford Research Facility, Hartford, Conn., strike out "\$22,375,000" and insert in place thereof "\$25,780,000."

(3) with respect to Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, N. Mex., strike out "\$4,965,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,637,000."

Under the subheading "Strategic Air Command"—

(1) with respect to Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Tex., strike out "\$4,214,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,656,000."

(2) with respect to Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, S. Dak., strike out "\$12,380,000" and insert in place thereof "\$15,186,000."

(3) with respect to Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kans., strike out "\$4,753,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,885,000."

(4) with respect to Great Falls Air Force Base, Great Falls, Mont., strike out "\$5,435,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,713,000."

(5) with respect to Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Ga., strike out "\$4,115,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,951,000."

(6) with respect to Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Fla., strike out "\$4,118,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,559,000."

Under the subheading "Tactical Air Command"—With respect to Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Wash., strike out "\$3,574,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,724,000."

Under the subheading "Aircraft Control and Warning System"—With respect to "Various locations" strike out "\$100,382,000" and insert in place thereof "\$120,382,000."

(b) Public Law 161, 84th Congress, is amended, under the heading "Outside Continental United States" in section 301, as follows:

(1) With respect to Kenai Airfield under the subheading "Alaskan Air Command" strike out "\$356,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,247,000."

(c) Public Law 161, 84th Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502 the amounts "\$743,989,000", "\$530,563,000" and "\$1,279,902,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$800,913,000", "\$532,454,000" and "\$1,338,717,000", respectively.

(d) Public Law 534, 83d Congress, is amended, under the heading "Continental United States" in section 301, as follows: Under the subheading "Air Defense Command" with respect to Klamath Falls Airport, Klamath Falls, Oreg., strike out "\$4,133,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,077,000."

(e) Public Law 534, 83d Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502 the amounts "\$405,176,000" and "\$415,005,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$406,120,000" and "\$415,949,000", respectively.

TITLE IV

General Provisions

SEC. 401. The Secretary of each military department may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities under this act without regard to sections 1136, 3648, and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on land includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to provide family housing includes authority to acquire such land as the Secretary concerned determines, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to be necessary in connection with that housing. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

SEC. 402. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this act, but appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles I, II, and III shall not exceed—

(1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$86,016,000; outside the United States \$29,763,000; section 102, \$188,783,000; or a total of \$304,562,000;

(2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$296,572,000; outside the United States, \$61,625,000; section 203, \$42,997,000, or a total of \$401,194,000; and

(3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$661,446,000; outside the United States, \$312,834,000; section 302, \$163 million; or a total of \$1,137,280,000.

SEC. 403. Any of the amounts named in title I, II, or III of this act may, in the discretion of the Secretary concerned, be increased by 5 percent for projects inside the United States and by 10 percent for projects outside the United States. However, the total cost of all projects in each such title may not be more than the total amount au-

thorized to be appropriated for projects in that title.

SEC. 404. Whenever—

(1) the President determines that compliance with section 4 (c) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 (c)) for contracts made under this act for the establishment or development of military installations and facilities in foreign countries would interfere with the carrying out of this act; and

(2) the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller General have agreed upon alternative methods for adequately auditing those contracts; the President may exempt those contracts from the requirements of that section.

SEC. 405. Contracts made by the United States under this act shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the national security will not be impaired and the award is consistent with the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 et seq.).

SEC. 406. The Secretaries of the military departments may acquire land, and interests in land, not exceeding \$5,000 in cost (exclusive of administrative costs and deficiency judgment awards), which the Secretary concerned determines to be urgently required in the interests of national defense. The authority under this section may not, however, be used to acquire more than one parcel of land unless the parcels are noncontiguous or, if contiguous, do not exceed \$5,000 in total cost.

SEC. 407. The Secretaries of the military departments may, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, acquire, construct, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, to restore or replace facilities damaged or destroyed in a total amount not to exceed \$30 million.

SEC. 408. (a) Under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments may expend out of appropriations available for military construction such amounts as may be required for the establishment and development of military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing (except family quarters), converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works determined to be urgently required, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for projects not otherwise authorized by law when the cost of the project is in excess of \$25,000 but not in excess of \$200,000, subject to the following limitations:

(1) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of \$50,000, shall be authorized unless approved in advance by the Secretary of Defense.

(2) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of \$25,000 shall be authorized unless approved in advance by the Secretary of the military department concerned.

(3) Not more than one allotment may be made for any project authorized under this section.

(4) The cost of conversion of existing structures to family quarters may not exceed \$50,000 in any fiscal year at any single facility.

(b) The Secretaries of the military departments may expend out of appropriations available for maintenance and operation amounts necessary to accomplish a project which, except for the fact that its cost does not exceed \$25,000, would otherwise be authorized to be accomplished under subsection (a).

(c) The Secretary of Defense shall report in detail semiannually to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to the exercise of the authorities granted by this section.

(d) Section 26 of the act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 853, 856; 34 U. S. C. 559), is repealed.

SEC. 409. (a) The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Secretary of a military department, may provide family housing for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and certain commissioned officers and enlisted personnel attached to his staff by the construction or rehabilitation of five sets of family housing, and emergency communication facilities, without regard to the second proviso of section 3 of the act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 375, 379), or section 3 of the act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459, 462).

(b) Appropriations not to exceed \$300,000 available to the military departments for military construction may be utilized for the purposes of this section without regard to the limitations on the cost of family housing otherwise prescribed by law.

SEC. 410. As of July 1, 1957, all authorizations for military public works to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department in connection with the establishment or development of military installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are contained in acts enacted before July 15, 1952, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed, except—

(1) authorizations for public works and for appropriations therefor that are set forth in those acts in the titles that contain the general provisions;

(2) authorizations for public-works projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated in whole or in part before July 1, 1957, and authorizations for appropriations therefor;

(3) the authorization for the rental guaranty for family housing in the amount of \$100 million that is contained in section 302 of Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress; and

(4) the authorizations for public works and the appropriation of funds that are contained in the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 881 and the following).

SEC. 411. (a) The first paragraph of section 407 of the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"In addition to family housing and community facilities otherwise authorized to be constructed or acquired by the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense is authorized, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to construct, or acquire by lease or otherwise, family housing for occupancy as public quarters, and community facilities, in foreign countries through housing and community facilities projects which utilize foreign currencies to a value not to exceed \$250 million acquired pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 454) or through other commodity transactions of the Commodity Credit Corporation."

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretaries of the military departments such amounts other than foreign currencies as are necessary for the construction, or acquisition by lease or otherwise, of family housing and community facilities projects in foreign countries that are authorized by section 407 of the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended, but the amount so appropriated for any such project may not be more than 25 percent of the total cost of that project.

SEC. 412. Section 515 of the act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324, 352) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 515. During the fiscal years 1956, 1957, and 1958 the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities at or near military

tactical installations for assignment as public quarters to military personnel and their dependents, if any, without rental charge upon a determination by the Secretary of Defense or his designee that there is a lack of adequate housing facilities at or near such military tactical installations. Such housing facilities shall be leased on a family or individual unit basis and not more than 3,000 of such units may be so leased at any one time. Expenditures for the rental for such housing facilities may be made out of appropriations available for maintenance and operation but may not exceed \$150 a month for any such unit."

SEC. 413. The net floor area limitations prescribed by section 3 of the act of June 12, 1948 (5 U. S. C. 626p) do not apply to 47 units of the housing authorized to be constructed at the United States Air Force Academy by the act of April 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 47). The net floor area limitations for those 47 units are as follows: 5,000 square feet for 1 unit for the superintendent; 3,000 square feet for each 2 units for deans; and 1,750 square feet for each of 44 units for department heads.

SEC. 414. Section 3 of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 882), is further amended by striking out clause (a) and inserting in place thereof the following:

"(a) acquire by purchase, lease, or transfer, construct, expand, rehabilitate, convert and equip such facilities as he shall determine to be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act, except that expenditures for the leasing of property for such purposes may be made from appropriations otherwise available for the payment of rentals and without regard to the monetary limitation otherwise imposed by this section;"

SEC. 415. To the extent that housing is to be constructed at a military installation under title IV of the Housing Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 635, 646), any outstanding authority under the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), the act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324), and this act to provide housing at that installation may be exercised at other military installations of the department concerned.

SEC. 416. The Secretaries of the military departments are authorized to contract for the storage, handling, and distribution of liquid fuels for periods not exceeding 5 years, with option to renew for additional periods not exceeding 5 years, for a total not to exceed 20 years. This authority is limited to facilities which conform to the criteria prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for protection, including dispersal, and also are included in a program approved by the Secretary of Defense for the protection of petroleum facilities. Such contracts may provide that the Government at the expiration or termination thereof shall have the option to purchase the facility under contract without regard to sections 1136, 3648, and 3734 or the Revised Statutes, as amended, and prior to approval of title to the underlying land by the Attorney General: *Provided further*, That the Secretaries of the military departments shall report to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to the names of the contractors and the terms of the contracts, the reports to be furnished at times and in such form as may be agreed upon between the Secretaries of the military departments and the Committees on Armed Services.

SEC. 417. In the design of the family housing and other repetitive-type buildings in the Continental United States authorized by this act, the military departments shall, to the extent deemed practicable, use the principle of modular design in order that the facility may be built by conventional construction, on site fabrication or factory

fabrication, whichever the successful bidder may elect.

SEC. 418. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, no contract shall be entered into by the United States for the construction of family housing units by or for the use of military or civilian personnel of any of the military services of the Department of Defense unless such housing has been justified to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 419. Section 404 of the Housing Amendments of 1955 is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 404. Whenever the Secretary of Defense or his designee deem it necessary for the purposes of this title, he may acquire by purchase, donation, or other means of transfer (but not by condemnation), any land or (with the approval of the Federal Housing Commissioner) any housing financed with mortgages insured under the provisions of title VIII of the National Housing Act as in effect prior to the enactment of the Housing Amendments of 1955. The purchase price of any such housing shall not exceed the actual cost (as that term is defined in section 227 (c) of the National Housing Act with respect to new construction) of the housing as determined by the Commissioner less depreciation thereon at a rate of 2 percent per annum, less the amount of accumulated unexpended reserves for replacement, and less the principal amount and accrued interest under any mortgage or other indebtedness outstanding thereon and assumed by the Government. Property acquired under this section may be occupied, used, and improved for the purposes of this section prior to the approval of title by the Attorney General, as required by section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. The authority so to acquire housing may be exercised by acquiring the capital stock of a corporation owning and operating housing financed with mortgages insured under the provisions of title III of the National Housing Act as in effect prior to the enactment of the Housing Amendments of 1955, but without deduction for such reserves for replacement as are held by the corporation at the time of the transfer of the capital stock to the Government."

Mr. VINSON (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be printed in the RECORD at this point and be open to amendment at any point in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VINSON: On page 8, strike all of section 104 and on line 25, change "SEC. 105" so as to read "SEC. 104."

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, in explanation of the amendment just offered, may I say that section 104 designated certain camps as permanent installations. In view of a communication received on March 21 from the Secretary of the Army designating, in his capacity as Secretary of the Army, the identical camps as permanent. I, therefore, desire to strike from the bill section 104.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this

point in the RECORD the letter received from the Secretary of the Army.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

(The letter referred to follows:)

MARCH 21, 1956.

HON. CARL VINSON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter will confirm my personal conference with you this morning.

You will recall that General Taylor and I, in January of this year, discussed with you Army plans for a review of Army installations. At that time I agreed that the Army would be prepared to inform you by April 15 of those posts within the continental United States which it felt justified as designating permanent installations.

I am pleased to be able to inform you that the Army studies on this subject have been completed. After a careful review of the recommendations of the Army staff, I am today designating Camp Gordon, Ga., Camp Stewart, Ga., Fort Jackson, S. C., Camp Chaffee, Ark., and Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., as permanent Army installations. My decision with respect to these five stations is based entirely upon military requirements and long-range estimates pertaining to the strength of the Army. I am confident that you and the members of your committee will support my decision in this respect.

The designation of the five stations mentioned in the preceding paragraph represents a maximum estimate as to future requirements for Army Forces in the United States under planned worldwide deployments. I do not anticipate that any extension of permanent Army establishments, including the five stations in question, can be justified within the foreseeable future.

Sincerely yours,

WILBER M. BRUCKER,
Secretary of the Army.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VINSON: On page 29, following line 21, insert the following language:

"Majors Field, Greenville, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$440,000: Provided, however, That none of the funds here authorized for appropriation shall be expended until the field has been recaptured by the United States."

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to have the Air Force recapture a field at this designated point in Texas. After it has been recaptured and the title to the field is back in the Government, then we authorize an expenditure of \$440,000 for improvement of the base.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I take this time because during the early part of general debate I asked the gentleman from Georgia a question concerning the Grandview Air Force Base, which I prefer to call the Truman Airport at Kansas City. The gentleman from Georgia at that time said he would have some information later. My question is, How much has been expended on this Truman Airport at Kansas City up to this time?

Mr. VINSON. Knowing the interest of the distinguished gentleman from Iowa in a great many of these things, and knowing he would propound some inquiry along this line, here are the facts: The total amount of construction authorized for this installation for the fiscal year 1955 is \$3,402,000.

Mr. GROSS. That is the airbase?

Mr. VINSON. Total amount of funds applied to this authorization through fiscal year 1955 is \$15,600,000. The fiscal year 1956 military construction program contains line items in the amount of \$3,402,000. I knew the gentleman was going to ask for that information, so I am happy to give it to him.

Mr. GROSS. That is the deal that started out at \$9 million, then went to \$13 million, and now is going to come to what?—\$19 million or something like that before they get through with it?

Mr. VINSON. Well, I will give you the whole history if you want it.

Mr. GROSS. No; I do not want the whole history. But, would you mind answering this question? Have they gotten rid of the septic tanks out there?

Mr. VINSON. I am sorry. I do not know. But I will ask my committee to designate the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], or someone else, to go down and find out.

Mr. GROSS. Another question I would like to ask the gentleman is this: Has the Continental Air Command been moved down there yet?

Mr. VINSON. No, it has not.

Mr. GROSS. And never will be, will it?

Mr. VINSON. I doubt it.

Mr. GROSS. And we were sold this bill of goods on the premise that the Continental Air Command would be moved to Grandview?

Mr. VINSON. This is a very important base to that great section of the country. I think all of this information should place the gentleman in a very receptive mood so that he will take the viewpoint of the Committee on Armed Services on this bill.

Mr. GROSS. I have fought this deal for a long time, but I think I know when I am licked, so I am not going to offer an amendment to the Grandview appropriation. Now I see a provision in this bill for a \$300,000 appropriation to build a housing setup for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. I wonder if the gentleman would explain that.

Mr. VINSON. With pleasure. In the last authorization bill that same item appeared, but when it reached the Senate it was deleted and we could not place it back in conference. So, again this year we bring it before the committee for its consideration. Now, the plan is this: There is no permanent residence for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It is proposed to construct on what is known as the Naval Observatory site up on Massachusetts Avenue two or three buildings for him and his assistants which will cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000. This includes a very important communications center. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff must have some of his officers with him all the time, and it is highly im-

portant that facilities be made available to his close personnel who must carry out his orders promptly.

Mr. GROSS. Does not the gentleman think he is going overboard with a \$300,000 appropriation for this purpose?

Mr. VINSON. Of course, it does not mean just one building; it means several houses up there will cost that much. Those and the important communications facility.

Mr. GROSS. Even if you divide 5 into \$300,000, you have some pretty expensive buildings going up there to house the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the people that attend him.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, there are 59 officers in this area that have homes provided by the Congress and maintained. Now, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has no permanent domicile fixed by the Congress.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. In further answer, we all know that the Commandant of the Marine Corps has a very fine residence here in Washington, as well as the Chief of Naval Operations. These buildings provided for in this authorization will be erected on ground already owned by the Government. Not only will the money be spent on the homes, but a rather extensive communications system will be set up. And, if we should ever have another Pearl Harbor, we would not want the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the most powerful military man not only in our own Nation but perhaps in the world, to be without adequate quarters.

Mr. GROSS. I do not think we would like to see the Vice President of the United States wiped out in a bombing raid, either, but we do not provide him with a \$300,000 home.

Mr. SHORT. They should have done it a long time ago.

Mr. GROSS. I do not agree with the gentleman. In my opinion, there are plenty of houses available, for instance, at Fort McNair. What is wrong with those houses?

Mr. SHORT. Well, those houses are already occupied. They have a shortage.

Mr. GROSS. Then, let us move somebody out.

Mr. SHORT. Certainly we should have a respectable, decent home for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that is commensurate with his dignity and importance in the management of affairs of the most powerful nation on earth.

Mr. GROSS. The question is, Should we pay out money at the rate of \$300,000 for a house?

Mr. SHORT. This \$300,000 is not for a house. It is for houses and an inter-communication system.

Mr. GROSS. I think the gentleman well knows that the bulk of the \$300,000 will go into a house.

Mr. SHORT. It should.

Mr. GROSS. For one person, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff?

Mr. SHORT. It should.

Mr. GROSS. That is for 1 house, to house 1 man and his family. I do not agree with that at all. I think you are going far overboard. You are going to build something here that will come close to being goldplated. I do not think we are in a position in this country today to finance that sort of thing.

Mr. SHORT. \$300,000 today does not build too fine a house in Washington.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman from Missouri says that \$300,000 does not build a good house?

Mr. SHORT. It is the same as an item we approved last year.

Mr. GROSS. I will say to the gentleman that I intend to offer an amendment to strike it out. It probably will not succeed.

Mr. SHORT. I do not think it will.

Mr. GROSS. I am certainly going to try to stop it. I do not seem to have much luck on items of that kind, but I shall try.

I should like to ask the chairman of the committee this question. Do I understand that there is \$800 million in this bill for overseas bases?

Mr. VINSON. The total amount for the Army overseas is \$29,763,000; for the Navy, \$61,625,000; for the Air Force, \$312,834,000. About \$400 million of the \$2 billion represent authorizations outside of the United States.

Mr. GROSS. In other words, approximately half a billion dollars will go for installations outside the United States?

Mr. VINSON. For various things.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman cannot tell us where those bases are? I suppose that is classified.

Mr. VINSON. I may say that they are all over the world. If the gentleman will examine the report, the report will give him as much information as to where they are located as it is possible to divulge publicly.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman tell us whether there is any money in this bill to expand or to build airbases in Iceland?

Mr. VINSON. It is not listed.

Mr. SHORT. If the gentleman will allow, the gentleman will get a complete list of these projects if he will turn to the report at pages 42 and 43.

Mr. GROSS. I am very much interested in the proposed expenditure for overseas purposes.

Mr. SHORT. We all are.

Mr. GROSS. Because we are learning that many of these nations are going neutral on us. I wonder what is going to happen to the installations for which we are making expenditures if these nations become neutrals at a time when we are going to need them most. I wonder how much of this money ought to be expended on overseas bases.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I do not think the gentleman need worry about this item as much as some of the others, because they cannot transfer this house

to Russia or any other nation. It is going to be in this country.

Mr. GROSS. I was not talking about that \$300,000 house; I was talking about the military installations in foreign countries upon which we have already expended billions of dollars and upon which it is now proposed to spend another half billion.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment. I desire to state to the Committee that this is what is known as the SAGE amendment which was printed in the RECORD.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VINSON: On page 51, strike all of section 303 and insert in lieu thereof the following new section 303:

"Sec. 303. Section 1 of the act of March 30, 1949 (ch. 41, 50 U. S. C. 491), is amended by the addition of the following:

"The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to procure communication services required for the Semiautomatic Ground Environment System. No contract for such services may be for a period of more than 10 years from the date communication services are first furnished under such contract. The aggregate contingent liability of the Government under the termination provisions of all contracts authorized hereunder may not exceed a total of \$222 million, and no termination payment shall be final until audited and approved by the General Accounting Office, which shall have access to such carrier records and accounts as it may deem necessary for the purpose. In procuring such services, the Secretary of the Air Force shall utilize to the fullest extent the facilities and capabilities of communication common carriers, including cooperatives, within their respective service areas. Negotiations with communication common carriers including cooperatives, and representation in proceedings involving such carriers before Federal and State regulatory bodies where such negotiations or proceedings involve contracts authorized by this paragraph shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 201 of the act of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. A., sec. 481)."

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, this amendment was discussed during the presentation of the rule and also when I addressed the Committee during general debate. The amendment was placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on last Tuesday. I understand that it is in thorough accord with the viewpoints of all the gentlemen who have interested themselves with the Committee on Armed Services on this matter.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Does this amendment apply to the matter of SAGE that was discussed on the floor during general debate, at which time the gentleman paid a very kindly tribute to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] and myself?

Mr. VINSON. It does, and I am going to do so again.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I intended to show my wife that kindly reference in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and I could not find it in the RECORD. I just

wondered if the gentleman would be willing to reinsert it in the RECORD so that Mrs. Brown and Mrs. McCormack could know that Mr. McCORMACK and I were doing something that was of benefit to our country.

Mr. VINSON. I am going to do that right now.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. And will the gentleman permit it to remain in the RECORD? I would appreciate having that comment again.

Mr. VINSON. Recognizing the fact that I have to be before the Rules Committee in a few days, I will be sure to have it in the RECORD.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. We are waiting for the gentleman's appearance before the Rules Committee.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. In the rapid reading by the Clerk of the amendment, I was not able to catch all of the last phrase about appearance before State and Federal regulatory bodies.

Mr. VINSON. We are following the law as it is today.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Would the gentleman mind stating briefly what this section 201 is about? I am not familiar with it myself.

Mr. VINSON. The amendment reads in part as follows:

In procuring such services, the Secretary of the Air Force shall utilize to the fullest extent the facilities and capabilities of communication common carriers, including cooperatives, within their respective service areas. Negotiations with communication common carriers, including cooperatives, and representation in proceedings involving such carriers before Federal and State regulatory bodies where such negotiations or proceedings involve contracts authorized by this paragraph shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 201 of the act of June 30, 1949.

The basic act reads:

Provided, That contracts for public utility services may be made for periods not exceeding 10 years; and

(4) with respect to transportation and other public utility services for the use of executive agencies, represent such agencies in negotiations with carriers and other public utilities and in proceedings involving carriers or other public utilities before Federal and State regulatory bodies;

Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may from time to time, and unless the President shall otherwise direct, exempt the National Military Establishment from action taken or which may be taken by the Administrator under clauses (1), (2), (3), and (4) above whenever he determines such exemption to be in the best interests of national security.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I have a very well prepared statement giving some detail about this amendment, and it is as follows:

I wish to draw the particular attention of the House to the last sentence of the amendment which I have just offered. That sentence reads as follows:

Negotiations with communication common carriers, including cooperatives, and representation in proceedings involving such

carriers before Federal and State regulatory bodies where such negotiations or proceedings involve contracts authorized by this paragraph shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 201 of the act of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 USCA, sec. 481).

The law which I have cited gives the Administrator of General Services Administration authority to represent agencies of the Government, including the Defense Department, in negotiations with carriers and other public utilities and in proceedings involving carriers or other public utilities before Federal and State regulatory bodies.

So far the authority granted is entirely clear. However, the language in the law immediately following that which I have just quoted permits the Secretary of Defense, on his own initiative, to exempt the Department of Defense from the exercise of the authority granted to the Administrator of General Services. That means that when the Secretary has exempted himself, the General Services is excluded from any of the activities which are the subject of the law which I quoted.

The only thing which can prevent the Secretary of Defense from exempting himself is for the President to "otherwise direct." If the President otherwise directs, then the General Services steps in the picture and performs all of the functions which are described in the law.

The authority given the General Services Administration is an important authority and it was granted to that agency by the Congress with the thought that the General Services Administration should maintain a proper surveillance of the utility contracts entered into by the United States. I believe this was a wise provision of law.

I am aware that former President Truman took proper and strong action to prevent any exemption by the Department of Defense under section 201 (a), which was to the effect that General Services Administration should participate actively in these utility contracts. However, President Eisenhower revoked former President Truman's letter so that today the Secretary of Defense is free to exempt himself, and, therefore, General Services Administration has no voice in these matters.

If the Secretary of Defense does exempt himself, it simply means that the Department of Defense is in the position of being both the contracting party and the representative of the Federal Government.

I might say that it is the intention of the committee to closely follow and watch any rates charged for communication services in any contracts made under the provisions of this section and, particularly so, if the Secretary of Defense should exempt the Defense Department from any jurisdiction by the Administrator of General Services, and if the President does not direct otherwise. The committee is cooperating as effectively as possible with the Defense Department, but recognizes that this field is a very delicate one, in which the interest of the Federal Government should be adequately and thoroughly protected.

I sincerely trust that the Secretary of Defense will not exempt the Department

of Defense. The effect of that would be to eliminate the General Services Administration from any consideration of these very important matters. If the Secretary seeks to exempt himself, I sincerely trust that President Eisenhower will, in accordance with the law and the intent of the law, "direct otherwise" and thereby bring the General Services Administration into the picture.

I believe that the House and the country owe a debt of gratitude to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], and the gentleman from Virginia, Judge SMITH, and to the House Armed Services Committee for the devoted manner in which we both have studied and pursued all of the phases relating to the SAGE system. It is through their combined efforts that the estimated annual cost of communication services for SAGE, after it is in full operation, have been cut from \$240 million a year to \$157 million a year. This is a savings of \$83 million per year, or a savings of \$830 million over the 10-year period.

I repeat, in my judgment the House and the country owe a debt of gratitude to our distinguished colleagues, to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], and I wish to so state publicly.

Again, I want to take this opportunity publicly to express my appreciation and I am sure the thanks of the Congress and the country at large for the deep interest that the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], and the entire 37 members of the Committee on Armed Services have shown and the part they have played in bringing about a reduction from \$240 million in annual charges down to \$157 million or a saving of some \$83 million a year. As this is a 10-year contract, the scrutiny by these gentlemen and others will bring about a saving of \$830 million. I think all who played any part in this are entitled to the thanks of the Congress and the country for that saving. I think this bears the repetition I have given it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. VINSON: On page 59, lines 3 and 4, strike "\$292,572,000" and insert "\$296,572,000"; and on line 5, strike "\$397,194,000" and insert "\$401,194,000."

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is a technical amendment merely correcting certain figures in the bill. The bill is loaded down with figures of all sorts and, of course, they must be made accurate.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, a little earlier in the day the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DEVEREUX] made some very effective remarks during which he said in substance that the Department of Defense at times places Members of the Congress in a very bad position by some of the things that are done. The delegation from the State of Massachusetts can well subscribe to that fact. We have in Massachusetts the Murphy Army General Hospital. The Members are well acquainted with that hospital because the Department of Defense for the last 2 fiscal years have been trying to close it. But the House of Representatives very wisely and very kindly and very generously followed the request and the recommendation of the united Massachusetts delegation in this body and put in the appropriation bill the necessary money to keep the Murphy Army General Hospital open during the last fiscal year, and the present fiscal year. We received assurances that if the appropriations necessary were put into the bill that the hospital would be kept open during the fiscal year for which funds were appropriated. They kept that promise in the last fiscal year. For the present fiscal year, money has been appropriated to keep it open until June 30, 1956. But, we are faced with a rather unpleasant situation where the Department of Defense has utilized some of the space in the Murphy Army General Hospital for Air Force activities, and while that is inconsistent with the understanding which we thought existed, nevertheless, it was not a sufficient occupation of space to destroy completely the effectiveness of the hospital as such.

We now find that they are going to move the Army engineers in there, and that plans are underway to do so, and that this is being done administratively. Now if that is done before June 30, and before we have an opportunity to pass upon the Defense Department appropriation bill, at least as one member of the Massachusetts delegation, I shall consider that such action is inconsistent with the expressed or implied promises made to the Massachusetts delegation.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from Arkansas, because the Arkansas delegation is in a similar situation.

Mr. NORRELL. I would like to say that the entire delegation from Arkansas goes along with you on your Massachusetts hospital, as well as that great Army and Navy hospital in Arkansas. Those two hospitals ought not to be closed, and I hope that the Armed Services will see to it that as far as they are concerned they are not closed, and I am sure the Appropriations Committee will do likewise.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It seems incredible to me that this hospital should be closed at this time. When

we hear that civilian defense is asking for more beds and more hospitals, when all of our hospitals in Massachusetts are so crowded that we cannot get people in, then to close it when the East is so inflamed, it seems to me incredible. I do not understand it. My own feeling is that many of the people who have suggested closing it will regret it. What on earth will we do if we suddenly have a lot of wounded people, or if we have an epidemic? I have tried to get people into civilian hospitals and could not do it, and in two instances they died. I speak with great feeling.

Mr. McCORMACK. May I ask the gentlewoman if the statement I just made, that the Massachusetts delegation understood, either expressly or by implication, that if the Congress put in the necessary appropriation to keep the hospital open for this fiscal year, they would do so during the fiscal year?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes. That was my very definite understanding. One reason they did not have more patients at the Army hospital is because they have been shipping them out everywhere where they should not go. There are a great many women who expect to have their babies there. I do not know where they can go if they cannot go to this hospital.

Mr. McCORMACK. So, we are faced with this situation, that administratively they are moving in there other activities for nonhospital purposes. I have no controversy with the Army engineers, because they have to go where they are told to go, but if they go in the hospital, then the hospital is destroyed for hospital purposes. If the money is carried in the next appropriation bill to keep it open, they will say "Why, the hospital is closed."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. McCORMACK was granted 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. McCORMACK. It is closed. May I make one further observation? Several weeks ago we passed a bill unani- mously to provide additional medical services for dependents of men in the service. We wisely did so. Men who are in the service in all parts of the world, serving their country, must know their dependents are taken care of. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] handled that bill, and it was a very, very fine bill, and it was passed unanimously. Naturally, that bill will require additional hospitalization.

I wrote the Secretary of the Army calling his attention to that fact in relation to Murphy General Hospital, and I suggest that my friend from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] keep that bill in mind also in relation to the hospital in Arkansas.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. I listened with a great deal of interest to what the gentleman has had to say about the Murphy General Hospital and I concur in everything the gentleman has stated. As a member of the subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, several years ago we

spent several days visiting Murphy General Hospital. There has been an attempt made to close that hospital for the post several years. I agree with what you have to say about the hospital. Murphy General Hospital is a very important segment of the hospital program in the Boston area. It is a facility that is greatly needed throughout that section of the country. It is utilized and necessary. What the objective is to close the hospital I cannot understand, but several years ago we conducted a very thorough investigation of the Murphy General Hospital and the committee determined it was essential to the hospital program in the entire Boston area. I assure the gentleman that I will be only too pleased to cooperate in any way I can to see that the Murphy General Hospital remains in operation. It is doing a great and needed work and it is essential that it should be continued. It would be in my opinion a serious mistake to close this institution. This matter should be pursued further to see that this hospital remains in operation.

Mr. McCORMACK. I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

May I say the Army Engineer Headquarters should be in Boston. The hospital is out in Waltham, and it will cost four or five hundred thousand dollars for the Army engineers to go in there. There is a new Federal lease-purchase building proposed for Boston, and it is intended that the Army engineers will occupy at least 100,000 square feet of space in there, if a certificate of deed comes from the Defense Department. The Army engineer headquarters belongs properly in Boston.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. PHILBIN. I want to associate myself completely with the most appropriate remarks made by the majority leader. Repeatedly, year after year, we have been assured by the Defense Department that the Murphy General Hospital would remain open to serve our armed services personnel and their dependents. There is a real, urgent need for it. If it is to be deactivated, as is now proposed, and steps are already under way to that end—the equipment is being moved; patients are refused admission; personnel is being reassigned, then we will be without a general Army hospital in Massachusetts for the first time in a great many years.

In these circumstances, it will be necessary for those requiring medical treatment to which they are entitled as members of the armed services in an Army general hospital, to travel all the way to Phoenixville, Pa., to secure it.

I think this situation is something that requires our careful, immediate attention. I would like to commend the able majority leader for setting forth the facts and the urgency so clearly, succinctly, and forcefully. I assure him of my complete cooperation and hope his and our combined efforts to clear and settle this question will be successful at a very early date.

Mr. McCORMACK. I appreciate the gentleman's remarks.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Do I understand the distinguished majority leader to say that the hospital is still operating but that currently military installations are being put in the same building?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I am most interested in that because at the time of the closing of the Percy Jones Hospital in Battle Creek, my distinguished predecessor, Mr. Shafer, sought to secure the transfer to Percy Jones of the Armed Services Medical Program Agency with the understanding that a military plant or hospital would be maintained in that Government-owned installation. At that time he was told by the Defense Department that it was impossible to have a military installation in the same property as a hospital because it would deny to that hospital the protection of the Geneva Convention. At that time my distinguished predecessor responded to that argument that it was completely farcical and fantastic. I want to know whether that argument is still relied on by the Defense Department.

Mr. McCORMACK. In reply to the gentleman's statement I may say that there was a distinct understanding that this hospital would be operated during this fiscal year. Plans are now under way to occupy a great majority of the space there so there will be no hospital and then when we make an effort to get appropriations for next year they will make the argument that there is no hospital there.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

(On request of Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts, Mr. McCORMACK was allowed to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would like to remind the House that some years ago when the Murphy General Hospital was closed at great expense, a few months afterwards war was declared and it had to be reopened at great expense. I am very suspicious and superstitious that they should want to close this hospital with the situation as difficult and precarious as it is today regarding a world conflagration.

Mr. McCORMACK. All I ask is that they agree to keep this hospital open the balance of this year until Congress has an opportunity of determining whether or not there should be appropriations made to keep it open during the next fiscal year.

My remarks apply also to the Arkansas Hospital. I think good faith requires them to keep the expressed or implied promise they have given to the Massachusetts delegation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, has the amendment been voted on?

The CHAIRMAN. Not yet.

Mr. VINSON. I ask for a vote on the Vinson amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VINSON: On page 57, strike all of lines 6 through 9 and on line 10 following the word "Congress," insert the words "as amended,"; and on lines 12 and 13, strike the figures "\$458,563,000" and "\$1,207,902,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$530,563,000" and "\$1,279,902,000."

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, this is a reduction of \$72 million in the bill due to the fact that that item was taken from this bill and put in another bill which has already passed the House and Senate and has been signed by the President. The \$72 million, therefore, should come out of the pending bill.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I join in the remarks made by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, about the saving as a result of the alertness of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], in connection with these SAGE contracts. I include as a part of my remarks the following editorial taken from the Boston Sunday Post of April 8, 1956: **McCORMACK'S SCRUTINY OF SAGE CONTRACTS RESULTS IN PROJECTED \$830 MILLION SAVING** (By John Kelso)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—House Majority leader JOHN W. McCORMACK, of Boston, has made a projected saving of \$830 million for the American taxpayers.

This whopping pre-April 15 saving resulted from the close scrutiny McCORMACK gave the contracts setting up the multi-billion-dollar program known as SAGE—semi-automatic ground environment.

SAGE will complement DEW—distant early warning line—to form a protective radar screen in the atomic age around the United States.

When plans for SAGE first hit Capitol Hill one figure in them called for an annual 10-year expenditure of \$240 million.

This has since been pruned to \$157 million—a saving of \$83 million a year, or \$830 million for 10 years.

McCORMACK stood virtually alone in Congress in his determination to get a much closer look at the costs involved in SAGE.

His fight has also meant that Congress first must authorize the project before any funds can be appropriated for it. It was planned originally to push SAGE through by means of a budget item.

Legislation which would authorize SAGE will reach the House floor this coming Thursday. There is a distinct possibility, it was said, that further cuts in the program will be made after this open debate.

The exact item on which the \$83 million annual cut was made, according to a transcript of a hearing, involved in yearly payments of the Government for the use of telephone lines essential to the continental defense project.

Mr. Chairman, as a result of the publicity that the distinguished majority leader gave to this last fall, the rural telephone companies throughout the United States were aware of their part in this SAGE organization. Some of them wrote to me. I have taken the

floor and come down to the well of the House twice to discuss this matter with Members of the House and members of this committee. As a result of the publicity initiated by the majority leader, the rural telephone companies were aware of the part they were going to play in this vast SAGE organization.

When I presented the matter to the committee, the chairman of the Committee on the Armed Services, and the members of that committee, gave me a very courteous and attentive hearing and wrote into this bill and into the report language which I believe protects to the utmost the interest of the rural telephone companies. However, after the hearing before the committee and after the courtesy that was shown and after the distinguished gentleman from Georgia directed the Armed Forces to permit the rural telephone companies to participate in SAGE, a representative of the rural telephone companies had a conference with a representative of the Air Force. That was an unsatisfactory conference because the Air Force said: "Well, you, the rural telephone companies, are represented by the Bell System, or you are represented by the independent telephone companies."

At a result of that, the head of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, who was representing the rural telephone companies, said:

Our people do not feel they are getting a fair shake in this matter. They want some representation in the SAGE project other than that of the Bell companies and the United States Independent Telephone Association.

Since then, however, the Bell companies have by letter to Mr. Riggs Sheperd, president, National Telephone Cooperative Association, said:

I have been asked by this company—

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—to inform you that it would be happy to have a representative of your organization as one of its members—

Of the Industry Committee.

After I received a copy of this letter yesterday I called the Air Force and they said they would be happy also to have a representative of the Rural Telephone Association on the Industry Committee. So I feel as a result of the activities of the Armed Services Committee and its distinguished chairman, and as a result of the publicity that the distinguished majority leader gave this matter last year, the interests of the rural telephone companies are now adequately and amply protected.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. METCALF. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. I want to thank the gentleman for the contribution he has made, for it was he who brought to the attention of the House and the committee the importance of including the local telephones and the co-ops in this SAGE program.

Mr. METCALF. And the gentleman from Georgia deserves and merits the thanks of the rural telephone companies everywhere for his contribution.

(The letter to Mr. Sheppard is as follows:)

APRIL 10, 1956.

MR. RIGGS SHEPPARD,
President, National Telephone Cooperative Association, South West Texas Telephone Cooperative, Inc., Hondo, Tex.

DEAR RIGGS: I had expected to hear from you before this time with regard to the selection of a representative of the National Telephone Cooperative Association for the Industry Coordinating Committee for SAGE. As we discussed on April 3, following Mr. Thiessen's request to Mr. Todd, of the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co. that your association be represented, this committee asked me to inform you that it would be happy to have a representative of your organization as one of its members assuming he has the necessary security clearance.

The industry committee, as I mentioned to you, includes representatives from the Lincoln Laboratories, Bell Laboratories, the Air Defense Engineering Service, Western Electric, manufacturers of independent telephone equipment, USITA, and Rural Electrification Administration as well as representatives of the operations and engineering department of A. T. & T. The committee's primary responsibility is to consider industry proposals and coordinate the provision of telephone facilities and equipment for the various SAGE sites. Their activities relate principally to the technical considerations involved in the installation and maintenance of the telephone and signaling equipment required.

As explained to you the committee has no responsibility for the location of SAGE sites and only comes into the picture after a site has been established by the Air Defense Command and the orders have been issued by the ADC for the provision of the facilities required. It was my impression after we had discussed the committee's responsibility that you would like to check further with some of your members and officials and would let me know your desires.

As I indicated in our telephone conversation, we will be very happy to assist your association in any way practical in obtaining security clearance for your representative if it is decided that you would like to have someone on the Industry Committee.

We also discussed the possibility of furnishing you with site location information, facility requirements, etc., as soon as such advice is received from the Air Defense Command and it is determined that the location is in the operating area of one of your members. As you probably know, for the convenience of the Air Force, this information is generally furnished through the Long Lines Military Communications Office of this company to the associated companies who in turn notify the independent companies or cooperatives involved. I find that in addition our Long Lines people can readily furnish direct to you the information relating to your members if you will kindly give me a list of them.

It would be helpful to have your decision regarding the selection of a committee member as soon as possible. In the meantime if there are any questions in connection with the SAGE project as it affects your telephone cooperative association or any of its members or if I can help in any other way, please do not hesitate to call me.

Your very truly,

L. L. MOODY.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. VINSON: On page 68, line 1, strike out "(a)" and strike out all of subsection (b) which appears on line 8 through line 12.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, the effect of the amendment is this: Under the Capehart law the life of the military housing mortgage is 25 years. The Committee on Armed Services reduced it to 20 years. We abandoned the position we had previously taken, and we are restoring it back to 25 years.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. On page 68, section 418, there is this language:

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, no contract shall be entered into by the United States for the construction of family housing units by or for the use of military or civilian personnel of any of the military services of the Department of Defense unless such housing has been justified to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

I wonder why that language.

Mr. VINSON. I will tell you why. Under the Capehart amendment it is provided for the construction of 100,000 units for the armed services. The Armed Services Committee feel that they should know and have knowledge of what construction is going on for the armed personnel. Now, we will have Wherry houses, we have private-enterprise houses, and we have Capehart houses, and we want to be sure that there are not going to be too many houses and that they will not be put in places where they are not warranted or justified. The other day the Air Force asked for over 30,000 units, and we had to break that down. Here it is broken down. We took up each one of these items at each installation, and we found out how many Wherry houses there were, how many private-enterprise houses there were, and how many other houses, to see whether or not they were justified in building Capehart houses.

Mr. GROSS. Have there been serious abuses?

Mr. VINSON. Well, it just started. It is just going into effect. It just started, and we want to put our finger on it.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the distinguished Speaker.

Mr. RAYBURN. I know that recently the Army, the Air Force, and so forth have recommended the building of 50,000 units at various places. A great many of them were to be at places where there are Wherry houses. Now, I want to ask the gentleman if he and his committee are going to keep their hands on this thing so that when there are Wherry houses, with the Government making a 90 percent guaranty on the loan, whether or not his committee and those working with him are going to see to it that where these Wherry houses are built and are sufficient that their value is not going to be destroyed by building

other houses by the Army, the Navy, or the Air Force.

Mr. VINSON. I will say to the distinguished gentleman from Texas, the honorable Speaker of the House, that is the very purpose of section 418. Were it not for that section, the Congress would have no control over it at all, because strictly speaking today they can build 100,000 units without coming before the committee. But, we had an understanding that they must clear these things even before this bill goes into law. Therefore, the Air Force appeared before the committee the other day and asked for several thousand units, and we made them break it down to where Wherry houses are to be built, where private enterprise houses are to be built, and that is the purpose of it. We will watch it very closely. If the House passes this bill in the language it is in, you can rest assured that the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS], and myself, and others who constitute the subcommittee will look into this closely. We will be satisfied that there is an absolute bona fide need before we approve any one of them.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 15, line 21, insert:

"Naval air facility, John H. Towers Field, Annapolis, Md.: Land acquisition, and plans for specifications for aviation facilities, \$4,000,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to state that those are all the committee amendments. I offer a suggestion to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD], that he offer his amendment at this time.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FORD: On page 29, line 3, strike the words "Manistee Air Force Base, Manistee, Mich.," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "Kalkaska Air Force Base, Kalkaska, Mich."

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I should like to see if it is possible to reach an agreement on time on this amendment. I am very anxious that the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss THOMPSON] be permitted to address the Committee for at least 20 minutes. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] is recognized now for 5 minutes. I should like 5 minutes myself, and I believe the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX] would like 5 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. If the gentleman is offering a unanimous-consent request, reserving the right to object, I very much desire to have 3 minutes in order to apologize to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX].

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this

amendment and all amendments there-to close in 45 minutes with the understanding that the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss THOMPSON] will have at least 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. - Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] is recognized for 5 minutes on his amendment.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, this amendment puts the airbase back where the Air Force has been constructing an airbase for the past 7 or 8 months. The question legitimately is asked, 'Why did the Air Force initiate construction at that base?' The Air Force did it in good faith because on July 28, 1955, the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations by letter approved construction at Kalkaska. The Air Force initiated construction in August of last year at the Kalkaska site because on July 29, 1955, the Honorable CARL VINSON, chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services, in a letter to the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, said:

I am gratified that final selection of this base has been made, since I know of its importance to our Air Defense Command.

The Air Force initiated construction last August because on August 11 the 1955, Senator HAYDEN, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, in a similar letter said:

In addition, the committee has approved the development of Kalkaska, Mich., Air Force Base.

The Air Force initiated construction last August because on August 11, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Construction, the Real Estate Subcommittee, in a letter to the Air Force told them to go ahead.

The Air Force in good faith initiated this construction in August of 1955, spending taxpayers' money to get the job done. Now we find that they in effect are told they must change to another site.

If the Manistee site is selected, we will find this will be the result: In the first place, the Air Force will waste at least \$500,000 of funds which in good faith they have spent on the Kalkaska site. In addition, there will be an increased cost at Manistee on an annual basis for a 10-year period of \$3,900,000. That is the additional cost of SAGE at Manistee over Kalkaska.

In addition, if the Air Force cannot construct its base at Kalkaska and has to do it at Manistee, there will be \$938,000 in additional initial construction cost. In other words, you are going to find, if this amendment is not agreed to, that at least \$5 million more will be spent on the Manistee site than would be spent on the Kalkaska site.

Furthermore, we have another problem. The people of Traverse City, Mich., a community of 18,000, after getting word that the Air Force would proceed and authority was given by the responsible chairmen of the various committees, went out and raised on their own \$84,000 to buy land for the Air Force. That land is in the process of being procured.

I am told that the community of Manistee, the alternative site, has refused to offer any funds for the procurement of land, and that that will put an additional \$134,000 burden on the Federal Treasury.

How can we in good faith, after these people in this community have gone out and raised \$84,000, tell them, "No, we are changing the base"? I cannot understand that.

Thirdly, the Michigan State Conservation Commission agreed to make 7,100 acres of State-owned timberland available to the Air Force to build this airbase at Kalkaska. A contract was signed. They started to cut the land. Now this committee says they cannot proceed.

The State Conservation Commission has said, and I have in my hand a newspaper article concerning it, that they will not sign a contract with the Air Force for any other locality. If you move the airbase to the Manistee site, the Air Force has to procure 5,400 acres from the State Conservation Commission, and they say they will not authorize it. I do not blame them, because we have broken faith with them already, if this amendment is not agreed to. They cannot have any faith in our judgment if we are going to sign a contract and then the Air Force is told they cannot carry out its responsibilities. I am reliably informed they will not make any other contract with the Air Force for State-owned land.

In conclusion, let me say just this: On the basis of dollars, on the basis of time, on the basis of good faith with the State Conservation Commission, and the people of Traverse City, in my humble judgment we ought to agree to this amendment permitting the Air Force to continue construction at a site where they have been building since August of 1955.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss THOMPSON] for 20 minutes.

Miss THOMPSON of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the privilege of speaking before the House on a subject that has become very controversial in my district, and which I sincerely hope may be resolved by this great body. I am not here to ask for anything that is unfair, or that is not right.

On February 10, 1954, I received a letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, Harold E. Talbott, stating that a jet air base would be located in the Ninth Congressional District, in the Traverse City area. Not knowing the probable pros and cons in relation to a jet airbase, I was very happy and expressed my approval. Of course, it never occurred to me to influence the Secretary in the exact choice of the site. That was his business, and to have it within my district was enough for me.

The Air Force engineers first explored the possibility of placing the base in the Long Lake area, Grand Traverse County, but immediately Dr. Joseph E. Maddy, owner and operator of the National Music Camp, and some others, protested against that site because of its nearness to that institution—a distance of about 10 miles. At this point, I want to call your

attention to the fact that the Air Force withdrew from the Long Lake site because of its proximity to an established resort area.

After the Secretary received the above objections, he ordered the Air Force engineers to recommend another site. They then proposed the Benzie County site in Homestead Township. Immediately Dr. Maddy objected to that site stating that it would also be objectionable to the music camp.

Representative Paul Sshafer, of Michigan; Victor Wickersham, of Oklahoma; and Mendel Rivers, of South Carolina, all members of the House Armed Services Committee, sustained his objections.

When the Homestead site was ruled out by the Shafer subcommittee, the Secretary had to select another site. He designated Cadillac on December 2, 1954. At this point, the Secretary became very angry because I had accused him of not being honest with me. From then on he refused to answer my daily telephone calls over a period of 5 days. I then wrote him a letter and waited 10 days for a reply. None came. My colleagues will appreciate my position at that time. Six months after the selection of the Benzie site was made public, the Secretary abruptly switched sites with no explanation to me. During those 6 months he repeatedly assured me that the base would be built in Benzie County. On his advice, I relayed this information to my constituents. To say the least, I was subjected to embarrassment and a feeling that pressures, unknown to me, had been brought to bear on Secretary Talbott.

I then saw Secretary Wilson and as a result, Secretary Talbott called me. He suggested that I should go ahead and do whatever I thought would be best. I went to Congressman MAHON and he suggested that I should state my case before him and Chairman VINSON. I did so to them and in the presence of Secretary Talbott, General Hipps of the Air Force, and committee counsel. The Secretary neither confirmed nor denied the statements which I made to him in repeating his earlier conversations with me and his promises.

In July 1955, the House Appropriations Committee ruled out Cadillac.

The next step was for the Secretary to designate Kalkaska or Manistee, even though the Kalkaska site had been rejected as early as June 1954 because of the need for development of a highway to Traverse City upon which it would be dependent for community support. Secretary Talbott chose Kalkaska, out of my district, and refused to survey the Manistee site until ordered to do so by the chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Appropriations Committee, Hon. GEORGE MAHON. Within a few days, the President accepted Secretary Talbott's resignation because of alleged irregularities in office. When the new Secretary Donald A. Quarles, took over, he stated to me that he had no reason to rescind Secretary Talbott's decision. This reply was to my plea to Quarles in favor of a site in the ninth district.

The 11th District—Kalkaska—has a population of 227,810, considerably less

than the Ninth District, which has 275,109 people. In spite of that difference, the 11th District already has a jet air base at Kinross, and has been awarded an International Pulpwood mill at the Sault. The Ninth District has no Federal installations.

The Manistee site, which has been designated by the House Armed Services Committee for development, has many advantages. Located in the north-central portion of Manistee County, it is almost equidistant from four cities, namely, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, and Cadillac. In the center of a square served by these four communities, the site can draw on their joint community support. The cultural, educational, recreational, hospital, and retail facilities of all four will be available to personnel of the proposed interceptor base. In addition, the nearby villages of Kaleva, Copemish, Brethren, Bear Lake, Onekama, Benzonia, Beulah, Honor, Mesick, and Wellston willingly offer community support. The townspeople of these cities and villages have officially expressed a welcome to the Air Force and pledged their cooperation in making the existence of airmen at the base as comfortable and enjoyable as possible. Organized conservation groups, agricultural groups, and business people in Manistee County have publicly promised support. There is no foreseeable objection to be raised by groups or individuals to the location of the base in Manistee County, as have been at other sites.

From a transportation standpoint, the Manistee site has excellent facilities. Four motor freight lines and two railroads coming into the area would provide the Air Force with maximum freight service. One of these railroads and two bus lines provide passenger service. Capital Airlines, based nearby at Traverse City, now furnishes air connection to any point in the world. The cities of Manistee and Frankfort have developed harbors on Lake Michigan which could economically be the terminals for fuel pipelines from the base, using Great Lakes tankers. Passengers may embark from either Frankfort or Ludington by way of ferry to Wisconsin ports. Five paved roads provide a network linking the communities in the area for automobile travel. In summary, all phases of transportation are available to a degree not found anywhere else in northwestern Michigan.

From the communications angle, Manistee is the only site which has offered the free use of telephone facilities to the Air Force. The Kaleva Telephone Co. has agreed, in writing, to make available its franchise for SAGE installations at no cost.

The House should give great weight to the statements of the Air Force, made before the House Armed Services Committee as late as March 7, 1956, to the effect that any and all of the sites that have been surveyed in the Traverse City area are acceptable from the standpoint of national defense. All of the Manistee sites can serve the defense perimeter established by the Air Defense Command in northern Michigan. I desire to call my

colleagues' attention to the fact that the one and only requirement of the Air Force was that a jet base be built in the vicinity of Traverse City. The Manistee site is approximately 30 miles from Traverse City, and meets all operational requirements.

When I came to Congress in 1951 I did not know a single Member of the Congress of the United States. I went into the House dining room one morning and the only person there was my good friend and colleague, the Honorable Paul Shafer. I would like to read a letter which I have, written by Mr. Shafer before he died. It is dated August 12, 1954, and is addressed to the Honorable Harold E. Talbott, Secretary of the Air Force, the Pentagon, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am taking the liberty of commenting further with reference to the jet interceptor base to be located in the Traverse City area, Mich.

Let me say first of all, that I am sorry, Mr. Secretary, that differences developed between us and that our tempers caused our discussion to become rather heated.

I am most anxious to see this problem resolved in the best interests of our defense program and to the satisfaction of the greatest number of interested persons possible.

Naturally I cannot alter the decision of the Armed Services Committee, and have no desire to do so, but perhaps a compromise solution is possible.

My sole interest throughout has been that of protecting the National Music Camp at Interlochen. For that reason I have avoided suggesting any specific alternate site.

However, it is my hope that a solution is possible which will still locate the base within the Ninth Congressional District. I believe this is possible, since I know you have surveyed and considered at least one other such site.

If it is possible to locate a site within the Ninth District which meets your requirements and conforms to the committee recommendations, I will be entirely satisfied.

I sincerely trust that you and I will see eye to eye on any future matters which may require our joint consideration.

Cordially,

PAUL SHAFER.

Mr. Shafer wrote this letter on August 12, 1954. He died on August 17, 1954.

Mr. Chairman, in view of this situation, I respectfully urge the House to confirm action taken by the House Armed Services Committee, and direct that the Air Force build the proposed base at the Manistee site, which is obviously the most desirable from a noise, safety, construction, and operational viewpoint.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Miss THOMPSON of Michigan. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I was tremendously impressed with the statement of the very able and splendid gentlewoman from Michigan, Judge Thompson, and as I listened I felt I could not do anything else but vote to have the site in her district as a matter of simple justice and I should know if I did not do so that I would have no protection in the future from promises by one of the services that an installation would go into my district. It seems to me that as a matter of honor and fair

play the site should be placed in the district of the gentlewoman from Michigan. It would be very unfair not to do so and I am very sure that Secretary Quarles if he understood the situation would agree with that.

I have a very fine airfield in my own district. I have found Secretary Quarles extremely fair and very helpful and always cooperative when he understands a situation. It seems to me clearly that justice is on her side, and I believe that she will be successful and that the Congress will support her.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Miss THOMPSON of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. What was the vote in the Armed Services Committee to designate the Manistee site?

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Miss THOMPSON of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. Here is what the record shows, and this is from the minutes of the committee. It is permissible to use this.

The committee considered the item for Kalkaska Air Force Base, Kalkaska, Mich. It was moved and seconded that this air defense base be relocated at Manistee, Mich., rather than at Kalkaska. A rollcall vote on this motion was as follows:

Yeas—Mr. Vinson, Mr. Short, Mr. Cole, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Gavin, Mr. Hébert, Mr. Van Zandt, Mr. Price, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Bates, Mr. Hess, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Devereux, Mr. O'Konski, Mr. Miller, Mr. Bray, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Huddleston.

Twenty-one Members voted to locate the site as in the bill.

Those voting in the negative are as follows:

Mr. Durham (proxy), Mr. Rivers (proxy), Mr. Winstead, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Green (proxy).

Present, Mr. Wickersham.

Twenty-one Members voted to change the site based upon the testimony that there is no military difference between them. What happened? I asked Mr. Forry this question:

From a military standpoint, they are equal?

Mr. FORRY. Yes, sir.

When he stated that from a military standpoint they were equal, then as one member of that committee I wanted to cast my vote to help right a wrong that had been done an honorable Member of this House.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Miss THOMPSON of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. As I understand it, the proposed site is in the center of a locality in which there are a number of cities and towns?

Miss THOMPSON of Michigan. Yes.

Mr. WALTER. Would that not obviate the necessity of constructing the usual facilities that must be constructed when a new base is erected anywhere?

Miss THOMPSON of Michigan. I would think so.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX].

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield to the able gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BENTLEY. We have heard some information about the amount of money that has already been invested in the Kalkaska site by the Air Force, about a half million dollars. I wonder if the gentleman can tell us what this investment consists of?

Mr. KNOX. To my distinguished colleague, I will say that the investment is mostly in plant, engineering, and surveys that have been made by the Air Force with a view to getting the base under construction in July of this year as authorized by the Congress and as so urgently demanded by our national security.

Mr. BENTLEY. Has there been any actual physical work done on that Kalkaska site?

Mr. KNOX. Yes, by the Department of Conservation of the State of Michigan who have given a 99-year lease. The timber was taken to such an extent that the conservation department people now feel they will have to continue the cutting of this timber in order that they can do some replanting.

Mr. BENTLEY. How much timber has been cut approximately?

Mr. KNOX. I cannot say in acreage, but better than one-third of the cutting operations have been completed.

Mr. BENTLEY. Right up to this moment?

Mr. KNOX. Right up to this moment, that is correct.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CEDERBERG. We have heard the statement that the military aspects of both sites are the same. The Kalkaska site is in the Senate bill, the military location is all the same, the State has granted leases to 8,000 acres of land; we have spent a half million dollars. I cannot understand why we should change the location.

Mr. KNOX. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. However, I would point out that the military aspects are not the same in that the Manistee site, according to Air Force testimony, cannot be as readily expanded as can the Kalkaska site.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia, the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman asks, "In view of the fact this military installation is the same, why are you making the change?" I will tell you the reason why. Twenty-one Members voted to make the change. As I said a moment ago, we wanted to do right by a Member of this House who had been the victim of unfortunate circumstances. That is the reason. And I base my vote entirely upon that ground.

Mr. KNOX. I may say, Mr. Chairman, in all fairness, that I am carrying no torch for the former Secretary of the Air Force.

Mr. VINSON. Let me say this: I know this situation from the very beginning, and I want to say again the only way that this House can do justice to the gentlewoman from Michigan is to vote down the amendment that has been proposed by your colleague.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, I should make it clear that I served notice on the House membership in this past week that I was going to offer an amendment to the bill.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] has offered the same amendment that I was to offer, and therefore I am supporting his amendment. The main reason I am supporting the amendment is in the cause of national security and the need for keeping faith with the patriotic citizens in the Traverse City area of Michigan.

Mr. Chairman, I want to go back to my point that a defense gap is left today in our northern defense perimeter for the security of the metropolitan areas of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. I would repeat, as I stated before on the floor of this chamber, that the 1-year delay, in my estimation, could create circumstances leading to another Pearl Harbor. The Communist menace is such that we can ill afford complacency with respect to any gaps in our defenses. I believe it is time that we recognize the fact that we leave to the Air Force matters involving of judgment that is peculiarly in the competence of military experts. In building air bases abroad it is the Air Force that selects sites in all foreign countries. We do not dictate to them where they shall build that foreign base, on what section of ground, in what country, or any other matter. We give the Air Force that prerogative. They are the military experts, and I for one today am not going to substitute my judgment for that of the military experts. We have an Air Force today that we expect to be in complete command of the skies. Why? Just so that we will never have a catastrophe in this country that would be equal to some of those in foreign countries. I am quite disturbed over the entire situation, and I do hope that the membership will support the Ford amendment when it comes time to vote on its passage.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DEVEREUX].

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, I probably will not take the 5 minutes. I do not believe it is necessary, since we have had a great deal of discussion about this whole proposition. I must simply reiterate my position on it, that we cannot allow the Executive to take such action as it did in the case of the gentlewoman from Michigan. If they can do that we certainly are not keeping faith with the gentlewoman from Michigan or the Congress. The Air Force made a commitment and promised that this jet base would be located in her district. I think they should have gone through with it. And, if we allow ourselves to be placed in a position like this, we will be

derelict in our duty insofar as the overall picture of our Government is concerned.

Now, I would like to quote just one little paragraph from a release from the chief of the Michigan Conservation Department, forestry division, dated March 10, 1956.

No material damage has been caused by timber-cutting operations which started on the site (Kalkaska) 2 weeks ago.

A swath of jackpine was being cut to clear space for a runway at the rate of 40 cords per day. However, the Department immediately sent out word to successful bidders to hold up any cutting of red pine. The jackpine already cut was mostly mature timber and ready to be cut anyway. The cutting "might even improve the area from a game standpoint," he said.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEVEREUX. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, I should like to say this, that as far as the site is concerned, if it were within my power certainly I would be willing to dedicate that part of Kalkaska County to the Ninth Congressional District of Michigan, if it would help any. I am concerned about one factor only and that is the national security of my country.

Mr. DEVEREUX. I think it has been demonstrated that the Committee on Armed Services also is concerned with the national security of our country. We considered this whole proposition at some length and came to the conclusion, by a vote of 21 to 5, that this is the proper thing to do. National security does not rest necessarily upon the location of a jet base at one place or another. There are other considerations to be kept in mind. I think the support of a Member of this House is also a matter of national security; the question whether we are going to carry out our traditional legislative responsibility or whether we are going to abdicate our responsibility and allow an executive department to dictate however they will.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEVEREUX. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FORD. On March 16, 1956, the Michigan State Conservation Commission said this:

The State Conservation Commission declared itself today as unanimously and emphatically opposed to any shift of the proposed Northern Lower Peninsula Jet Air Base from Kalkaska to Manistee area.

Here is what several members were quoted as saying when this matter was brought up. Commissioner Lawrence J. Gotschall of Baldwin, Mich., said:

I went for it once but I wouldn't go for it again.

Other members of the Commission chimed in and said, "Good, good, good."

Mr. DEVEREUX. It seems to me that is simply an expression of pressure on the House of Representatives as to the action they shall take.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DEVEREUX] has expired. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] for 3 minutes.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, my purpose is to most humbly and sincerely apologize to my good friend and colleague from northern Michigan [Mr. KNOX]. He has taken time to express disapproval of what I said earlier. I never questioned his ability, his patriotism, his effectiveness, his sincerity, nor his desire that the security of our Nation be advanced or protected. That was not my purpose. I am very sorry if he took offense when I said that he went out fishing. I hoped that his constituents had a high enough opinion of his value to them and to the district to take him fishing. They should. I never knew that it was a fault to be a fisherman. St. Mark tells us that both Simon and Andrew, his brother, were fishers in the Sea of Galilee and Jesus said that if they would come after Him, He would make them fishers of men. The only thing wrong with the fishermen of today is that they are inclined a little bit to exaggerate, or so it has been said. But I noticed here today that others than fishermen followed along the same line of exaggeration.

Figures do not mean a thing today. It all depends on the source from which the figures are derived. When you talk about security, what nonsense that is. Look at this chart. Here is Kalkaska [indicating on the map]. Now it is proposed to move the base over here to Manistee—about 75 miles. If you listen to my colleague from the northern peninsula, you would think that the whole Nation was going to be threatened because the base was going to be moved a few miles southwest.

This talk about timber being wasted is all nonsense. Does timber become valueless when it is cut? Certainly not.

There is no question of national defense here today. Nor is there an economy issue unless we accept without question the figures of the Air Force—I will accept the record made by the committee and its report and recommendation. The question is as was indicated by the gentleman from Maryland, General DEVEREUX, and by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]. When an executive department makes a promise as to what will be done and then just arbitrarily changes its mind without good cause, are we going to let it switch us back and forth? It is the Supreme Court that kicks us around most of the time. Now, again an executive department is trying it. When, if ever, will we assert ourselves and take over our functions, express our will and say to these people to whom we give jobs and authority through our appropriations and legislation that they must keep their word as given to us? That is the issue here and it is the only real substantial one.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] to close debate on the pending amendment.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, the gentlewoman from Michigan has been the victim of an unfortunate series of circumstances beyond our control. The

way to right that is to vote down this amendment. I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FORD) there were—ayes 52, noes 85.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 62, strike out lines 11 through 24.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would strike out lines 11 through 24, the provision in the bill which would provide for a \$300,000 housing setup for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The section apparently provides for 5 housing units, 1 for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and 4 other structures. This seems to me to be a pretty plush expenditure for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. If the expenditure were divided evenly among five structures it would be \$60,000 for each structure, but I do not think anyone in this Chamber believes that the noncommissioned officers who will be stationed there are going to have a \$60,000 house to live in. We have no detailed information from the committee concerning this expenditure. The report does not break it down as to how much the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is going to get for his housing, so it is reasonable to assume that the bulk of the expenditure will go for a mansion for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me we could very well house the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at Fort Meyer. There are some pretty good buildings there, or down at Fort McNair. There are some good building units there. They are nicely located. I would not mind living in one of those houses between the Anacostia and the Potomac. I see no reason why simply because a mistake was made in providing houses for other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that we have to go overboard and spend \$300,000 on this kind of enterprise. I do not know what the reason was which made the other body refuse to approve the appropriation that was in this bill last year for this purpose, but I have an idea, however, that the reason was that it would be throwing money away pretty fast.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I will be glad to yield to the chairman if he can shed some light on this expenditure.

Mr. VINSON. In connection with the action of the other body, later as the body gathered information about this, they were willing to bring in a separate bill to cover it. But I suggested to let it ride for the year so that it would be

brought in this year as it is now. Of course, you can say that a \$300,000 house is a very expensive house—and it is a very expensive house. But, this is being built in accordance with the dignity and responsibility and high office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. There will not be just one house, there will be a series of homes, and this is necessary. I want this country, the greatest Nation in the world, to house its officials in the proper kind of dwelling. I do not want it to be said that the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the right-hand advisers of the Congress on military matters as well as of the President, has to live in some hothouse or some rented house. The Government ought to provide it. Of course, \$300,000 is a considerable amount of money for a house. The gentleman from Iowa does not have that kind of a home and neither do I, nor do other Members of the Congress, but the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is under the obligation of entertaining officials. His dwelling must be a place of dignity. It must be an imposing home, and in addition to that there are 3 or 4 other houses for his aides to live in. The gentleman should look at it in the light that this is almost a public building, you might say.

Mr. GROSS. Let me say to the gentleman that this goes beyond just satisfying the dignity of an officer in the United States Army. It seems to me that with this kind of legislation, we are establishing some kind of military royalty in this country.

Mr. VINSON. We are doing nothing of the kind. Let us have a vote on the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. GROSS. I am perfectly willing for the Members to vote on my amendment, but I must say that I will have no part in building this \$300,000 home for officers of the United States Army when we have plenty of military housing now available in this area in which the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or any other military officer can live in dignity and comfort.

Mr. VINSON. Of course, may I point out to my distinguished friend that this provision of \$300,000 would not be before us if it provided for a dwelling place for just one individual. This is a series of houses. There will probably be 4 or 5 houses which will be built on Government-owned land.

Mr. GROSS. What is it proposed to spend on the house for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff? The gentleman must know that.

Mr. VINSON. The entire thing cannot exceed \$300,000.

Mr. GROSS. But what is proposed to be spent on this one house?

Mr. VINSON. I regret that I do not have the breakdown on that, but the entire group of houses will not exceed \$300,000.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that perfectly, but I would like to know what you are going to spend on this plush establishment. I am willing to bet that before you get through, you will spend a half to two-thirds of the \$300,000 on a home for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. I am saying to you that the taxpayers

of the United States do not have that kind of money.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely trust that as the facts have been developed that the Committee will vote this amendment down. I want to make this statement. This request comes directly from the other end of the avenue. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GROSS) there were—ayes 34, noes 54.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'HARA of Illinois: On page 58, immediately after line 20, insert:

"Sec. 402. (a) In the case of the construction of any tactical installation and facilities performed before or after the date of enactment of this act in a portion of a park located in a municipality, which portion is leased for such purpose, or is being used under a license or other arrangement, for a nominal consideration, the Secretary of the military department having jurisdiction over such installation shall pay a reasonable rental (as determined by impartial appraisal, or as agreed to by the local agency having jurisdiction over such park) for the use of such portion, without regard to any provision of such lease, license, or arrangement, specifying a nominal consideration for such use.

"(b) In the case of the construction of any tactical installation and facilities performed before or after the date of enactment of this act in a portion of a park located in a municipality, the Secretary of the military department having responsibility for such construction shall perform such construction, or in the case of construction performed before the date of enactment of this act shall modify such construction, so as to make such installation consistent with the continued use of such park as a park and recreational area, through landscaping, alteration of buildings or construction of buildings, planting or replanting of trees and shrubs, and otherwise improving the area surrounding such construction. The Secretary concerned is also authorized in any such case (1) to reimburse the local agency having jurisdiction over such park, from sums appropriated therefor, for the cost to such agency of providing additions to the park, or of providing additional park and recreational facilities elsewhere, comparable to the portion of the park on which the construction has been performed, or (2) to provide such additions, or additional park and recreational facilities, directly from sums appropriated therefor."

And renumber the following sections accordingly.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, at the outset I wish to state that in

the event the Committee on Armed Services does not approve of this amendment and the chairman of that great committee makes a clarifying and satisfactory statement I shall not press further this amendment.

Mr. VINSON. Is the gentleman predicting defeat for his amendment?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I would prefer to talk about that after I have presented the case of the people of the district I have the honor to represent and the distinguished chairman has given his assurance, as I believe he will, that there is within the committee the power and the will to accomplish what is sought in my amendment.

Nevertheless, I have felt this was a matter that should be brought to the attention of the House. The situation is not peculiar to Chicago. Something of the sort obtains in many of the large cities of the country. There are many Members who have an interest in the subject springing from the concern of their constituents.

In our program of tactical installations, which those responsible for our national security believe necessary, we are selecting sites in the hearts of our cities. These installations are attended with deposits of explosives of high power, and there is definitely a certain degree of danger.

Whether these installations will be outmoded within the next year or two no one knows. From the progress we are making it is presumed they may be. Also we have heard the great chairman of the Committee on Appropriations from this well-state that in the event of a war none of these installations would be effective, that the decisive blow would have been struck within a matter of hours or a day. I concede that we in prudence and in good commonsense can take no chance, but we are in a field where there is little historic background and everything is more or less experimental and, we hope, temporary.

Let me say that in the Second Congressional District of Illinois everyone wishes to make every sacrifice necessary for our national defense, but we do not wish steps to be taken that are not necessary and that destroy the recreational facilities that have been built at great expense to the taxpayers of our community. This does not mean that if necessity and well-considered judgment command, we will not willingly make every sacrifice.

The site for this installation which is regarded as necessary by the Department of Defense—and I am not criticizing the judgment of men who have training and experience as well as a great responsibility—is on one of the spots of greatest scenic attraction in Jackson Park. I am told the site could have been located as far south as 97th Street. To condemn private property entails a large expenditure of money; I think they figure something like \$1,200,000, whereas by having a site in Jackson Park the cost would be almost nothing.

Whether the site could or could not have been located elsewhere—and I do not presume to pass upon that question—is not moot, as the site already has been

taken over. What I am concerned in now is that there should be money available for some recompense to the people, perhaps in the development of other park recreational facilities to replace those taken over, and in any event to dress up and maintain in the most presentable manner possible the landscape surrounding the installation. There should be provision, too, for the removal of the installation when no longer needed and the restoration of the land to its former condition.

I repeat, I think provision should be made to recompense these park districts in some way by establishing somewhere else in the parks recreational facilities to take the place of those taken over by the Government. There also should be an appropriation to beautify these sites and to see that everything is done to keep from spoiling the beauty of the parks.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I am very happy to yield.

Mr. VINSON. I may state to the gentleman and for the benefit of the committee that 81 Nike sites have been constructed in parks in cities all over the United States, and the people have received many dollars for every one they have contributed as their share of the defense. That is the record right here.

Now may I say one thing further; of course the gentleman's amendment goes far beyond Jackson Park, but in Jackson Park I find that we paid \$85,000 for trees that were cut down. We usually take 6 acres, but at Jackson Park we took only 2 acres. I was very happy to give the distinguished gentleman from Illinois a hearing before the committee. We tried to work out the situation. I sympathize with him, but to go along with him I cannot. I hope that we may work out something satisfactory to him in a hearing before the committee.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I thank the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services for his words of cooperation and for his courtesy at all times in trying to understand our problem. Here is what concerns me, and I have discussed this with the chairman. Later on an appropriation may be proposed to cover certain restoration of these park districts and I wanted to be sure there was sufficient authorization in this bill for an appropriation should it be proposed and should it become necessary. On that the chairman has assured me. While he does not see any authorization in the bill as it now stands, he thinks money can be obtained for that purpose from some fund now available. He would know more about where he can get the money than I would.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman can tell his people in Chicago that we will be more than delighted to give the gentleman a hearing, at which he may give minute details with reference to Jackson Park or a general policy in reference to all of these 78 sites over the country. We would consider a bill if he will introduce one, or if the facts warrant it I will introduce it myself.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. WILSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee on Armed Services, I am much concerned over the argument and criticism of our missile program, particularly the partisan attacks in the other body and elsewhere concerning research design of missiles and the size of the appropriations for missile production.

Our Armed Services Committee, here in the House of Representatives, is working harmoniously for the common good of our country. This may be a "do nothing" Congress as some claim, but the Armed Services is a "do plenty" committee. We have turned out to date under our Democratic committee leadership, 39 legislative projects this year alone in support of the Eisenhower administration's defense program. I wish to compliment my committee associates in both parties and our distinguished chairman and minority leader the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] for the harmonious, nonpartisan way in which so much has been accomplished in this field.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. I think the distinguished gentleman from California anticipated what was running through my mind. I want to call the attention of the Members of the House to the fact that notwithstanding the letter that appeared in the paper a few days ago about various bills, of those 5 bills referred to, 3 of them have already passed the House. We have been in session hardly 90 days, yet we have passed over 40 bills reported by the Committee on Armed Services involving an authorization of around \$4 billion. There is no committee in the House that has kept this floor as busy as has the Armed Services Committee. We have been here so often that sometimes I think we will wear out our welcome.

Mr. WILSON of California. I might say that we are always under the whip-lash of the chairman of our committee.

I do not pose as an expert on guided missiles, or ballistic missiles, but as a member of the Armed Services Committee I believe I have about as much general information on the program as any Member of either body of Congress. San Diego, which I represent, might well be called the missile production capital of the world. Therefore, I possess some insight into the missile situation and some firsthand knowledge about missiles as weapons in our armament. Criticism, I assert, is both misdirected and unwarranted.

In this missile controversy, our military chiefs are in an untenable position. They cannot defend our current situation, since to defend would be to reveal

basic information of value to our enemies.

I can say, however, that more Army expenditure is going into the procurement of missiles than into all other conventional weapons combined.

As for Army public works, \$305 million in this bill is authorized for construction. Nearly half, or 47 percent, is earmarked for missile installations.

The real tragedy in our missile program was our foolishness at the end of World War II, in allowing Russia to hire any of the German rocket and missile scientists.

Therefore, when an investigation of the missile situation is started in the other body, as anticipated, the inquiry should begin with Pennemunde and the day the German missile production center was captured.

One of the most vociferous critics of our present defense preparedness was himself an active participant and director in the first stages of our missile program.

What were the facts?

In 1946, we brought in 35 scientists but Russia took a few more than we did. We selected about 270 for our needs and a year later increased this selection to 1,000. Ultimately, we brought over about 800, but Russia took a few more than we did.

However, between 1947 and 1950, we were more concerned with cutting down our military strength from the 70 air wings authorized by the 80th Congress to 48 air wings. That was August in 1949 when one of the contemporary missile critics was Secretary of the Air Force.

And 48 wings we had when we were faced in June of 1950 with war in Korea. We were tragically unprepared.

Likewise, it was this period of time when we allowed basic research on missiles to wither and almost die. Only the foresight of a few scientists and aircraft manufacturers kept us from losing two priceless years of development.

We had no missile or rocket program worth mentioning in 1949, or 1947 for that matter. Up to 1950, nothing was authorized for missile production, then \$26 million was appropriated.

Missile production during the fiscal years of 1951-52 amounted to an expenditure of \$189 million. Under the first 2 fiscal years of the Eisenhower administration, the outlay grew to \$799 million. For the 2 years ending this coming June, we will spend \$1,550 million.

Is that a record of weakness in preparedness, or a record of factual military accomplishment?

Furthermore, I am at liberty to report that facilities for actual production of the intercontinental ballistics missile, the ultimate weapon, so-called, are underway.

In San Diego today, we are humming with missile production because Eisenhower raised the missile program from class 2 priority to class 1 early in 1953.

We can speed up the spending on the missile program, but we cannot speed up the brainwork; trying to force-feed scientific research is like trying to speed up the blossoming of a delicate bud. All

talent that can be spared from other essential programs is now concentrated on the perfection of missiles. I say this without qualification.

I must repeat, however, what a pity, what a national shame it was, that we did not take all of the Pennemunde scientists when we had the opportunity back in 1946 and 1947.

In spite of our folly, I am confident we are still leading the world in the race for missile supremacy, and I am proud of the accomplishment of the Eisenhower administration in this regard.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I wish to congratulate the gentleman from California [Mr. WILSON] on the very splendid and timely statements he has made. He is one of the most faithful, hard-working, and earnest members of our Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. WILSON of California. I thank the gentleman from Missouri.

[Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, there is entirely too much fat and blubber in this bill for me to accept it, and if there is not going to be a rollcall vote, I want the RECORD to show that I am opposed.

There is \$4 million in this bill for what appears to be the start of a naval air academy at Annapolis despite all the air training facilities presently being operated by the Navy Department. No one seems to know how many more millions will be expended upon this project. It is this duplication and waste to which I strenuously object.

It is my understanding that there is nearly a half billion dollars for construction and expansion of new and already established bases in foreign countries upon which billions have already been expended. How much further is it proposed to go with this construction in foreign countries which give little evidence of having any real desire to defend themselves? The record shows that despite all of our spending, more and more of our bases and installations are being jeopardized as more and more countries move into the orbit of neutralism.

Then there is the provision in this bill to provide \$300,000 for the construction of a facility to house the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Have we lost our minds? Have we lost all regard for the ability of the taxpayers to pay the bills? It is beyond belief that we should authorize the construction of a mansion for just one officer in the Military Establishment that will cost any substantial part of \$300,000. And yet that is what is proposed and what you will approve if you vote for this bill.

I have consistently voted for the adequate defense of this country, but here is a bill that calls for the spending of more than \$2 billion for construction purposes alone. As far as I am able to determine, this huge spending provides

for not a single weapon as such. This burden is becoming intolerable. There are thousands of citizens in the Third District of Iowa who, because of the farm depression and its effect upon business, will pay little or no Federal income taxes this year. I am convinced that wise use of facilities already available, both in this country and abroad, could have resulted in a substantial reduction in this spending. It is for the reasons I have stated and others that I must oppose passage of this bill.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I will say to the gentlemen that I intend to ask for a rollcall vote when the question is put on final passage.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. DELANEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9893) to authorize certain construction at military establishments, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 444, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en bloc.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on passage of the bill.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 377, nays 3, answered "present" 1, not voting 52, as follows:

[Roll No. 25]

YEAS—377

Abbitt	Bentley	Carrlgg
Abernethy	Berry	Cederberg
Adair	Betts	Celler
Addonizio	Blatnik	Chase
Albert	Boggs	Chelf
Alexander	Boland	Chiperfield
Alger	Bolling	Chudoff
Allen, Calif.	Bolton	Church
Allen, Ill.	Frances P.	Clark
Andresen,	Bolton,	Clevenger
August H.	Oliver P.	Cole
Andrews	Bonner	Colmer
Arends	Bosch	Coon
Ashley	Bow	Cooper
Ashmore	Bowler	Corbett
Aspinall	Boyle	Cramer
Auchincloss	Bray	Cretella
Avery	Brooks, La.	Crumpacker
Ayres	Brooks, Tex.	Cunningham
Bailey	Brown, Ga.	Curtis, Mo.
Baker	Brown, Ohio	Davis, Ga.
Baldwin	Brownson	Davis, Tenn.
Barden	Broyhill	Davis, Wis.
Barrett	Budge	Dawson, Ill.
Bass, N. H.	Burdick	Deane
Bass, Tenn.	Burleson	Delaney
Bates	Burnside	Dempsey
Baumhart	Bush	Denton
Beamer	Byrd	Derounlan
Becker	Byrne, Pa.	Devereux
Belcher	Byrnes, Wis.	Dies
Bell	Cannon	Diggs
Bennett, Fla.	Carlyle	Dingell
Bennett, Mich.	Carnahan	Dixon

Dollinger	Kean	Rhodes, Ariz.
Dolliver	Kearney	Rhodes, Pa.
Dondero	Kearns	Richards
Donohue	Keating	Riley
Dorn, N. Y.	Kee	Rivers
Dorn, S. C.	Kelley, Pa.	Roberts
Dowdy	Kelly, N. Y.	Robeson, Va.
Durham	Kilburn	Robson, Ky.
Edmondson	Kilday	Rodino
Elliott	Kilgore	Rogers, Fla.
Ellsworth	King, Calif.	Rogers, Mass.
Engle	Kirwan	Rogers, Tex.
Evins	Kluczynski	Rooney
Fallon	Knox	Roosevelt
Fascell	Knutson	Rutherford
Feighan	Krueger	Sadlak
Fenton	Lalrd	St. George
Fernandez	Landrum	Saylor
Fino	Lane	Schenck
Fisher	Lanham	Scherer
Fjare	Lankford	Schwengel
Flood	Latham	Scudder
Flynt	LeCompte	Seely-Brown
Fogarty	Lesinski	Selden
Forand	Lipscomb	Sheehan
Ford	Long	Shelley
Forrester	Lovre	Short
Fountain	McCarthy	Shuford
Frazier	McCormell	Sieminski
Frelinghuysen	McCormack	Sikes
Friedel	McCulloch	Siler
Fulton	McDonough	Simpson, Ill.
Garmatz	McDowell	Simpson, Pa.
Gary	McGregor	Sisk
Gathings	McMillan	Smith, Kans.
Gavin	Macdonald	Smith, Miss.
Gentry	Machrowicz	Smith, Va.
George	Mack, Ill.	Smith, Wis.
Granahan	Mack, Wash.	Spence
Gray	Magnuson	Stagers
Green, Oreg.	Mahon	Steed
Green, Pa.	Malliard	Sullivan
Gregory	Martin	Taber
Griffiths	Mason	Talle
Gubser	Matthews	Taylor
Hagen	Merrow	Teague, Calif.
Halleck	Metcalf	Thomas
Hand	Miller, Md.	Thompson, La.
Harden	Miller, Nebr.	Thompson,
Hardy	Miller, N. Y.	Mich.
Harris	Mills	Thompson, N. J.
Harrison, Nebr.	Morrison	Thompson, Tex.
Harrison, Va.	Moss	Thomson, Wyo.
Harvey	Moulder	Thornberry
Hays, Ark.	Mumma	Tollefson
Hays, Ohio	Murray, Ill.	Trimble
Hayworth	Murray, Tenn.	Tuck
Healey	Natcher	Tumulty
Hébert	Nicholson	Udall
Henderson	Norblad	Utt
Herlong	Norrell	Vanik
Heselton	O'Brien, Ill.	Van Pelt
Hess	O'Brien, N. Y.	Van Zandt
Hiestand	O'Hara, Ill.	Velde
Hill	O'Konski	Vinson
Hillings	O'Neill	Vorys
Hoeven	Ostertag	Vursell
Hoffman, Mich.	Passman	Wainwright
Holifield	Patman	Walter
Holland	Patterson	Watts
Holmes	Pelly	Weaver
Holt	Perkins	Westland
Holtzman	Pfost	Wharton
Hope	Philbin	Whitten
Horan	Phillips	Wickersham
Hosmer	Pilcher	Widnall
Huddleston	Pillion	Wier
Hull	Poage	Wigglesworth
Hyde	Poff	Williams, Miss.
Ikard	Polk	Williams, N. J.
Jackson	Preston	Williams, N. Y.
Jarman	Price	Willis
Jenkins	Priest	Wilson, Calif.
Jennings	Prouty	Wilson, Ind.
Jensen	Quigley	Winstead
Johansen	Rabaut	Withrow
Johnson, Wis.	Radwan	Wolcott
Jonas	Rains	Wolverton
Jones, Ala.	Ray	Wright
Jones, Mo.	Reece, Tenn.	Yates
Jones, N. C.	Reed, N. Y.	Young
Judd	Rees, Kans.	Younger
Karsten	Reuss	Zablocki

NAYS—3

Andersen, Gross Marshall
H. Carl

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Scrivner

NOT VOTING—52

Anfuso	Canfield	Cooley
Bilch	Chatham	Coudert
Boykin	Chenoweth	Curtis, Mass.
Buckley	Christopher	Dague

Davidson	James	Multer
Dawson, Utah	Johnson, Calif.	Nelson
Dodd	Keogh	O'Hara, Minn.
Donovan	King, Pa.	Osmer
Doyle	Klein	Powell
Eberharter	McIntire	Riehlman
Gamble	McVey	Rogers, Colo.
Gordon	Madden	Scott
Grant	Meader	Sheppard
Gwinn	Miller, Calif.	Springer
Hale	Minshall	Teague, Tex.
Haley	Mollohan	Zelenko
Hinshaw	Morano	
Hoffman, Ill.	Morgan	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Christopher with Mr. Canfield.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Minshall.
Mr. Klein with Mr. Morano.
Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Coudert.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Dague.
Mr. Gordon with Mr. Scott.
Mr. Davidson with Mr. James.
Mr. Haley with Mr. Springer.
Mr. Madden with Mr. Riehlman.
Mr. Dodd with Mr. Osmer.
Mr. Multer with Mr. McVey.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Curtis of Massachusetts.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
Mr. Grant with Mr. Johnson of California.
Mr. Zelenko with Mr. McIntire.
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Chenoweth.
Mr. Doyle with Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota.
Mr. Mollohan with Mr. Meader.
Mr. Eberharter with Mr. King of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Chatham with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Gwinn.
Mr. Morgan with Mr. Nelson.
Mr. Donovan with Mr. Dawson of Utah.
Mr. Rogers of Colorado with Mr. Hale.
Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Hinshaw.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTABLISHING AN EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN OF SERVICEMEN

Mr. DELANEY, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 470, Rept. No. 1996), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9824) to establish an educational assistance program for children of servicemen who died as a result of a disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or the Korean service period in combat or from an instrumentality of war. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs now in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of such consideration the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substi-

H. R. 9893

TO BE ENACTED INTO LAW BY CONGRESS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
JANUARY 1, 1900

AN ACT

TO AMEND AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1 INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

2 TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITIES

3 (Ordnance Corps)

4 Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: Training and
5 storage facilities, \$147,000.

6 Jet propulsion laboratory (California Institute of Tech-
7 nology), California: Research and development facility,
8 \$143,000.

9 Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colorado: Maintenance facility.
10 \$2,142,000.

11 Seneca Ordnance Depot, New York: Utilities, \$88,000.

12 Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Oregon: Storage facilities,
13 \$258,000.

14 Redstone Arsenal, Alabama: Maintenance facilities,
15 training facilities, and utilities, \$5,259,000.

16 White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico: Utilities,
17 \$693,000.

18 (Quartermaster Corps)

19 Atlanta General Depot, Georgia: Operational facilities
20 and maintenance facilities, \$832,000.

21 Columbia Quartermaster Center, South Carolina: Ad-
22 ministrative facility, \$98,000.

23 Fort Worth General Depot, Texas: Operational facil-
24 ities, maintenance facilities, land acquisition, and utilities,
25 \$1,285,000.

1 New Cumberland General Depot, Pennsylvania: Maintenance
2 nance facilities, \$631,000.

3 Sharpe General Depot, California: Maintenance facilities,
4 ties, \$655,000.

5 (Chemical Corps)

6 Army Chemical Center, Maryland: Troop housing, community
7 facility, and operational facility, \$889,000.

8 Camp Detrick, Maryland: Storage facilities and utilities,
9 \$913,000.

10 Dugway Proving Ground, Utah: Research and development
11 facilities and utilities, \$867,000.

12 (Signal Corps)

13 Fort Huachuca, Arizona: Troop housing, maintenance
14 facilities, storage facilities, administrative facility, and utilities,
15 \$6,856,000.

16 (Corps of Engineers)

17 Fort Belvoir, Virginia: Storage facility, training facility,
18 operational facilities, maintenance facilities, research and
19 development facilities, and utilities, \$492,000.

20 (Transportation Corps)

21 Fort Eustis, Virginia: Operational facility, maintenance
22 facility, and utilities, \$1,231,000.

23 (Medical Corps)

24 Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Colum-

1 Charlotte Armed Forces Induction Station, North Caro-
2 lina: Administrative facility, \$302,000.

3 Fort McClellan, Alabama: Troop housing, training
4 facility, and community facility, \$397,000.

5 Fort Rucker, Alabama: Operational facilities, mainte-
6 nance facilities, training facilities, storage facilities, admin-
7 istrative facilities, trailer site facilities, land acquisition, and
8 utilities, \$7,300,000.

9 (Fourth Army Area)

10 Fort Bliss, Texas: Training facilities, maintenance facili-
11 ties, administrative facilities, troop housing, community facili-
12 ties, and utilities, \$5,301,000.

13 Fort Hood, Texas: Community facilities, maintenance
14 facilities, and storage facilities, \$2,457,000.

15 Fort Sill, Oklahoma: Training facilities, \$4,173,000.

16 (Fifth Army Area)

17 Fort Carson, Colorado: Storage facilities, administrative
18 facilities, troop housing, training facilities, and land acquisi-
19 tion, \$3,253,000.

20 Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana: Troop housing
21 \$140,000.

22 Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Communications facilities
23 and troop housing, \$1,092,000.

24 Fort Riley, Kansas: Administrative facilities, commu-
25 nity facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$1,519,000.

1 Saint Louis Support Center, Missouri: Administrative
2 facility, \$3,346,000.

3 (Sixth Army Area)

4 Fort Lewis, Washington: Community facilities, train-
5 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, family housing, and util-
6 ities, \$3,022,000.

7 Fort Ord, California: Maintenance facility and commu-
8 nity facility, \$223,000.

9 United States disciplinary barracks, California: Com-
10 munity facility, \$197,000.

11 Yuma Test Station, Arizona: Troop housing, research
12 and development facility, and storage facility, \$1,520,000.

13 (Military District of Washington)

14 Fort McNair, D. C.: Academic facilities, \$4,111,000.

15 (Armed Forces Special Weapons Project)

16 Various installations: Utilities, \$478,000.

17 (Tactical Site Support Facilities)

18 Various locations: Administrative facilities, maintenance
19 facilities, storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,506,000.

20 OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

21 (Alaskan Area)

22 Ladd Air Force Base; Troop housing and maintenance
23 facilities, \$1,688,000.

24 Fort Richardson: Storage facilities, \$2,333,000.

1 Whittier: Storage facilities and training facilities, \$2,-
2 849,000.

3 Wildwood Station (Kenai) : Storage facility, \$352,000.
4 (Far East Command Area)

5 Okinawa: Storage facilities, operational facilities, and
6 maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$540,-
7 000.

8 (Pacific Command Area)

9 Alimanu Military Reservation, Hawaii: Land acquisi-
10 tion, \$143,000.

11 Helemano, Hawai: Community facility, land acquisi-
12 tion and utilities, \$136,000.

13 Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Family housing and land
14 acquisition, \$2,668,000.

15 (Caribbean Command Area)

16 Panama Canal Zone: Sewage disposal system for Army,
17 Navy and Air Force facilities, \$1,060,000.

18 (United States Army, Europe)

19 Various locations: Operational facilities, maintenance
20 facilities, community facilities, storage facilities, training
21 facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, troop
22 housing, and utilities, \$17,994,000.

23 SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or
24 develop classified military installations and facilities by ac-
25 quiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing

1 permanent or temporary public works, including land acqui-
2 sition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equip-
3 ment, in a total amount of \$188,783,000.

4 SEC. 103. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress,
5 is amended with respect to Fort Jay, New York, under the
6 heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheadings
7 "FIELD FORCES FACILITIES (First Army Area)" in sec-
8 tion 101, by striking out "\$731,000" and inserting in place
9 thereof "\$1,081,000", and in clause (1) of section 502,
10 by striking out "\$224,927,000" and "\$533,904,000"
11 and inserting in place thereof "\$225,277,000" and
12 "\$534,254,000", respectively.

13 (b) So much of section 401 of Public Law 534, Eighty-
14 third Congress, as reads "Adak Station, Alaska: Opera-
15 tional Facilities (including troop housing), \$70,000" is
16 amended to read "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational facil-
17 ities (including troop housing), \$180,000" and clause (4)
18 of section 502 thereof, is amended by striking the figure
19 "\$462,600" and inserting in place thereof "\$572,600".

20 SEC. 104. The Secretary of the Army shall make all
21 necessary studies, by contract or otherwise, to determine
22 an appropriate site for the relocation of the San Jacinto
23 Ordnance Depot, Texas; such studies to be completed by
24 31 January 1957. Expenditure of \$25,000 out of appro-

1 priations available to the Department of the Army is author-
2 ized for such studies.

3 TITLE II

4 SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or
5 develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, con-
6 structing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent
7 or temporary public works, including site preparation, appur-
8 tenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

9 INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

10 SHIPYARD FACILITIES

11 Naval shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts: Replacement of
12 pier, and plans and specifications for drydock facilities,
13 \$7,332,000.

14 Naval shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina: Dredging
15 equipment, \$148,000.

16 Naval minecraft base, Charleston, South Carolina: Op-
17 erational facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities,
18 maintenance facilities, storage facilities, community facilities,
19 security facilities, and utilities, \$7,902,000.

20 Naval shipyard, Long Beach, California: Facilities for
21 remedying effects of ground subsidence and waterfront
22 facilities, \$5,984,000.

23 Navy underwater sound laboratory, New London, Con-

1 Connecticut: Research and development facilities and land
2 acquisition, \$304,000.

3 Harbor defense base, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel
4 facilities; \$300,000.

5 Naval shipyard, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities and land
6 acquisition, \$244,000.

7 Navy mine defense laboratory, Panama City, Florida:
8 Medical facilities, \$84,000.

9 Naval shipyard, San Francisco, California: Plans and
10 specifications for drydock facilities, \$1,300,000.

11 Naval industrial reserve shipyard, Tampa, Florida:
12 Land acquisition, \$200,000.

13 FLEET BASE FACILITIES

14 Naval station, Key West, Florida: Utilities, \$927,000.

15 Naval station, Long Beach, California: Waterfront
16 facilities, \$2,256,000.

17 Naval station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Utilities,
18 \$226,000.

19 Naval station, Newport, Rhode Island; Waterfront
20 facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities and utili-
21 ties, \$11,672,000.

22 Naval station, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel facilities,
23 \$2,844,000.

24 Naval station, Orange, Texas: Flood-protection facilities,
25 including land acquisition, \$265,000.

1 AVIATION FACILITIES

2 (Naval Air Training Stations)

3 Naval auxiliary landing field, Alice-Orange Grove,
4 Texas: Airfield pavements, \$2,242,000.

5 Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Texas: Per-
6 sonnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities,
7 station and aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, \$2,-
8 247,000.

9 Naval air station, Glynco, Georgia: Airfield pavements,
10 personnel facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training
11 facilities, fuel pipeline and storage facilities, and land ac-
12 quisition, \$4,003,000.

13 Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Texas: Person-
14 nel facilities, training facilities, aircraft maintenance facil-
15 ities, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,610,000.

16 Naval air station, Memphis, Tennessee: Fuel storage fa-
17 cilities, and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$511,000.

18 Naval auxiliary air station, Meridian, Mississippi: Site
19 preparation, utilities, plans and specifications for jet aircraft
20 training facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,231,000.

21 Naval air station, Pensacola, Florida: Community facili-
22 ties and plans and specifications for waterfront facilities,
23 \$347,000.

24 Naval auxiliary air station, Whiting Field, Florida:
25 Land acquisition, \$13,000.

1 (Fleet Support Air Stations)

2 Naval air station, Alameda, California: Aircraft mainte-
3 nance facilities, \$2,675,000.

4 Naval air station, Atlantic City, New Jersey: Naviga-
5 tional aids and land acquisition, \$421,000.

6 Naval auxiliary air station, Brown Field, California:
7 Personnel facilities and utilities, \$778,000.

8 Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine: Personnel facilities,
9 airfield pavements, station maintenance facilities, community
10 facilities, and storage facilities, \$3,738,000.

11 Naval air station, Cecil Field, Florida: Aircraft mainte-
12 nance facilities, personnel facilities, storage facilities, opera-
13 tional facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and
14 utilities, \$4,052,000.

15 Naval air station, Chincoteague, Virginia: Aircraft
16 maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

17 Naval auxiliary air station, Edenton, North Carolina:
18 Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, airfield pave-
19 ments, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, admin-
20 istrative facilities, personnel facilities, communications facili-
21 ties, community facilities, and utilities, \$13,926,000.

22 Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, California:
23 Aircraft maintenance facilities, and land acquisition includ-
24 ing not to exceed \$660,000 to be paid to Imperial County,

1 California, to partially defray the county's cost in relocating
2 the Niland-Blythe Road, \$831,000.

3 Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nevada: Training
4 facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities,
5 and land acquisition, \$8,304,000.

6 Naval air facility, Harvey Point, North Carolina: Air-
7 field pavements, waterfront facilities, fuel storage and dis-
8 pensing facilities, navigational aids, aircraft, and station
9 maintenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition,
10 \$6,000,000.

11 Naval air station, Jacksonville, Florida: Navigational
12 aids, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,380,000.

13 Naval air station, Key West, Florida: Aircraft mainte-
14 nance facilities, \$170,000.

15 Naval air station, Lemoore, California: Plans and specifi-
16 cations for development of master jet aircraft facilities, and
17 land acquisition, \$10,089,000.

18 Naval air station, Miramar, California: Personnel facili-
19 ties, operational facilities, training facilities, ordnance facili-
20 ties, land acquisition, and obstruction removal for flight
21 clearance, \$8,835,000.

22 Naval air station, Moffett Field, California: Land acqui-
23 sition, \$89,000.

24 Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft mainte-
25 nance facilities, \$170,000.

1 Naval air station, North Island, San Diego, California:
2 Airfield pavements, ordnance and ammunition storage facili-
3 ties, aircraft maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, op-
4 erational facilities, navigational aids, and land acquisition,
5 \$13,072,000.

6 Naval air station, Oceana, Virginia: Aircraft mainte-
7 nance facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities,
8 community facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities,
9 open storage facilities, security facilities, utilities, and reloca-
10 tion of Coast Guard facilities, \$5,286,000.

11 Naval air station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island:
12 Aircraft maintenance facilities, and navigational aids,
13 \$2,753,000.

14 Naval auxiliary air station, Sanford, Florida: Aircraft
15 maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities,
16 and utilities, \$6,926,000.

17 Naval air station, Whidbey Island, Washington: Utili-
18 ties, \$149,000.

19 (Marine Corps Air Stations)

20 Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, South Caro-
21 lina: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, administra-
22 tive facilities, medical facilities, personnel facilities, training
23 facilities, operational facilities, covered and cold storage
24 facilities, community facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, and
25 utilities, \$17,384,000.

1 Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, North Carolina:
2 Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

3 Marine Corps air station, El Toro, California: Aircraft
4 maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, airfield pave-
5 ments, storage facilities, ammunition storage facilities, medi-
6 cal facilities, training facilities, personnel facilities, opera-
7 tional facilities, and utilities, \$6,863,000.

8 Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, California:
9 Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel
10 facilities, training facilities, community facilities, fuel storage
11 and dispensing facilities, land acquisition, and utilities,
12 \$12,556,000.

13 (Special Purpose Air Stations)

14 Naval air facility, John H. Towers Field, Annapolis,
15 Maryland: Land acquisition, and plans for specifications for
16 aviation facilities, \$4,000,000.

17 Naval air development center, Johnsville, Pennsylvania:
18 Plans and specifications for research and development facil-
19 ities, \$693,000.

20 Naval air station, Lakehurst, New Jersey: Research
21 and development facilities and equipment maintenance facil-
22 ities, \$6,438,000.

23 Naval air station, Patuxent River, Maryland: Aircraft
24 maintenance facilities and research and development facilities,
25 \$475,000.

1 Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, California:
 2 Waterfront facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, aircraft main-
 3 tenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,682,000.

4 Naval air turbine test station, Trenton, New Jersey:
 5 Research and development facilities, \$128,000.

6 SUPPLY FACILITIES

7 Naval supply depot, Clearfield, Utah: Utilities,
 8 \$149,000.

9 Naval supply depot, Newport, Rhode Island: Storage
 10 facilities, \$390,000.

11 Naval supply center, Oakland, California: Utilities,
 12 \$50,000.

13 Naval supply depot, Seattle, Washington: Replacement
 14 of seawall, \$199,000.

15 MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

16 Marine Corps supply center, Albany, Georgia: Storage
 17 facilities, personnel facilities, maintenance facilities, commu-
 18 nity facilities, and utilities, \$1,742,000.

19 Marine Corps supply center, Barstow, California:
 20 Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, personnel fa-
 21 cilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities,
 22 \$3,436,000.

23 Marine Corps base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina:
 24 Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, training facili-

1 ties, community facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities,
2 and utilities, \$5,092,000.

3 Marine Corps recruit depot Parris Island, South Caro-
4 lina: Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, storage
5 facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and utilities,
6 \$4,266,000.

7 Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, California:
8 Utilities, boat basin facilities, and land acquisition,
9 \$3,429,000.

10 Marine Corps cold weather battalion, Bridgeport, Cali-
11 fornia: Utilities \$294,000.

12 Marine Corps training center, Twentynine Palms, Cali-
13 fornia: Community facilities and land acquisition, \$1,165,000.

14 Marine Corps supply forwarding annex, Portsmouth,
15 Virginia: Security facilities, \$91,000.

16 Marine Corps schools, Quantico, Virginia: Training fa-
17 cilities, ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, com-
18 munity facilities, and utilities, \$2,178,000.

19 Marine Corps recruit depot, San Diego, California: Per-
20 sonnel facilities and community facilities, \$1,679,000.

21 **ORDNANCE FACILITIES**

22 Naval ammunition depot, Bangor, Washington: Ord-
23 nance facilities, \$1,100,000.

1 Naval ammunition depot, Charleston, South Carolina:
2 Ordnance facilities, \$404,000.

3 Naval ordnance test station, China Lake, California:
4 Research and development facilities, aircraft maintenance
5 facilities, airfield pavements and fuel storage and dispensing
6 facilities, \$6,028,000.

7 Naval ammunition depot, Earle, New Jersey: Ordnance
8 facilities, \$600,000.

9 Naval ammunition depot, Fallbrook, California: Am-
10 munition storage and ordnance facilities, \$1,584,000.

11 Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Massachusetts:
12 Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, \$993,000.

13 Naval ammunition and net depot, Seal Beach, Cali-
14 fornia: Ordnance facilities, \$2,176,000.

15 Naval mine depot, Yorktown, Virginia: Ammunition
16 storage and ordnance facilities and utilities, \$3,480,000.

17 SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

18 Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Earthwork and
19 land acquisition, \$7,469,000.

20 Naval training center, Bainbridge, Maryland: Personnel
21 facilities, training facilities, and utilities, \$6,569,000.

22 Naval receiving station, Brooklyn, New York: Per-
23 sonnel facilities, \$97,000.

24 Naval amphibious base, Coronado, California: Training
25 facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$5,660,000.

1 Fleet air defense training center, Dam Neck, Virginia:
2 Personnel facilities, \$237,000.

3 Naval training center, Great Lakes, Illinois: Personnel
4 facilities, and training facilities, \$8,413,000.

5 MEDICAL FACILITIES

6 Naval hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Medical facilities,
7 \$12,730,000.

8 Naval hospital, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Hospital
9 elevator, \$57,000.

10 COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

11 Naval radio station, Cheltenham, Maryland: Communi-
12 cations facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$2,489,000.

13 Naval radio station, Maine: Utilities and land acqui-
14 sition, \$2,450,000.

15 Naval communication station, San Francisco, California:
16 Communications facilities and personnel facilities, \$2,-
17 029,000.

18 Naval communication station, Seattle, Washington:
19 Communications facilities, \$45,000.

20 Naval radio station, Winter Harbor, Maine: Communi-
21 cations facilities, \$83,000.

22 OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

23 Naval research laboratory, District of Columbia: Plans
24 and specifications for research and development facilities,
25 \$1,300,000.

1 Naval air station, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Per-
2 sonnel facilities, \$1,264,000.

3 Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Aircraft
4 maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, communications
5 facilities, family housing, community facilities, and utilities,
6 \$4,572,000.

7 Naval air station, Iwakuni, Japan: Aircraft maintenance
8 facilities, airfield pavements, dredging, navigational aids, and
9 fuel storage facilities, \$1,704,000.

10 Marine Corps air station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Terri-
11 tory of Hawaii: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pave-
12 ments, and operational facilities, \$1,045,000.

13 Naval air facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Air-
14 craft maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$1,401,000.

15 Naval station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico: Aircraft
16 maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, fuel storage facili-
17 ties, ordnance facilities, personnel facilities, medical facilities,
18 and utilities, \$4,470,000.

19 Naval air station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands: Air-
20 field pavements, breakwater, and personnel facilities, \$3,811,-
21 000.

22 SUPPLY FACILITIES

23 Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Replacement of fuel stor-
24 age facilities, \$5,000,000.

1 ning studies as may be necessary to enable him to deter-
2 mine the feasibility and advisability of establishing, con-
3 tinuing, or relocating the following facilities: Naval air
4 station, Norfolk, Virginia (bombing targets); Naval air
5 facility, John H. Towers Field, Annapolis, Maryland; Naval
6 magazine, Port Chicago, California. Expenditures not to
7 exceed \$100,000 for such studies may be made out of the
8 appropriation "Military Construction, Navy". The Secre-
9 tary of the Navy shall report to the Committees on Armed
10 Services of the Senate and House of Representatives the
11 conclusions of these studies together with such recommenda-
12 tions as he shall consider appropriate.

13 SEC. 203. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or
14 develop classified naval installations and facilities by con-
15 structing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent
16 or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site
17 preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the
18 total amount of \$42,997,000.

19 SEC. 204. Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress,
20 as amended, is amended as follows:

21 (a) In section 201, as amended, strike out so much
22 thereof under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES"
23 and subheading "SUPPLY FACILITIES" as reads as follows:

24 "Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area:

1 Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage; \$2,766,500”;
2 and insert in place thereof the following:

3 “Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area:
4 Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage and land acquisi-
5 tion, \$2,766,500”.

6 (b) In section 201, under the heading “OUTSIDE
7 CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES” and subheading “COM-
8 MUNICATION FACILITIES”, strike out so much thereof as
9 read as follows:

10 “Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Con-
11 solidated communication facilities; \$2,694,500”; and insert
12 in place thereof the following:

13 “Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Con-
14 solidated communications, facilities, and land acquisition,
15 \$2,694,500”.

16 SEC. 205 Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is
17 amended as follows:

18 (a) In section 201, under the heading “CONTINENTAL
19 UNITED STATES” and subheading “AVIATION FACILITIES”,
20 change the amount for “Naval air missile test center (San
21 Nicolas Island), Point Mugu, California,” from “\$1,132,000”
22 to “\$1,816,000”.

23 (b) In section 201, under the heading “CONTINENTAL
24 UNITED STATES” and subheading “ORDNANCE FACILITIES”,

1 change the amount for "Naval ammunition depot, Haw-
2 thorne, Nevada" from "\$308,000" to "\$538,000".

3 (c) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for
4 public works authorized by title II for inside continental
5 United States from "\$102,042,000" to "\$102,956,000";
6 and total amount from "\$201,893,000" to "\$202,807,000".

7 SEC. 206. Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress,
8 is amended as follows:

9 (a) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
10 UNITED STATES" and subheading "SHIPYARD FACILITIES",
11 change the amount for "Naval electronics laboratory, San
12 Diego, California" from "\$143,000" to "\$162,000".

13 (b) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
14 UNITED STATES" and subheading "FLEET BASE FACILI-
15 TIES", change the amount for "Navy Department District of
16 Columbia", from "\$81,000" to "\$114,000".

17 (c) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
18 UNITED STATES" and subheading "AVIATION FACILITIES",
19 change the amount for "Naval auxiliary air station, El
20 Centro, California" from "\$366,000" to "\$450,000"; strike
21 out so much thereof as reads as follows:

22 "Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft main-
23 tenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities,

1 operational facilities, \$4,660,000"; and insert in place
2 thereof the following:

3 "Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft main-
4 tenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities,
5 operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,660,000".

6 (d) In section 201, under the heading "OUTSIDE CON-
7 TINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE
8 FACILITIES", strike out so much thereof as reads as follows:

9 "Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
10 Testing facilities, and railroad facilities and barricades,
11 \$1,132,000"; and insert in place thereof the following:

12 "Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
13 Testing facilities, railroad facilities and barricades, and land
14 acquisition, \$1,132,000".

15 (e) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for
16 public works authorized by title II for inside continental
17 United States from "\$299,690,600" to "\$299,826,600";
18 and the total amount from "\$564,224,300" to "\$564,-
19 360,300".

20 TITLE III

21 SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish
22 or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring,
23 constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing perma-
24 nent or temporary public works, including site preparation,

1 appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following
2 projects:

3 INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

4 AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

5 Buckingham Air Force Base, Fort Myers, Florida:

6 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
7 supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administra-
8 tive facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities
9 and ground improvement, \$13,168,000.

10 Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota: Opera-
11 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
12 facilities, and land acquisition, \$863,000.

13 Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado:
14 Housing and community facilities, \$342,000.

15 Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Winooski, Vermont: Opera-
16 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
17 facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,211,000.

18 Geiger Field, Spokane, Washington: Operational and
19 training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and
20 community facilities, and family housing, \$2,827,000.

21 Glasgow Air Force Base, Glasgow, Montana: Opera-
22 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities
23 and group improvements, land acquisition and family hous-
24 ing, \$2,470,000.

1 Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North Da-
2 kota: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance
3 facilities, \$1,999,000.

4 Grandview Air Force Base, Kansas City, Missouri: Oper-
5 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
6 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
7 and land acquisition, \$1,673,000.

8 Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Corapolis, Pennsylvania:
9 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
10 supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land
11 acquisition, \$1,087,000.

12 Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California: Op-
13 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utili-
14 ties and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
15 \$2,966,000.

16 K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Michigan:
17 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
18 supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-
19 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land
20 acquisition, \$5,051,000.

21 Manistee Air Force Base, Manistee, Michigan: Opera-
22 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
23 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
24 facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,906,000.

25 Kinross Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan:

1 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
2 housing and community facilities, and land acquisition,
3 \$2,156,000.

4 Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Ore-
5 gon: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
6 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
7 improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,130,000.

8 McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington: Opera-
9 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land
10 acquisition, \$1,514,000.

11 McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee: Opera-
12 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, admin-
13 istrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land
14 acquisition, \$2,054,000.

15 Majors Field, Greenville, Texas: Operational and train-
16 ing facilities, and land acquisition, \$440,000: *Provided, how-*
17 *ever,* That none of the funds here authorized for appropria-
18 tion shall be expended until the field has been recaptured
19 by the United States.

20 Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport, Minne-
21 apolis, Minnesota: Operational and training facilities, and
22 maintenance facilities, \$3,015,000.

23 Minot Air Force Base, Minot, North Dakota: Oper-
24 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply

1 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
2 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,215,000.

3 Newcastle County Airport, Wilmington, Delaware:

4 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
5 ply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
6 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,184,000.

7 Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New

8 York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
9 ties, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and
10 land acquisition, \$3,030,000.

11 Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts: Opera-

12 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
13 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
14 ground improvements, land acquisition and family housing,
15 \$11,577,000.

16 Oxnard Air Force Base, Camarillo, California: Opera-

17 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
18 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
19 and land acquisition, \$2,292,000.

20 Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Washington: Opera-

21 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
22 facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,127,000.

23 Greater Portland, Oregon, area: Operational and train-

24 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, utilities
25 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$13,508,000.

1 Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle, Maine:
2 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
3 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-
4 provements, and land acquisition, \$8,057,000.

5 Richard Bong Air Force Base, Kansasville, Wisconsin:
6 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
7 supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-
8 munity facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
9 \$6,801,000.

10 Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Michigan:
11 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
12 ply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,494,000.

13 Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City, Iowa: Opera-
14 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
15 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,288,000.

16 Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York: Opera-
17 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
18 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,802,000.

19 Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton Beach,
20 New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
21 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
22 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,441,000.

23 Truax Field, Madison, Wisconsin: Operational and train-
24 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community
25 facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,874,000.

1 Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah: Maintenance facili-
2 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
3 improvements and land acquisition, \$1,339,000.

4 Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Operational
5 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities
6 and ground improvements, \$1,570,000.

7 Marietta Air Force Station, Marietta, Pennsylvania:
8 Supply facilities, \$52,000.

9 McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California:
10 Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities,
11 and land acquisition, \$1,424,000.

12 Mukilteo Fuel Storage Station, Mukilteo, Washington:
13 Land acquisition, \$4,000.

14 Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California:
15 Operational and training facilities, and housing and com-
16 munity facilities, \$1,572,000.

17 Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown, Pennsylvania:
18 Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities
19 and ground improvements, \$3,983,000.

20 Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Georgia: Operational
21 and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and
22 utilities and ground improvements, \$5,478,000.

23 Searsport Fuel Storage Station, Searsport, Maine:
24 Supply facilities, \$473,000.

1 Tacoma Fuel Storage Station, Tacoma, Washington:

2 Supply facilities, \$129,000.

3 Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma:

4 Operational and training facilities, and housing and com-
5 munity facilities, \$3,498,000.

6 Wilkins Air Force Station, Shelby, Ohio: Family hous-
7 ing, \$89,000.

8 Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio:

9 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, re-
10 search, development and test facilities, housing and com-
11 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
12 land acquisition, \$17,138,000.

13 Various locations: Administrative facilities, housing
14 and community facilities, and utilities and ground improve-
15 ments, \$444,000.

16 AIR PROVING GROUND COMMAND

17 Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida: Operational
18 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, devel-
19 opment and test facilities, hospital and medical facilities,
20 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-
21 provements, and land acquisition, \$21,094,000.

22 AIR TRAINING COMMAND

23 Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan, Texas: Housing and
24 community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,288,000.

1 Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama: Operational
2 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$18,000.

3 Edward Gary Air Force Base, San Marcos, Texas:
4 Maintenance facilities, \$783,000.

5 Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas: Land ac-
6 quisition, \$63,000.

7 Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyo-
8 ming: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and
9 ground improvements, \$1,654,000.

10 Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Texas: Opera-
11 tional and training facilities, supply facilities, utilities and
12 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,804,000.

13 James Connally Air Force Base, Waco, Texas: Opera-
14 tional and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,687,000.

15 Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi: Land
16 acquisition, \$34,000.

17 Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Hos-
18 pital and medical facilities, \$3,440,000.

19 Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Texas: Utilities and
20 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$225,000.

21 Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas: Operational
22 and training facilities, and housing and community facilities,
23 \$212,000.

24 Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado: Land acqui-
25 sition, \$1,587,000.

1 Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona: Operational
2 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acqui-
3 sition, \$2,902,000.

4 Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Opera-
5 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
6 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
7 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,650,000.

8 McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas: Land ac-
9 quisition, \$396,000.

10 Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia: Operational
11 and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$1,848,000.

12 Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada: Operational
13 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,456,000.

14 Parks Air Force Base, Pleasanton, California: Utilities
15 and ground improvements, \$111,000.

16 Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas: Operational
17 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,260,000.

18 Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Land
19 acquisition, \$133,000.

20 Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas: Operational
21 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,164,000.

22 Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois: Operational
23 and training facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition,
24 \$3,296,000.

1 Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas: Hos-
2 pital and medical facilities, and housing and community
3 facilities, \$6,842,000.

4 Stead Air Force Base, Reno, Nevada: Supply facilities,
5 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-
6 provements, and land acquisition, \$2,221,000.

7 Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida: Opera-
8 tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
9 \$716,000.

10 Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma: Operational
11 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$977,000.

12 Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas: Operational
13 and training facilities, \$90,000.

14 Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona: Opera-
15 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land
16 acquisition, \$6,347,000.

17 AIR UNIVERSITY

18 Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama:
19 Operational and training facilities, and housing and com-
20 munity facilities, \$215,000.

21 CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND

22 Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, California: Opera-
23 tional and training facilities, supply facilities, and utilities
24 and ground improvements, \$9,563,000.

1 Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Opera-
2 tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
3 \$237,000.

4 Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Georgia: Housing
5 and community facilities, \$345,000.

6 Mitchel Air Force Base, Hempstead, New York: Util-
7 ities and ground improvements, \$205,000.

8 HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

9 Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.: Utilities
10 and ground improvements, \$8,000.

11 MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND

12 Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland:
13 Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing
14 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
15 and land acquisition, \$7,335,000.

16 Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina:
17 Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground
18 improvements, \$868,000.

19 Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware: Operational
20 and training facilities, supply facilities, administrative facil-
21 ities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and
22 ground improvements, \$3,195,000.

23 McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey:
24 Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, hospital

1 and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing
2 and community facilities, \$2,169,000.

3 Palm Beach Air Force Base, Palm Beach, Florida:

4 Operational and training facilities, housing and community
5 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acqui-
6 sition, \$1,545,000.

7 Vint Hill Farm Station, Warrenton, Virginia: Opera-
8 tional and training facilities, \$768,000.

9 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

10 Canal Air Force Plant #62, Hartford, Connecticut:

11 Research, development, and test facilities, and utilities and
12 ground improvements, \$22,445,000.

13 Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California: Research,
14 development, and test facilities, and housing and community
15 facilities, \$5,488,000.

16 Holloman Air Force Base, Alamagordo, New Mexico:
17 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
18 research, development, and test facilities, and housing and
19 community facilities, \$7,877,000.

20 Indian Springs Air Force Base, Indian Springs, Nevada:
21 Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground
22 improvements and family housing, \$961,000.

23 Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico:
24 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
25 and research, development, and test facilities, \$5,481,000.

1 Laredo Test Site, Laredo, Texas: Research, develop-
2 ment, and test facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,219,000.

3 Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts:
4 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
5 research, development and test facilities, housing and com-
6 munity facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and
7 land acquisition, \$6,939,000.

8 National reactor test station, Idaho Falls, Idaho: Oper-
9 ational and training facilities, research, development and
10 test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
11 \$11,415,000.

12 Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida: Operational
13 and training facilities, research, development and test facili-
14 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
15 improvements, and land acquisition, \$15,169,000.

16 Sacramento Peak Observatory, Sacramento Peak, New
17 Mexico: Family housing, \$153,000.

18 STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

19 Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas: Operational
20 and training facilities, housing and community facilities,
21 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
22 \$1,043,000.

23 Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma: Housing and
24 community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
25 \$1,003,000.

1 Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana:
2 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
3 administrative facilities, housing and community facilities,
4 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
5 \$2,117,000.

6 Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas: Operational
7 and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-
8 munity facilities, and land acquisition, \$531,000.

9 Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso, Texas: Operational and
10 training facilities, and housing and community facilities,
11 \$922,000.

12 Campbell Air Force Base, Hopkinsville, Kentucky:
13 Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground
14 improvements, \$479,000.

15 Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas: Opera-
16 tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
17 \$2,438,000.

18 Castle Air Force Base, Merced, California: Operational
19 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and
20 medical facilities, and housing and community facilities,
21 \$2,179,000.

22 Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Clinton, Oklahoma:
23 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
24 supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities
25 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,004,000.

1 Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi: Oper-
2 ational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and
3 community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,654,000.

4 Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona: Oper-
5 ational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$503,000.

6 Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine: Operational and
7 training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities,
8 housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground
9 improvements, \$7,665,000.

10 Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota:
11 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
12 housing and community facilities, and land acquisition,
13 \$943,000.

14 Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington: Oper-
15 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
16 and community facilities, and utilities and ground improve-
17 ments, \$4,457,000.

18 Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas: Operational
19 and training facilities, and housing and community facilities,
20 \$1,271,000.

21 Gray Air Force Base, Killeen, Texas: Operational and
22 training facilities, \$23,000.

23 Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Mississippi: Op-
24 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
25 ply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,483,000.

1 Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida: Oper-
2 ational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities,
3 housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground im-
4 provements, and land acquisition, \$1,694,000.

5 Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Georgia: Operational
6 and training facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
7 land acquisition, \$1,131,000.

8 Lake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles, Louisiana:
9 Operational and training facilities, housing and community
10 facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,552,000.

11 Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebraska: Operational
12 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and
13 community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
14 \$4,685,000.

15 Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas:
16 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
17 supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-
18 munity facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,528,000.

19 Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Opera-
20 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
21 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,952,000.

22 Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Opera-
23 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
24 facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,522,000.

25 MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida: Operational

1 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing
2 and community facilities, \$3,262,000.

3 Malstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana:
4 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
5 and housing and community facilities, \$1,236,000.

6 March Air Force Base, Riverside, California: Opera-
7 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
8 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$5,156,000.

9 Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home,
10 Idaho: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
11 ties, housing and community facilities, and utilities and
12 ground improvements, \$2,064,000.

13 Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Operational
14 and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-
15 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land
16 acquisition and family housing, \$5,697,000.

17 Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Housing
18 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
19 and land acquisition, \$786,000.

20 Plattsburg Air Force Base, Plattsburg, New York:
21 Housing and community facilities, \$1,491,000.

22 Portsmouth Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hamp-
23 shire: Operational and training facilities, and housing and
24 community facilities, \$661,000.

1 Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas: Opera-
2 tional and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities,
3 administrative facilities, housing and community facilities,
4 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
5 \$3,882,000.

6 Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Operational
7 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and
8 ground improvements, \$923,000.

9 Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Georgia: Operational
10 and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and
11 land acquisition, \$781,000.

12 Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico: Opera-
13 tional and training facilities, supply facilities, and housing
14 and community facilities, \$2,791,000.

15 Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachu-
16 setts: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
17 ties, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and
18 community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
19 land acquisition, \$9,315,000.

20 Whiteman Air Force Base, Knobnoster, Missouri: Oper-
21 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
22 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
23 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$815,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

- 1
2 Ardmore Air Force Base, Ardmore, Oklahoma: Main-
3 tenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition,
4 \$330,000.
- 5 Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas:
6 Operational and training facilities and maintenance facilities,
7 \$933,000.
- 8 Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru, Indiana: Operational
9 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and
10 community facilities and removal of hazard, \$2,169,000.
- 11 Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico: Operational
12 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and
13 community facilities, and relocation of structure, \$4,505,000.
- 14 Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, South Carolina:
15 Operational and training facilities, \$2,428,000.
- 16 England Air Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana: Opera-
17 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, admin-
18 istrative facilities, and housing and community facilities,
19 \$2,919,000.
- 20 Foster Air Force Base, Victoria, Texas: Operational
21 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities
22 and ground improvements, \$952,000.
- 23 George Air Force Base, Victorville, California: Opera-
24 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
25 facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,144,000.

1 Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia: Opera-
2 tional and training facilities, and land acquisition,
3 \$2,613,000.

4 Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington:
5 Operational and training facilities, housing and community
6 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acqui-
7 sition, \$1,111,000.

8 Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, Myrtle Beach, South
9 Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
10 facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and
11 community facilities, \$1,665,000.

12 Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina:
13 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and
14 land acquisition, \$1,106,000.

15 Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tennessee: Opera-
16 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities
17 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,583,000.

18 Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North
19 Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
20 facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities,
21 administrative facilities, and housing and community facili-
22 ties, \$6,637,000.

23 Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina: Opera-
24 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and hous-
25 ing and community facilities, \$3,805,000.

1 Ladd Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities,
2 supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
3 \$7,055,000.

4 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
5 \$6,628,000.

6 FAR EAST AIR FORCES

7 Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Operational
8 and training facilities, \$991,000.

9 Johnston Island Air Force Base, Johnston Island:
10 Operational and training facilities and housing and com-
11 munity facilities, \$724,000.

12 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
13 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medi-
14 cal facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acqui-
15 sition, and family housing, \$25,969,000.

16 MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

17 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
18 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-
19 munity facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
20 \$55,859,000.

21 NORTHEAST AIR COMMAND

22 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
23 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
24 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
25 ground improvements, and family housing, \$70,250,000.

1 SEC. 303. Section 1 of the Act of March 30, 1949 (ch.
2 41, 50 U. S. C. 491), is amended by the addition of the
3 following:

4 "The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to procure
5 communication services required for the Semiautomatic
6 Ground Environment System. No contract for such services
7 may be for a period of more than ten years from the date
8 communication services are first furnished under such con-
9 tract. The aggregate contingent liability of the Government
10 under the termination provisions of all contracts authorized
11 hereunder may not exceed a total of \$222,000,000 and no
12 termination payment shall be final until audited and approved
13 by the General Accounting Office which shall have access
14 to such carrier records and accounts as it may deem necessary
15 for the purpose. In procuring such services, the Secretary
16 of the Air Force shall utilize to the fullest extent the facilities
17 and capabilities of communication common carriers, including
18 cooperatives, within their respective service areas. Negotia-
19 tions with communication common carriers, including coop-
20 eratives, and representation in proceedings involving such
21 carriers before Federal and State regulatory bodies where
22 such negotiations or proceedings involve contracts authorized
23 by this paragraph shall be in accordance with the provisions
24 of section 201 of the Act of June 30, 1949, as amended
25 (40 U. S. C. A. sec. 481)."

1 SEC. 304. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Con-
2 gress, is amended, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
3 UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:

4 Under the subheading "AIR DEFENSE COMMAND"—

5 (1) with respect to Buckingham Weapons Center,
6 Fort Myers, Florida, strike out "\$11,577,000" and
7 insert in place thereof "\$15,462,000".

8 (2) with respect to Duluth Municipal Airport,
9 Duluth, Minnesota, strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert
10 in place thereof "\$1,623,000".

11 (3) with respect to Grand Forks site, North
12 Dakota, strike out "\$5,822,000" and insert in place
13 thereof "\$7,709,000".

14 (4) with respect to Greater Milwaukee area, Wis-
15 consin, airbase to be known as "Richard Bong Air
16 Force Base", strike out "\$16,608,000" and insert in
17 place thereof "\$23,859,000".

18 (5) with respect to Greater Pittsburgh Airport,
19 Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, strike out "\$404,000" and
20 insert in place thereof "\$525,000".

21 (6) with respect to Hamilton Air Force Base, San
22 Rafael, California, strike out "\$1,501,000" and insert
23 in place thereof "\$2,229,000".

24 (7) with respect to Klamath Falls Municipal Air-

1 port, Klamath Falls, Oregon, strike out "\$2,042,000"
2 and insert in place thereof "\$2,656,000".

3 (8) with respect to McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knox-
4 ville, Tennessee, strike out "\$582,000" and insert in
5 place thereof "\$817,000".

6 (9) with respect to Minot site, North Dakota, strike
7 out "\$5,339,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,-
8 603,000".

9 (10) with respect to Niagara Falls Municipal Air-
10 port, Niagara Falls, New York, strike out "\$1,748,000"
11 and insert in place thereof "\$2,575,000".

12 (11) with respect to Paine Air Force Base,
13 Everett, Washington, strike out "\$1,039,000" and insert
14 in place thereof "\$1,199,000".

15 Under the subheading "AIR MATERIEL COMMAND"—
16 With respect to Searsport Air Force Tank Farm, Searsport,
17 Maine, strike out "\$133,000" and insert in place thereof
18 "\$329,000".

19 Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND"—

20 (1) with respect to Ellington Air Force Base,
21 Houston, Texas, strike out "\$2,816,000" and insert in
22 place thereof "\$3,438,000".

23 (2) with respect to Greenville Air Force Base,
24 Greenville, Mississippi, strike out "\$349,000" and insert
25 in place thereof "\$500,000".

- 1 (3) with respect to Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix,
2 Arizona, strike out "\$1,557,000" and insert in place
3 thereof "\$1,923,000".
- 4 (4) with respect to Nellis Air Force Base, Las
5 Vegas, Nevada, strike out "\$1,153,000" and insert in
6 place thereof "\$1,837,000".
- 7 (5) with respect to Perrin Air Force Base, Sher-
8 man, Texas, strike out "\$956,000" and insert in place
9 thereof "\$1,210,000".
- 10 (6) with respect to Randolph Air Force Base,
11 San Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$549,000" and insert
12 in place thereof "\$730,000".
- 13 (7) with respect to Scott Air Force Base, Belle-
14 ville, Illinois, strike out "\$1,247,000" and insert in
15 place thereof "\$1,862,000".
- 16 (8) with respect to Tyndall Air Force Base,
17 Panama City, Florida, strike out "\$478,000" and in-
18 sert in place thereof "\$534,000".
- 19 (9) with respect to Vance Air Force Base, Enid,
20 Oklahoma, strike out "\$871,000" and insert in place
21 thereof "\$1,181,000".
- 22 (10) with respect to Williams Air Force Base,
23 Chandler, Arizona, strike out "\$1,045,000" and insert
24 in place thereof "\$1,215,000".
- 25 Under the subheading "AIR UNIVERSITY" With respect

1 to Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, strike
2 out "\$2,661,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,031,000."

3 Under the subheading "CONTINENTAL AIR COM-
4 MAND"—

5 (1) with respect to Brooks Air Force Base, San
6 Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$590,000" and insert in
7 place thereof "\$697,000".

8 (2) with respect to Dobbins Air Force Base, Mar-
9 ietta, Georgia, strike out "\$758,000" and insert in place
10 thereof "\$859,000".

11 Under the subheading "MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERV-
12 ICE"—With respect to Charleston Air Force Base, Charles-
13 ton, South Carolina, strike out "\$4,032,000" and insert in
14 place thereof "\$5,306,000".

15 Under the subheading "RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
16 COMMAND"—

17 (1) with respect to Edwards Air Force Base,
18 Muroc, California, strike out "\$12,429,000" and insert
19 in place thereof "\$13,299,000".

20 (2) with respect to Hartford Research Facility,
21 Hartford, Connecticut, strike out "\$22,375,000" and
22 insert in place thereof "\$25,780,000".

23 (3) with respect to Holloman Air Force Base,
24 Alamogordo, New Mexico, strike out "\$4,965,000" and
25 insert in place thereof "\$5,637,000".

1 Under the subheading "STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND"—

2 (1) with respect to Abilene Air Force Base,
3 Abilene, Texas, strike out "\$4,214,000" and insert in
4 place thereof "\$4,656,000".

5 (2) with respect to Ellsworth Air Force Base,
6 Rapid City, South Dakota, strike out "\$12,380,000"
7 and insert in place thereof "\$15,186,000".

8 (3) with respect to Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka,
9 Kansas, strike out "\$4,753,000" and insert in place
10 thereof "\$5,885,000".

11 (4) with respect to Great Falls Air Force Base,
12 Great Falls, Montana, strike out "\$5,435,000" and
13 insert in place thereof "\$6,713,000".

14 (5) with respect to Hunter Air Force Base, Savan-
15 nah, Georgia, strike out "\$4,115,000" and insert in
16 place thereof "\$4,951,000".

17 (6) with respect to Pinecastle Air Force Base,
18 Orlando, Florida, strike out "\$4,118,000" and insert in
19 place thereof "\$5,599,000".

20 Under the subheading "TACTICAL AIR COMMAND"—

21 With respect to Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Wash-
22 ington, strike out "\$3,574,000" and insert in place thereof
23 "\$4,724,000".

24 Under the subheading "AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARN-
25 ING SYSTEM"—With respect to "Various locations" strike

1 out "\$100,382,000" and insert in place thereof "\$120,-
2 382,000".

3 (b) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is
4 amended, under the heading "OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL
5 UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:

6 (1) With respect to Kenai Airfield under the sub-
7 heading "ALASKAN AIR COMMAND" strike out "\$356,-
8 000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,247,000".

9 (c) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, as
10 amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section
11 502 the amounts "\$743,989,000", "\$530,563,000" and \$1,-
12 279,902,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$800,913,000",
13 "\$532,454,000" and "\$1,338,717,000", respectively.

14 (d) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is amended,
15 under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" in
16 section 301, as follows: Under the subheading "AIR DEFENSE
17 COMMAND" with respect to Klamath Falls Airport, Klamath
18 Falls, Oregon, strike out "\$4,133,000" and insert in place
19 thereof "\$5,077,000".

20 (e) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, as amended,
21 is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502
22 the amounts "\$405,176,000" and "\$415,005,000" and in-
23 serting in place thereof "\$406,120,000" and "\$415,-
24 949,000", respectively.

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1 SEC. 401. The Secretary of each military department
2
3 may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities
4 under this Act without regard to sections 1136, 3648, and
5 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. The authority
6 to place permanent or temporary improvements on land
7 includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead,
8 planning and supervision incident to construction. That
9 authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved
10 under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and
11 even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to
12 provide family housing includes authority to acquire such
13 land as the Secretary concerned determines, with the ap-
14 proval of the Secretary of Defense, to be necessary in con-
15 nection with that housing. The authority to acquire real
16 estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to
17 acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary
18 use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land,
19 or otherwise.

20
21 SEC. 402. There are authorized to be appropriated such
22 sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but
23 appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles
24 I, II, and III shall not exceed—

25 (1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$86,-

1 016,000; outside the United States, \$29,763,000;
2 section 102, \$188,783,000; or a total of \$304,562,000;

3 (2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$296,-
4 572,000; outside the United States, \$61,625,000; sec-
5 tion 203, \$42,997,000, or a total of \$401,194,000; and

6 (3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$661,-
7 446,000; outside the United States, \$312,834,000; sec-
8 tion 302, \$163,000,000; or a total of \$1,137,280,000.

9 SEC. 403. Any of the amounts named in title I, II, or
10 III of this Act may, in the discretion of the Secretary con-
11 cerned, be increased by 5 per centum for projects inside the
12 United States and by 10 per centum for projects outside the
13 United States. However, the total cost of all projects in
14 each such title may not be more than the total amount author-
15 ized to be appropriated for projects in that title.

16 SEC. 404. Whenever—

17 (1) the President determines that compliance with
18 section 4 (c) of the Armed Services Procurement Act
19 of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 (c)) for contracts made
20 under this Act for the establishment or development
21 of military installations and facilities in foreign countries
22 would interfere with the carrying out of this Act; and

23 (2) the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller
24 General have agreed upon alternative methods for ade-
25 quately auditing those contracts;

1 the President may exempt those contracts from the require-
2 ments of that section.

3 SEC. 405. Contracts made by the United States under
4 this Act shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a
5 competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the
6 national security will not be impaired and the award is
7 consistent with the Armed Services Procurement Act of
8 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 et seq.).

9 SEC. 406. The Secretaries of the military departments
10 may acquire land, and interests in land, not exceeding
11 \$5,000 in cost (exclusive of administrative costs and de-
12 ficiency judgment awards), which the Secretary concerned
13 determines to be urgently required in the interests of national
14 defense. The authority under this section may not, however,
15 be used to acquire more than one parcel of land unless the
16 parcels are noncontiguous or, if contiguous, do not exceed
17 \$5,000 in total cost.

18 SEC. 407. The Secretaries of the military departments
19 may, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, acquire,
20 construct, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary
21 public works, including site preparation, appurtenances,
22 utilities, and equipment, to restore or replace facilities dam-
23 aged or destroyed in a total amount not to exceed
24 \$30,000,000.

25 SEC. 408 (a) Under such regulations as may be pre-

1 scribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the
2 military departments may expend out of appropriations
3 available for military construction such amounts as may be
4 required for the establishment and development of military
5 installations and facilities by acquiring constructing (except
6 family quarters), converting, rehabilitating, or installing
7 permanent or temporary public works determined to be
8 urgently required, including site preparation, appurtenances,
9 utilities, and equipment, for projects not otherwise authorized
10 by law when the cost of the project is in excess of \$25,000
11 but not in excess of \$200,000, subject to the following
12 limitations:

13 (1) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of
14 \$50,000, shall be authorized unless approved in advance
15 by the Secretary of Defense.

16 (2) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of
17 \$25,000 shall be authorized unless approved in advance by
18 the Secretary of the military department concerned.

19 (3) Not more than one allotment may be made for any
20 project authorized under this section.

21 (4) The cost of conversion of existing structures to
22 family quarters may not exceed \$50,000 in any fiscal year
23 at any single facility.

24 (b) The Secretaries of the military departments may
25 expend out of appropriations available for maintenance and

1 operation amounts necessary to accomplish a project which,
2 except for the fact that its cost does not exceed \$25,000,
3 would otherwise be authorized to be accomplished under
4 subsection (a).

5 (c) The Secretary of Defense shall report in detail
6 semiannually to the Armed Services Committees of the
7 Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to
8 the exercise of the authorities granted by this section.

9 (d) Section 26 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat.
10 853, 856; 34 U. S. C. 559), is repealed.

11 SEC. 409. (a) The Secretary of Defense, acting through
12 the Secretary of a military department, may provide family
13 housing for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and
14 certain commissioned officers and enlisted personnel attached
15 to his staff by the construction or rehabilitation of five sets
16 of family housing, and emergency communication facilities,
17 without regard to the second proviso of section 3 of the Act
18 of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 375, 379), or section 3 of the
19 Act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459, 462).

20 (b) Appropriations not to exceed \$300,000 available to
21 the military departments for military construction may be
22 utilized for the purposes of this section without regard to the
23 limitations on the cost of family housing otherwise prescribed
24 by law.

1 SEC. 410. As of July 1, 1957, all authorizations for
2 military public works to be accomplished by the Secretary
3 of a military department in connection with the establish-
4 ment or development of military installations and facilities,
5 and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are
6 contained in Acts enacted before July 15, 1952, and not
7 superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are
8 repealed, except—

9 (1) authorizations for public works and for appro-
10 priations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the
11 titles that contain the general provisions;

12 (2) authorizations for public works projects as to
13 which appropriated funds have been obligated in whole
14 or in part before July 1, 1957, and authorizations for
15 appropriations therefor;

16 (3) the authorization for the rental guaranty for
17 family housing in the amount of \$100,000,000 that is
18 contained in section 302 of Public Law 534, Eighty-
19 second Congress; and

20 (4) the authorizations for public works and the
21 appropriation of funds that are contained in the National
22 Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C.
23 881 and the following).

24 SEC. 411. (a) The first paragraph of section 407 of the

1 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended,
2 is further amended to read as follows:

3 "In addition to family housing and community facilities
4 otherwise authorized to be constructed or acquired by the
5 Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense is author-
6 ized, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau
7 of the Budget, to construct, or acquire by lease or otherwise,
8 family housing for occupancy as public quarters, and com-
9 munity facilities, in foreign countries through housing and
10 community facilities projects which utilize foreign currencies
11 to a value not to exceed \$250,000,000 acquired pursuant to
12 the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and
13 Assistance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 454) or through other
14 commodity transactions of the Commodity Credit Cor-
15 poration."

16 (b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the
17 Secretaries of the military departments such amounts other
18 than foreign currencies as are necessary for the construc-
19 tion, or acquisition by lease or otherwise, of family housing
20 and community facilities projects in foreign countries that
21 are authorized by section 407 of the Act of September 1,
22 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended, but the amount so
23 appropriated for any such project may not be more than
24 25 per centum of the total cost of that project.

1 SEC. 412. Section 515 of the Act of July 15, 1955
2 (69 Stat. 324, 352) is amended to read as follows:

3 "SEC. 515. During the fiscal years 1956, 1957, and
4 1958 the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, re-
5 spectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities at or
6 near military tactical installations for assignment as public
7 quarters to military personnel and their dependents, if any,
8 without rental charge upon a determination by the Secre-
9 tary of Defense or his designee that there is a lack of ade-
10 quate housing facilities at or near such military tactical in-
11 stallations. Such housing facilities shall be leased on a family
12 or individual unit basis and not more than three thousand of
13 such units may be so leased at any one time. Expenditures
14 for the rental for such housing facilities may be made out of
15 appropriations available for maintenance and operation but
16 may not exceed \$150 a month for any such unit."

17 SEC. 413. The net floor area limitations prescribed by
18 section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (5 U. S. C. 626p)
19 do not apply to forty-seven units of the housing authorized
20 to be constructed at the United States Air Force Academy
21 by the Act of April 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 47). The net floor
22 area limitations for those forty-seven units are as follows:
23 five thousand square feet for one unit for the Superintendent;
24 three thousand square feet for each of two units for deans;

1 and one thousand seven hundred and fifty square feet for
2 each of forty-four units for department heads.

3 SEC. 414. Section 3 of the National Defense Facilities
4 Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 882), is further
5 amended by striking out clause (a) and inserting in place
6 thereof the following:

7 “(a) acquire by purchase, lease, or transfer, con-
8 struct, expand, rehabilitate, convert and equip such
9 facilities as he shall determine to be necessary to ef-
10 fectuate the purposes of this Act, except that expendi-
11 tures for the leasing of property for such purposes may
12 be made from appropriations otherwise available for the
13 payment of rentals and without regard to the monetary
14 limitation otherwise imposed by this section;”.

15 SEC. 415. To the extent that housing is to be constructed
16 at a military installation under title IV of the Housing
17 Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 635, 646), any outstanding
18 authority under the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat.
19 1119), the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324), and this
20 Act to provide housing at that installation may be exercised
21 at other military installations of the department concerned.

22 SEC. 416. The Secretaries of the military departments
23 are authorized to contract for the storage, handling, and
24 distribution of liquid fuels for periods not exceeding five
25 years, with option to renew for additional periods not ex-

1 ceeding five years, for a total not to exceed twenty years.
2 This authority is limited to facilities which conform to the
3 criteria prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for protec-
4 tion, including dispersal, and also are included in a program
5 approved by the Secretary of Defense for the protection of
6 petroleum facilities. Such contracts may provide that the
7 Government at the expiration or termination thereof shall
8 have the option to purchase the facility under contract with-
9 out regard to sections 1136, 3648, and 3734 or the Revised
10 Statutes, as amended, and prior to approval of title to the
11 underlying land by the Attorney General: *Provided further,*
12 That the Secretaries of the military departments shall re-
13 port to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and
14 the House of Representatives with respect to the names
15 of the contractors and the terms of the contracts, the reports
16 to be furnished at times and in such form as may be agreed
17 upon between the Secretaries of the military departments
18 and the Committees on Armed Services.

19 SEC. 417. In the design of the family housing and other
20 repetitive-type buildings in the Continental United States
21 authorized by this Act, the military departments shall, to
22 the extent deemed practicable, use the principle of modular
23 design in order that the facility may be built by conven-
24 tional construction, on site fabrication or factory fabrication,
25 whichever the successful bidder may elect.

1 SEC. 418. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other
2 law, no contract shall be entered into by the United
3 States for the construction of family housing units by or
4 for the use of military or civilian personnel of any of the
5 military services of the Department of Defense unless such
6 housing has been justified to the Armed Services Commit-
7 tees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

8 SEC. 419. Section 404 of the Housing Amendments of
9 1955 is amended to read as follows:

10 "SEC. 404. Whenever the Secretary of Defense or his
11 designee deem it necessary for the purposes of this title, he
12 may acquire by purchase, donation, or other means of trans-
13 fer (but not by condemnation), any land or (with the ap-
14 proval of the Federal Housing Commissioner) any housing
15 financed with mortgages insured under the provisions of
16 title VIII of the National Housing Act as in effect prior
17 to the enactment of the Housing Amendments of 1955.
18 The purchase price of any such housing shall not exceed
19 the actual cost (as that term is defined in section 227 (c)
20 of the National Housing Act with respect to new con-
21 struction) of the housing as determined by the Commissioner
22 less depreciation thereon at a rate of 2 per centum per an-
23 num, less the amount of accumulated unexpended reserves
24 for replacement, and less the principal amount and accrued
25 interest under any mortgage or other indebtedness outstand-

1 ing thereon and assumed by the Government. Property
2 acquired under this section may be occupied, used and im-
3 proved for the purposes of this section prior to the approval
4 of title by the Attorney General, as required by section 355
5 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. The authority so to
6 acquire housing may be exercised by acquiring the capital
7 stock of a corporation owning and operating housing financed
8 with mortgages insured under the provisions of title III
9 of the National Housing Act as in effect prior to the en-
10 actment of the Housing Amendments of 1955, but without
11 deduction for such reserves for replacement as are held by
12 the corporation at the time of the transfer of the capital stock
13 to the Government.”

Passed the House of Representatives April 12, 1956.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

APRIL 16 (legislative day, APRIL 9), 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Armed Services

Calendar No. 2388

84TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 2364

AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION FOR THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

JUNE 26, 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. STENNIS, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 9893]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9893) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to provide new authorization for construction by the military departments, both in the United States and at certain overseas locations, in a total amount of \$2,106,611,000.

The new authorization granted for each military department is as follows:

Army—Title I:

Sec. 101:	
Inside United States.....	\$86, 916, 000
Outside United States.....	35, 763, 000
Sec. 102 (classified).....	200, 783, 000
Subtotal.....	<u>323, 462, 000</u>

Navy—Title II:

Sec. 201:	
Inside United States.....	292, 572, 000
Outside United States.....	61, 625, 000
Sec. 203 (classified).....	84, 043, 000
Subtotal.....	<u>438, 240, 000</u>

Air Force—Title III:

Sec. 301:		
Inside United States.....		\$726, 848, 000
Outside United States.....		405, 061, 000
Sec. 302 (classified):		
(a).....		163, 000, 000
(b).....		50, 000, 000
Subtotal.....		1, 344, 909, 000
Grand total.....		2, 106, 611, 000

FORM OF COMMITTEE ACTION

The bill on which the committee has held its hearings is S. 3122. The companion bill as passed by the House is H. R. 9893. Subsequent to passage by the House of H. R. 9893 and during the committee's deliberations on S. 3122, additional amendments approved by the Bureau of the Budget were requested by the Department of Defense. Also, the President in his message of April 9, 1956, asked that other additions be made. These changes, together with those recommended by the committee, have made it desirable to report a clean bill instead of adding the required number of amendments to the House-passed bill.

REVIEW PROCEDURE

The committee held detailed hearings on all aspects of the bill. When security requirements permitted, public testimony was taken on each item. The published record is available.

The committee's burden was substantially lightened by the assistance and cooperation provided by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Properties and Installations. The knowledge of the review and control exercised by this Office over the construction programs of the three military departments prior to their presentation to Congress has inspired the confidence and respect of the committee members. During the screening process, the original requests of the three military departments were reduced better than 35 percent. Furthermore, the committee is glad to note that criteria controls have been established covering types of facilities common to the three services, and that this has resulted in their inclusion in the public-works bill on a more uniform basis. The supervision exercised by this Office is encouraging evidence of progress toward unification in an important field.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Full and impartial hearings were held on all matters that were contested and interested parties were given the opportunity to present their views in an effort to insure a judicial determination. The committee gave special consideration to the following subjects.

Michigan jet Air Force base

The Air Force requested \$2,906,000 in order to establish an Air Defense Command facility in northern Michigan. It is required to meet military operational requirements essential to the successful

accomplishment by the Air Defense Command of its assigned mission. Interested parties have questioned whether the base should be located at Kalkaska, Mich., or Manistee, Mich. No one questioned the need. At the hearing on March 21, all who requested were given the opportunity to present their views.

After careful review of the testimony and in consideration of the cost and time differentials the committee recommends approval of the Kalkaska site.

Air-to-air gunnery range, Fallon, Nev.

The Navy has an annual air-to-air gunnery training requirement for 74,600 flights. Its present capacity is 25,900, leaving a deficit of 48,700. This bill contains the request for authority to establish additional air-to-air gunnery facilities near Fallon, Nev. Included in the overall request for \$8,304,000 is approximately \$7,800,000 for the acquisition of approximately 3 million acres of land. If established, this facility plus the Saline facility previously authorized, will meet the Navy's training deficiency.

The Navy's position is that the necessity for a prompt solution of its training requirement is urgent and in the best interest of national defense; that without such facilities, Navy carrier forces in the Pacific will be required to man their planes with inadequately trained pilots; that the present situation in which pilots receive only one-third of their necessary training before being assigned to fleet operational units is a grave one; that a delay of 2 to 3 years in solving the problem presents unacceptable military risks.

Understandably, the acquisition of 3 million acres with its attendant restrictions on grazing and mining operations has met with considerable local opposition. The Navy believes that it can conduct its air-to-air gunnery operations in such a manner as to allow concurrent grazing activities. It also proposes to make reimbursement for any casualties to livestock that might result. Ranchers and miners operating in the area feel that they will be denied the necessary range supervision and essential prospecting and mining activities. It is the belief of most of the local citizens who testified, staunchly supported by Senators Bible and Malone, that, while they fully understand and want to see the Navy's training requirement met, there is available sufficient Government-owned land in another portion of the State adequate to meet the Navy's needs. This area is in the Tonopah region previously controlled by the Air Force and currently being utilized to a limited degree by the Atomic Energy Commission. Upon being queried by the committee, the Atomic Energy Commission confirmed its continuing requirement for use of the Tonopah region.

After thorough review of all information available, the committee concludes that the establishment of this facility in the Fallon area is in the best interests of national defense and that it is necessary for the Navy to acquire the property. The committee, therefore, recommends approval of the item in the bill as originally submitted. However, the committee takes this action with the knowledge that the Navy must, in accordance with existing law, come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees concerning certain portions of the actual land acquisition prior to fully implementing the project. At that time, it is desired that the Navy supply the committee with

facts and figures describing the joint use agreements that have been established or offered by them pertaining to coordinated and concurrent gunnery and grazing activities. Further, the committee also desires that the Navy, acting in good faith, consult with the Governor of the State in an effort to insure that the working arrangements arrived at result in the least possible disruption of the local economy. Furthermore, as the testimony indicates that the use of the Fallon facility is packaged with the use of the previously mentioned Saline facility, the committee expects the Navy to exhaust every possible effort to establish and also use the Saline area. If this should not be possible, the committee will expect a report to cover other areas within the United States wherein the entire West Coast gunnery requirement might possibly be met by the establishment of a new and differently located training complex.

Ammunition outloading and storage facilities: Port Chicago, Calif.; Potrero Hills, Calif.; San Jacinto, Tex.

The subject of ammunition outloading and storage facilities has been under consideration for some time. Last year's fiscal year 1956 program contained a request by the Navy for authorization to acquire 4,520,000 acres at the Port Chicago Naval Magazine, California, at a cost of \$1,688,000. At the same time, the Army requested permission to acquire 11,000 acres for establishment of a West Coast Ammunition Terminal at Potrero Hills, Calif. Actions taken by the Senate and House Armed Services Committee on these items resulted in no authority being granted for the Port Chicago acquisition. Final approval under title VI of Public Law 155 for acquisition of the 11,000 acres for Potrero Hills has been withheld for the reasons stated in the following paragraphs.

This year's bill contained a request for a \$22,500,000 authorization at Port Chicago for the acquisition of all land within a 2-mile radius of the piers. The land, if acquired, would include the town of Nichols, most of Port Chicago, and portions of other towns and activities within the 2-mile safety radius.

Because of the intrinsic explosive nature of these types of installations (Port Chicago experienced an explosion in 1944 killing 322 individuals), an inordinate amount of land is required for adequate safety zones. Understandably, local communities, especially when heavily populated, resist their establishment or expansion.

The committee believes that the entire program should be re-evaluated in an effort to determine the part each facility plays and how it fits into the Defense Establishment's nationwide ammunition outloading and storage complex—and especially to determine in the interest of safety, national defense, and cost, the necessity of maintaining each installation at its present location and whether it should be expanded or moved.

While the ammunition depot at San Jacinto, Tex., is not a particular item in this bill, nevertheless it is part of the Department of the Army's ammunition outloading and storage picture. Section 105 of title I of the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Army to proceed with studies and planning relative to the siting of this facility. It is the committee's desire that the Secretary of the Army undertake a like study with regard to Potrero Hills and that he present the com-

mittee with the results to include all other pertinent data regarding the Army's entire program concerning these activities.

Section 202 of title II authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to initiate an objective study of the situation at Port Chicago to determine whether the magazine should be relocated. The committee desires that the Secretary of the Navy consider all potential sites on the Pacific coast, including not only the San Francisco area, but also the existing ammunition facility at Bangor, Wash.

Naval air facility, John Towers Field, Annapolis, Md.

In this instance the Navy requests an authorization of \$4 million to establish an airfield near Davidsonville, Md. Its total cost is estimated to be approximately \$17 million. It is to be utilized for the indoctrination of midshipmen in naval aviation.

The committee is completely sympathetic with the Navy's desire to indoctrinate midshipmen in the operation of aircraft, and well understands the important part a fleet air arm plays in a modern Navy. However, it does not recommend approval of the request at this time, not only because the location chosen is within the expanding commercial air traffic pattern between Washington, Baltimore, and New York, but also because it believes that any establishment of a new facility of this type nearing the Capitol should be considered in the light of the heavy concentration of Defense facilities in the Washington area; the future use of the naval facility at Anacostia; and the requirement to provide for proficiency flight training of naval aviators assigned to staff positions at the seat of the Government.

Section 202 of title II authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to obtain by contract, independent engineering studies which will enable him to report to the Committees on Armed Services with complete data concerning other feasible sites. It is also the committee's desire that the Secretary's report include future plans for the use of the Anacostia Naval Air Station, the possibility of utilizing existing Defense facilities, as well as further information as to how the indoctrination of midshipmen has been accomplished in the past without such a facility, for it is quite obvious that the existing system has produced many outstanding and superior naval aviators.

Naval air station, Lemoore, Calif.

The bill contains an item in the amount of \$10,089,000 for the development of master jet aircraft facilities and land acquisition at Lemoore, Calif. The committee believes that there exists a military requirement for this facility, but it does not recommend the approval of the entire 32,000 acres contained in the land acquisition request. The committee believes that this acreage is excessive and, consequently, recommends approval of the acquisition of only 18,000 acres at this time.

DEW line (distant early warning line)

The DEW line is a chain of radar stations located in an east-west line across the northerly practicable parts of the North American Continent. It has at times been called an electronic fence. It is designed to detect enemy aircraft and to flash a warning to Air Defense Command centers in Canada and the United States as quickly as possible after aircraft come into range. Construction has been proceeding since then with the greatest practicable speed.

Many aspects of this program are highly classified and cannot be dealt with in an open report. However, this bill includes authorizations for further extensions of the DEW line considered necessary by the Department of Defense for the air defense of the North American Continent.

It is currently estimated that the total cost of DEW line will be in excess of \$1 billion, and that its annual operating cost will be approximately \$200 million.

This project is designed to strengthen the defenses against present-day bombers. If it will provide sufficient early warning to alert the Strategic Air Command of impending attack, it may perhaps provide the best insurance that no such attack will be delivered. However, the committee has certain reservations concerning its future utility when viewed in light of possible missile developments. It has severe reservations concerning the costs. Because the project is supported by the highest military advice available, the requested authorizations are included in the bill. It is desired that the Department of Defense maintain constant review of DEW line's mission, costs, and construction progress, and that the committee be kept informed of the results.

The distant early warning line, when completed, will provide information to be fed into the SAGE system.

SAGE (Semiautomatic ground environment system)

SAGE means "Semiautomatic Ground Environment." It is a project designed to shorten the time interval between the discovery of an attacking enemy aircraft and the use of planes and missiles to bring it down. The major elements of the project are:

First, direction center or combat center buildings which house a large digital computer and special electronic equipment associated with it.

Second, leased communications circuits which connect the rest of the air defense activities with the computer buildings.

Third, equipment at radar or other sites which convert raw data into a form which leased circuits can handle.

SAGE is needed primarily for three reasons. First, the amount of information to be handled in the air-defense mission has grown too large for present manual methods. Second, interceptions can be controlled more accurately and faster. Third, more interceptions can be made over a larger area.

In the SAGE system there will be eight combat centers in the United States. These will, in turn, be divided into subsectors, 32 in number. The 40 sectors or subsectors will each have a computer building. This will be a building of the blockhouse type, air conditioned for technical reasons, and costing about \$3½ million. A less expensive ancillary power building will be provided for each computer building.

Existing authority

Specific authority has already been granted for the acquisition of land, construction of buildings, procurement of electronic brains, and procurement of the weapons themselves.

Costs

The Air Force has previously testified that the entire Sage project would cost approximately \$1,086 million in capital items alone; that

the annual operating cost of the system when completed would be about \$400 million; that \$44 million had been expended in 1954 in starting the project; and that an additional \$144 million had been expended in 1955. The annual cost of leased communications will increase steadily over the next several years in direct proportion to the implementation schedule of the Sage system. The latest estimate of the Air Force is that this cost will reach a total of \$157 million annually when the system is fully operative. This is a revision downward from the original estimate of \$240 million. This cost would constitute a portion of the \$400 million in annual operating cost mentioned above.

Leased communications

As indicated above, authority has already been granted for many of the physical or capital items in the SAGE program; there has been, however, a difference of opinion as to whether the Air Force has authority for entering into contracts for the communication services which comprise an essential part of SAGE. These services would be procured by contract from the various telephone companies of the country. Briefly stated, the question of authority for the communications arose during a hearing last year before the Senate Appropriations Committee. That committee requested the Air Force to obtain the views of the Bureau of the Budget in this respect, and the Bureau of the Budget, in turn, suggested that the Air Force obtain the opinion of the Comptroller General. The Comptroller General issued two opinions both of which held that the Air Force did not have the necessary authority for entering into contracts with the telephone companies for the services required by SAGE. As an interpolation, it might be said that the Air Force was relying for its authority on section 201 of the General Services Administration Act. That portion of the act grants authority for the procurement of public utility services for periods not exceeding 10 years. The Air Force, in addition to relying on this authority, also relied upon what it considered to be an appropriate delegation from the General Services Administration of authority for the utilization of this section.

It is considered pertinent to quote that portion of the Comptroller General's opinion which contains much of the basis for his view that the Air Force did not have the requisite authority. That portion is as follows:

The magnitude alone of the services to be procured and of the contingent liability to be assumed would seem to place them in a category clearly outside the scope of ordinary utility service purchases such as contemplated by section 201.

The Comptroller General also expressed the view that although it appeared that Congress had been made generally aware of the SAGE project, he did not believe that the Congress has been made aware of the entire scope of SAGE and the ultimate cost of the system.

The Comptroller General in his second opinion stated, however, that because of his realization of the great importance of SAGE to our defense system, he would take no further action in the matter—

provided it is presented to the Congress at the earliest practicable time and express approval of the Congress obtained.

In pursuance of the holding of the Comptroller General, the Air Force presented to the committee an amendment which appears as section 303 of this bill. The committee made certain changes in the language as proposed by the Air Force in order to embody in the language a clear and affirmative grant of authority. It might be pointed out at this time that the last sentence of the provision will insure that in the procurement of communication services required in connection with the SAGE project, communication common carriers, including cooperatives, shall be afforded an opportunity to participate in the furnishing of such services within their respective service areas. The Air Force is required to utilize to the fullest extent the available facilities and capabilities of such carriers rather than procure the construction of parallel lines which might duplicate such facilities or capabilities. Thus only in the event that a carrier is unwilling or unable to furnish required service within its service areas shall another carrier be requested to provide such service.

The increased cost for leased communications comes from the fact that the computer buildings must get information from a much larger area than is the case with the present manual system. Approximately 600 separate circuits will be needed to tie each building with radar sites and other information sources. As indicated above, the Air Force has stated that service charges for the telephone circuits require by SAGE will be somewhere between \$157 and \$240 million annually when the system is in full operation.

Contingent liability

Some explanation may be necessary as to the contingent liability (estimated to reach a maximum of \$222 million after 1960) the Government assumes in the event of possible termination of leased communications. It is customary in procuring leased services from telephone companies for the customer to assume a termination cost in those cases where facilities necessary to provide the leased service must be built only for that customer. This practice is authorized by all ratemaking regulatory bodies—both FCC and the State commissions. It is important to note that this liability is both contingent and limited as to time. In the case of SAGE, it is contingent on cancellation within 10 years. Furthermore, this liability is reduced progressively at the rate of one one-hundred-twentieth a month so that it reaches zero at the end of the 10-year period.

In view of the importance of the principle involved, as well as the large liability which the United States might conceivably be called upon to assume, the committee feels it would be well to give a simple, easily understood example of how this liability might arise.

Let us assume that in a particular instance a service location for SAGE requires communication (telephone) circuits 75 miles long and extending 25 miles beyond any established telephone plant facility. Construction to reach this location, including reimbursement of existing lines and their extension, would cost the telephone company \$100,000.

For this example the life of the construction is assumed to be 25 years. In the example, \$50,000 of the cost can be accounted for by \$45,000 in future commercial use of the 50-mile portion of the line

and \$5,000 in salvage of poles, wires, etc., on the 25-mile portion of the line. That leaves \$50,000 of the \$100,000 unrecoverable. The life of the plant, it will be recalled is 25 years. So at the rate of 4 percent per year, the Air Force during the 5-year period has placed in the telephone company's depreciation reserve 20 percent of the \$50,000 unrecoverable cost, or \$10,000. This leaves \$40,000 of unrecoverable cost. The Air Force, since it canceled the contract after only half of the contract period, would pay \$25,000 or 50 percent of the \$50,000 in unrecoverable costs. When this \$25,000 is subtracted from the \$40,000, there remains \$15,000, and this \$15,000 would be absorbed by the company and spread throughout its total operations. It is in this phase, then, that a liability might devolve upon the United States through cancellation of the communications contract.

The committee wishes to make it entirely clear that the authority granted for the assumption of contingent liability to the extent of \$222 million is not a grant of authority to assume such liability during any one year, but rather is intended to refer to, and grant authority for, the assumption of such liability as an aggregate total liability during the entire 10-year period. The \$222 million figure is of necessity a very rough estimate since the engineering work for the entire system has not been completed. However, it is the best estimate that can be made at this time and is believed to be ample to take care of all contingencies. However, unless there is a drastic change in the need for air defense, it is most unlikely that the Government will incur any substantial liability under the termination provisions of these contracts.

Surveillance of rates

The SAGE program will result in a large increase in the volume of communications services which the Air Force will procure from communications common carriers. In view of this fact, the committee feels that the rates charged for these services should be rigidly scrutinized. Section 303 of this bill provides that no termination payment shall be final until audited and approved by the General Accounting Office, and that Office is to have access to the records and accounts of the carriers to the extent necessary to carry out its functions in this regard. Furthermore, section 303 also specifically states that the procurement of the communications facilities for the SAGE system shall be subject to the provisions of section 201 of the act of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. A., sec 481). Under this section all necessary authority is vested in appropriate agencies to protect the interests of the Government.

The committee notes that pursuant to the authority granted by the above-cited section and an understanding reached by the General Services Administrator and the Department of Defense, the Department has already intervened in a proceeding currently pending before the Federal Communications Commission involving the bulk of the communications services for the SAGE project.

It is desired that the Department of the Air Force maintain constant surveillance of the rates charged and report thereon to the committee semiannually. Prior to completing its deliberations on this subject, the committee asked the Air Force whether additional

legislation or authority was required in order to protect the interests of the Government concerning rates. The Air Force reply is printed below:

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 23, 1956.

HON. JOHN STENNIS,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Real Estate and Military Construction,
Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In the course of the hearings held on March 22, 1956, by your subcommittee on S. 3122 with respect to the providing of authority for procurement of communication services for project SAGE, it was requested that the Air Force give further consideration to the need for additional statutory authority to assure protection of the interests of the Government in connection with rates for such communication services. It is felt that existing law provides an adequate legal basis for obtaining fair and reasonable rates for both interstate and intrastate communication services in connection with the SAGE project. As you know, the communications phase of project SAGE is still in the early stages of installation and construction. It will not be fully activated until some time after 1960. As we gain experience under this expanding program for communication services, we may be in a better position to evaluate the need, if any, for further legislative authority concerning rates. In the meanwhile, we will continue our efforts to assure that the rates charged to the Air Force for communication services are fair and reasonable.

Sincerely yours,

REGINALD J. CLIZBE,
Colonel, USAF.

(For and in the absence of Joe W. Kelly,
Major General, USAF, Director, Legislative Liaison).

Nike-Talos

Nike is an Army-designed weapon incorporated into the anti-aircraft defense system for the protection of our Nation's key industrial and civic centers. It is a supersonic missile and, according to testimony, is the only weapon in our arsenal currently in place and operational with the capability of reaching the altitudes of known existing enemy aircraft.

This bill contains \$136.7 million for Nike and conventional anti-aircraft facilities, both in the United States and at key overseas bases. The major portion of this approximately \$137 million is for the support of Nike projects. Excluding this amount, the Army testified that it has spent approximately \$886 million on the Nike system to date. During the hearings, it was estimated that an additional five to six billion dollars might be required over the next few years to include the latest technical developments of new Army missiles designed to be integrated into the Nike system.

Talos is a Navy-developed missile which the Department of the Air Force believes ideally suited to support its air-defense mission. Although it is just leaving the experimental stage and is not yet operational, it promises very high performance.

In view of the similar utilization of these two weapons and conflicting statements concerning their relative merits, the committee carefully reviewed the subject.

The committee believes that the proponents for each weapon system are dedicated and sincerely patriotic individuals, whose sole interest is to provide the best possible national defense. The committee concluded that both the Army and the Air Force are assigned overlapping roles and missions in the antiaircraft and continental air defense fields. While the Air Force views its mission as one of area defense and the Army views its as one of perimeter or point defense, it is clear that definite and urgent need exists for the Department of Defense to quickly and positively clarify the specific responsibility of each service. The committee believes that unless concise responsibilities are assigned, duplication of weapon systems costing in the multibillion dollar range might result, and that such duplication would obviously be too costly as well as inexcusable from a military standpoint.

Because the monies requested for Nike are to be spent on a system currently in being and because there exists no other system at the present time that can do the job for which Nike was designed, the committee recommends approval of the requested Nike authorizations.

Approximately \$16,250,000 was requested to establish certain Talos sites. No objection is made to the continued research and development of Talos, but the committee does not recommend approval of the \$16,250,000, or any other authority for land based operational facilities, until the relative merits of both systems have been positively tested and the roles and missions clarified. It is desired that a scientific test be made at the earliest possible moment. It is suggested that an impartial board be established, composed of professionally qualified members who, on an unbiased basis, are competent to evaluate the two systems and produce a definite recommendation consistent with the best interests of the Nation.

The committee does not believe that Congress should be placed in the position of defining roles and missions, even by inference. Understandably, during the years since unification much trial and error could be expected, but it is believed that sufficient time has now elapsed to provide the necessary experience upon which to predicate positive decisions.

DEFENSE VERSUS OFFENSE

While it is not the committee's intent to delve into the broad fields of military strategy or policy, the very act of authorizing military construction and base structure facilities is in itself a policy making function, particularly when it deals with the foundations for weapon systems and the bases from which operations will be conducted. As mentioned before, DEW line is a billion dollar project and so is SAGE. The Nike-Talos systems is a multibillion dollar program. These things are basically for defensive purposes. In reviewing the requirements contained in this bill for facilities and systems to provide passive defense, the committee has had occasion to question whether there might be a dangerous trend toward a "Maginot line" type of thinking, and with the construction and establishment of fixed defensive installations, whether the military posture of the Nation might as a result be limited in offensive capabilities.

IRBM (intermediate range ballistic missile)

Included in the bill is an authorization for \$50 million divided equally between the Army and the Navy in support of the inter-

mediate range ballistic missile program. This includes facilities for development of guidance and control components, fabrication of missile prototypes, user-test activities, laboratories, and engineering technical and administrative functions, launching facilities, range instrumentation, and other support items. The committee desires to emphasize its support of this authorization. The program should be pushed toward completion with all possible priority and acceleration, for it should materially strengthen the capabilities of our Armed Forces.

PERSONNEL FACILITIES

Throughout the bill, there are many requests for NCO clubs, hobby shops, and other recreational-type facilities for both officer and enlisted personnel. This year, the committee recommends approval of all such facilities requested. Based on the best estimates of the international situation, both now and for the foreseeable future, it seems apparent that it will be necessary to maintain a large defense establishment until the threat to our way of life is either contained, or materially diminished.

A modern military establishment must of necessity place a great dependence upon highly complicated weapon systems and machines, however, it is the individual fighting man who carries the final burden of responsibility. The committee believes that the American soldier occupies an honored and respected position and that his effective utilization of the instruments of national defense in no small part depends upon his morale and state of well-being.

When a member of the Armed Forces resigns, it costs thousands of dollars to replace him. This committee is seriously concerned and impressed with the need to maintain an adequate reenlistment rate. The savings in dollars alone in bettering the reenlistment rate can well be understood by the Army's recent experience. In 1955, over 70,000 regulars reenlisted in the Army. It is estimated that the resultant savings in training costs alone equalled approximately \$224 million.

CHAPELS

In discovering that the plans for construction at certain overseas bases excluded the initial construction of chapels, the committee requested their immediate inclusion. While the building at military bases must of necessity depend primarily on material things, it is the committee's firm conviction that the American way of life is in no small part predicated on the spiritual welfare of the individual. Therefore, it desires that facilities for worship be ready and available wherever possible prior to the stationing of large bodies of troops at these installations. Especially, if such installations are far from our home shores and chapel facilities are not available unless Congress provides the authorization and funds.

MILITARY (FAMILY) HOUSING

The bill will authorize construction of 3,790 family-housing units from appropriated funds for special purposes and at certain overseas locations (Army, 250; Navy, 396; Air Force, 3,144). This, however, does not present a complete picture.

Prior to last year, the services placed primary reliance on appropriated funds as a source for family housing. Since title VIII of Public Law 345, 84th Congress, became law, the services have sought to solve their requirements under the provisions of this act. As of June 11, 1956, 71,320 units have been approved by the Department of Defense. Each of these units will cost approximately \$13,500, will be built on Government-owned land, and financed by private capital at 4½ percent interest with the Government guaranteeing the mortgage. As originally passed, the act provides for amortization over a period of 25 years. Military personnel assigned to these quarters lose their rental allowances. These allowances are then used for the amortization of the mortgage. A \$13,500 unit amortized over a period of 25 years will cost \$5,000 more than an appropriated-funds unit, or a total of \$18,500. If one adds to this figure land and administrative costs and should the services build to a program of 200,000 units, the total cost will approximate \$4 billion.

This plan is similar to the now-terminated Wherry housing program in that private capital is used and no appropriated funds are required—excepting for the acquisition of land where sufficient Government-owned land is not available.

It will be remembered that Wherry housing units cost approximately \$9,000 to build. The Wherry sponsor was given a certificate of necessity by the Secretary of Defense and a 50- to 75-year lease of Government land for a nominal sum on which to construct the project. In turn, the sponsor constructed the project and retained a right to future income from the rentals for the period of the lease. In this instance military personnel voluntarily occupy the housing units and pay rent directly to the sponsor. Their rental allowances are not forfeited. It is interesting to note that during a 50-year period, the Government will appropriate, for a given unit, in housing allowances \$54,000 before the unit is owned by the Government. Thus, a \$9,000 unit can be said to cost the Government \$54,000. In like manner, a 75-year lease will cost the Government \$81,000. There are approximately 82,000 Wherry housing units in existence today. The Government pays in annual rentals a little better than \$1,000 per unit. It therefore follows that the Government will pay out, before it owns the projects, over \$4 billion in 50 years, and more than \$6 billion in 75 years, or using a 60-year average a sum in excess of \$5 billion. The total value of all existing Wherry units is estimated currently to be approximately \$800 million, or less than one-fifth the amount the Government will eventually pay for them under existing conditions.

One need only briefly review the above paragraphs to understand why in the interest of economy alone the committee wishes to again emphasize its belief that appropriated-fund housing is the best and most economical method to meet the military housing shortage.

Last year, the Department of Defense testified that housing provided by appropriated funds was the best method. This year, it indicated that while the Department was of the same opinion, it felt that more housing could be made more readily available under title VIII and, hence, the change in emphasis.

The committee believes that a pay-as-you-go plan (appropriated funds) will in the long run lend itself to better budget-balancing pro-

cedures, as well as provide better housing. The committee believes the Government should purchase the Wherry housing units wherever there is a military requirement.

Much consideration has been given to a formula prepared by the Department of Defense for use in arriving at a just purchase price. It has been said that the application of "fair market value" procedures would work an injustice on the Wherry sponsor whose project suffers a high percentage of vacancies, and that an appraisal in this instance would not produce a figure calculated to provide a fair and equitable compensation. Some information presented to the committee indicates that the formula may work an injustice on the more successful Wherry sponsors. This may or may not be completely accurate. However, the committee believes that a purchase price arrived at on the basis of fair market value, either through negotiation or condemnation proceedings, would be more consistent with the provisions of existing law.

Section 418 of the bill has been added for the purpose of insuring that the Department of Defense come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees for constructing family housing under any authority. This provision is similar to that contained in existing law (Public Law 155, 82d Cong.) with reference to the acquisition of other real property for military purposes. This provision has proved most satisfactory over a period of several years. Subsection 418 (b) places a limitation of 20 years on the period for which a mortgage may extend covering housing built for military and civilian personnel of the military departments. It was felt that these provisions are necessary because of the magnitude of the privately financed program upon which the military departments have embarked, and because existing law precludes surveillance of this program by the Armed Services Committees. The committee believes that it is not possible to pass adequate judgment upon the various facets of military construction without considering the housing requirements in conjunction with those designed to meet operational needs. The committee is of the opinion that there exists an urgent need for housing facilities and it is the committee's intent to review all such requests with sympathy and understanding. Last year the committee approved requests totaling approximately 30,000 units. Few of which, incidentally, have been constructed to date.

The committee wants, however, this program to be placed on the soundest basis possible. It desires that the requirements be computed on a long-range program predicated on a formula that bears some resemblance to the future planned size of the Military Establishment. For example, 2 years ago Defense officials stated that there existed then a requirement for approximately 455,000 family housing units. This was based on the assumption that the long range Military Establishment would contain about 1,750,000 individuals, or slightly more than one-half of the then existing troop strength. Last year, Defense witnesses stated that the overall requirement was for 727,000 units predicated on a troop strength of approximately 2,900,000. This year the requirement is said to be approximately 705,000 units based on a troop strength of 2,859,000. The committee has been informed that current Defense planning contemplates the construction of enough housing units to provide for 90 percent of those eligible to occupy such quarters. While it is reasonable to expect that the requirements will fluctuate slightly from year to year, it is clear that it would be most

impractical to construct housing, the mortgages on which require 20 to 25 years for amortization, without a definite relation to the troop basis expected to be in being at that time. With respect to the 90 percent figure mentioned above, the committee has been led to believe as a result of testimony over the years that maximum dependence was being placed on housing provided by local economy, and that a 50 percent factor was more desirable. The committee believes that this latter percentage is more practical, especially in light of recent statements that further cuts are planned in the overall strength of the Armed Forces.

Unless adequate supervision is maintained in this respect, it is logical to expect overproduction will result, and that many units will stand idle as missions change and forces are reduced at various locations (as is already the case with certain Wherry developments).

Troop housing in Korea

At the request of the Army, the committee has added to the bill, and recommends its approval, an authorization in the amount of \$6 million to provide for more permanent type troop housing for the soldiers in Korea. The Army is urged promptly to provide these facilities before winter sets in, if at all possible.

JCS housing

This year, as last year, request has been made for \$300,000 to provide family housing for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and for certain members of his staff, together with the necessary communication facilities, to be constructed on the Naval Observatory Grounds. Section 409 of the bill provides authorization in the amount of \$80,000 for the construction, or rehabilitation, of one set of family housing at Fort McNair for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The section also includes \$100,000 for special communication facilities.

It is the committee's opinion that the Chairman of the JCS, because of his position as ranking military member of the Nation's Armed Forces, should have adequate family quarters designated for his use. However, it believes these quarters should be located on an established military post capable of providing most of the necessary logistical support, without added expense. The Naval Observatory has long since ceased to be used for the purpose for which it was intended. Its grounds encompass better than 70 acres of extremely valuable land. With each military department already in control and occupying large facilities in the Washington area, the committee does not consider it desirable to provide for additional expansion in the District of Columbia when the need can be met elsewhere. As the chairmanship of the Joint Chiefs of Staff can be expected to rotate between the services it appears logical that the Chairman be located at a base serving each.

RÉSUMÉ BY TITLE

TITLE I—ARMY (\$323,462,000)

This year's authorization request is approximately 40 percent less than the Army received last year (fiscal year 1956). The Army portion is divided among the following categories:

(a) The sum of \$36.6 million or 11.3 percent of the total request for construction in support of the Army's role in guided missile, ballistic missile, and rocket development. This phase of the request includes

\$25 million for the construction of facilities for the intermediate range ballistic missile.

(b) The sum of \$136.9 million or 42 percent of the total request for tactical defense key cities, bases, and industrial centers in the continental United States and key bases overseas including Nike defense facilities and a limited increment of gun-site requirements. Also the sum of \$8.5 million or 2.6 percent for tactical support facilities in the continental United States.

(c) The sum of \$29.0 million or 8.9 percent for troop and family housing and community support facilities. In this connection the committee notes that the authorization request includes only 3,875 permanent enlisted men's barracks spaces and 246 units of family housing.

(d) The sum of \$14.5 million or 4.5 percent for facilities in support of Army aviation.

(e) The sum of \$48.3 million or 14.9 percent for overseas construction, exclusive of tactical facilities, in Okinawa, Alaska, Caribbean, Hawaii, Germany, United Kingdom, and Italy.

(f) The balance of the program, \$49.7 million or 15.4 percent, for other essential construction facilities in the fields of research and development, training, medical, and communications necessary to the accomplishment of the Army's mission.

A breakdown of the program by broad categories is as follows:

Program by categories

[In thousands]

	Continental United States	Outside con- tinental United States	Total
1. Operational and training facilities.....	\$108,844	\$63,160	\$172,004
2. Maintenance and production facilities.....	25,799	1,918	27,717
3. Research, development, and test facilities.....	33,907	0	33,907
4. Supply facilities.....	2,064	17,130	19,194
5. Hospital and medical facilities.....	3,543	727	4,270
6. Administrative facilities.....	11,158	183	11,341
7. Housing and community facilities.....	13,828	14,235	28,063
8. Utilities and ground improvements.....	6,518	19,094	25,612
9. Real estate.....	1,155	199	1,354
Total.....	206,816	116,646	323,462

Technical services

Ordnance Corps.—Training facilities, storage facilities, research and development facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities, \$9,630,000 or 2.9 percent.

Quartermaster Corps.—Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$3,501,000 or 1.0 percent.

Chemical Corps.—Troop housing, community facility, operational facilities, storage facilities, research and development facilities, and utilities, \$2,669,000 or 0.8 percent.

Signal Corps.—Troop housing, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, \$6,856,000 or 2.1 percent.

Corps of Engineers.—Storage facility, training facility, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, research and development facilities, and utilities, \$492,000 or 0.15 percent.

Transportation Corps.—Operational facilities, maintenance facility, and utilities, \$1,231,000 or 0.4 percent.

Medical Corps.—Research and development facility, and community facility, \$4,209,000 or 1.3 percent.

Continental armies

First Army.—Land acquisition, training facilities, storage facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$2,151,000 or 0.7 percent.

Second Army.—Maintenance facilities, storage facilities, operational facilities, administrative facilities, community facilities, medical facility, troop housing, and utilities, \$7,773,000 or 2.4 percent.

Third Army.—Administrative facilities, maintenance facilities, communications facilities, training facilities, community facility, trailer site facilities, land acquisition, troop housing, operational facilities, storage facilities, and utilities, \$9,066,000 or 2.8 percent.

Fourth Army.—Training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, community facilities, storage facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$11,931,000 or 3.7 percent.

Fifth Army.—Storage facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, training facilities, land acquisition, communications facilities, community facility, and utilities, \$9,350,000 or 2.9 percent.

Sixth Army.—Community facilities, training facilities, maintenance facilities, family housing, troop housing, research and development, storage facility, and utilities, \$4,962,000 or 1.5 percent.

Other continental areas

Military District of Washington.—Academic facilities, \$4,111,000 or 1.3 percent.

Armed Forces special weapons (various locations).—Utilities, \$478,000 or 1.5 percent.

Tactical site support facilities (various locations).—Administrative facilities, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,506,000 or 2.8 percent.

Overseas permanent and general areas

Alaska.—Troop housing, maintenance facilities, storage facilities and training facilities, \$7,222,000 or 2.4 percent.

Korea.—Troop housing, maintenance facilities, and utilities, \$6,000,000 or 1.9 percent.

Okinawa.—Storage facilities, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$540,000 or 0.2 percent.

Pacific.—Land acquisition, community facility, family housing, and utilities, \$2,947,000 or 1 percent.

Panama Canal Zone.—Sewage disposal system for Army, Navy, and Air Force facilities, \$1,060,000 or 0.3 percent.

United States Army, Europe (various locations).—Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, community facilities, storage facilities, training facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$17,994,000 or 5.6 percent.

Section 102

Included in this section is the authorization of \$188,783,000 for establishment and development of classified Army installations and facilities or 61.6 percent.

Section 103

This section provides an increase of \$485,000 in authorization to meet deficiencies granted under the provisions of prior public works laws for construction at Fort Jay, N. Y., and Adak, Alaska.

Section 104

This section authorizes the Secretary of the Army to proceed with the studies and planning relative to the siting of the Army ammunition depots at San Jacinto, Tex., and Potrero Hills, Calif., as previously discussed in this report.

TITLE II—NAVY (\$438,240,000)

This year's Navy program is a segment of its long-range plan to modernize its shore establishment in consonance with the technological developments for its ships, aircraft, and weapons; to continue the development of certain strategic overseas stations to replace certain deteriorated structures. It includes the provision of facilities for the Marine Corps.

The Navy program is composed of the following 11 classes (the amounts listed do not include classified totals):

1. Shipyard facilities

The total amount in this class is \$34,813,000. Authorization in that amount is required for provision of facilities for docking and repair of battle damage to aircraft carriers of the *Forrestal* class, for replacement of deteriorated waterfront facilities, for development of facilities for basing mincecraft, for ship repair facilities, for remedial measures to safeguard shipyard facilities against inundation resulting from land subsidence, and for research and development in the fields of mine warfare and related matters.

2. Fleet base facilities

For this class the total authorization is \$21,221,000. The proposed facilities are required to provide direct support to the operating forces. Approximately 60 percent of the facilities are needed for piers to improve existing unacceptable servicing conditions at several stations. A large portion of the remainder of the program is required to replace badly deteriorated World War II barracks. Facilities for improvement of the utilities systems at several stations comprise the balance of the program.

3. Aviation facilities

The amount of the authorization for this class is \$178,505,000. It is comprised of 4 types of activities in the continental United States and 1 for overseas, broken down as follows:

(a) *Naval air training stations.*—Authorization for this program totals \$41,302,000. A major feature of this program is the provision of the first increment of facilities for development of a new station at Meridian, Miss., for advanced training of naval aviators. The remainder is needed in the incremented modernization of the training stations.

(b) *Fleet support air stations.*—Authorization for stations in this group totals \$90,814,000. Stations in the group directly support fleet operations and are required chiefly for carrier-type aircraft based at the master jet complexes, but include facilities at stations for opera-

tion of reconnaissance and antisubmarine warfare aircraft. Several stations in this group are of particular interest this year. One is a new station at Lemoore, Calif., to be designed on a concept that will provide for highly efficient and economical base operation of aircraft, free of danger from encroachment into the low flight path of high-performance jet aircraft, by civilian communities and industries. A second station is to be, in effect, a new development. It is to be located at the site of a small World War II seaplane base and is to be used for operation of the jet Seamaster seaplanes.

(c) *Marine Corps air stations.*—Authorization is included in the bill in the amount of \$36,973,000 for the continued modernization and development of facilities designed to meet the particular requirements of the Marine Corps air arm. The stations involved are master jet and supporting stations. The major portion of the improvements are needed to support the Marine Corps groups recently returned from overseas operations.

(d) *Special-purpose air stations.*—The bill includes authorization in the amount of \$9,416,000 for stations in this group. As the name implies, these stations perform special missions in the field of naval aviation. About 45 percent of the program is to provide facilities for research and development in the field of catapults and arresting gear. All but a minor portion of the remainder of the program is for facilities for research and development of guided missiles and other airborne weapons.

(e) *Overseas air stations.*—Family housing for stations in this group consists of 329 units which is approximately 83 percent of the family housing in the overall Navy program. Also included in this program are facilities for extension of the continental defense program; and aviation facilities required for strategic purposes.

4. *Supply facilities*

Authorization in the amount of \$18,985,000 is included in the bill for this class of facilities. Approximately 4 percent of that amount is to provide minor improvements at 4 established activities in continental United States, while the balance, 96 percent, is for facilities at overseas activities. \$11.6 million of the total for this class is proposed for facilities which will permit consolidation at a single new site in the naval base, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands, of the manifold supply functions required at this large, strategic naval complex. The other facilities in this program consist of 2 projects for storage of petroleum products and for provision of 19 units of family housing for key personnel overseas.

5. *Marine Corps facilities*

The bill provides for authorization in the amount of \$23,372,000 for this class of facilities, all of which is for continental United States activities. Approximately 78 percent of the total amount is for east and west coast installations needed for training officers and men of the Marine Corps ground forces. The balance of the proposed facilities are required for the incremented development of east and west coast supply centers.

6. *Ordnance facilities*

Authorization in the bill for this class of facilities totals \$17,822,000. Sixty-seven percent of this program is to provide guided missile storage and ammunition storage facilities at various continental and

overseas activities. A major project in the program is to provide aviation and related facilities required for development and test of rockets used by aeronautical components of the Navy. The balance of this program is to provide the remaining family housing units, 48 in number, of the overall Navy program.

7. Service school facilities

Authorization for this class of facilities is \$28,445,000. This program is confined to continental United States activities. Nearly 100 percent of it is to provide facilities required in the training of naval personnel. A major share of this program, approximately 70 percent, is to be applied toward construction of adequate structures to replace deteriorated, obsolete facilities built for temporary use in World War II.

8. Medical facilities

This class of facilities includes only 2 projects for which the proposed authorization amounts to \$12,787,000. Of that amount, \$57,000 is to provide for an elevator in the naval hospital at Portsmouth, N. H., adequate for hospital use. The remainder of the authorization would provide for construction of a modern 800-bed hospital designed for future expansion to 1,500-bed capacity. Plans for construction of this hospital at the Great Lakes, Ill., naval complex were authorized by the Congress last year.

9. Communications facilities

Authorization in the amount of \$11,713,000 is in the bill for this class of facilities. One of the projects included in the program is the first increment for a new radio station in Maine to compare in function with the Navy's powerful station at Jim Creek, Wash., established shortly after the end of World War II. Facilities for 1 station on the east and 1 on the west coast are required in the Navy's modernization program, for automatic message relay and for enhancement of security of communications. The balance of the program is to provide minor improvements at four stations and for the orderly, planned development of the naval communication facility at the Subic Bay, Philippine Islands, Naval Base complex.

10. Office of Naval Research facilities

Authorization in the bill for this class of facilities amounts to \$1,300,000, and is required for research on a specialized project.

11. Yards and Docks facilities

Authorization in amount of \$5,234,000 is included in the bill for this class of facilities, including \$200,000 for a special study which is covered in section 202 of the bill. The other proposed facilities are the replacement of an unsafe, deteriorated timber wharf and construction of a specialized warehouse to support overseas base development and maintenance, and for certain utilities systems.

12. Classified portion

\$84,043,000 is included for classified activities pertaining to the above classes.

Section 202

This section authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to obtain by contract the independent engineering studies as previously discussed in this report.

TITLE III—AIR FORCE (\$1,344,909,000)

The fiscal year 1957 military construction program for the Air Force is in support of a 137-wing concept, and is designed to provide the base structure needed to properly house, train, and fight the forces.

Breakdown of the Air Force authorization request is contained in the following tables:

Major command distribution of new construction authorization

	Authoriza- tion amount	Percent of total
	<i>Thousands</i>	
Inside the United States:		
Air Defense Command.....	\$178,683	13.3
Strategic Air Command.....	128,284	9.5
Aircraft control and warning system.....	80,942	6.0
Air Training Command.....	113,739	8.5
Research and Development Command.....	77,147	5.7
Air Materiel Command.....	59,192	4.4
Air Proving Ground Command.....	21,094	1.6
Military Air Transport Command.....	16,155	1.2
Continental Air Command.....	14,182	1.1
Special facilities.....	1,240	0.1—
Tactical Air Command.....	35,967	2.7
Air University.....	215	0.1—
Headquarters Command.....	8	0.1—
Inside United States, total.....	726,348	54.0
Outside the United States:		
U. S. Air Forces Europe.....	114,260	8.5
Northeast Air Command.....	75,650	5.6
Military Air Transport Command.....	55,859	4.2
Aircraft control and warning system.....	70,000	5.2
Alaskan Air Command.....	36,172	2.7
Far East Air Command.....	27,684	2.1
Strategic Air Command.....	25,436	1.9
Outside United States, total.....	405,061	30.2
Section 302: Classified facilities.....	213,000	15.8
Worldwide total.....	1,344,909	100.0

Functional responsibilities of each of the major commands contained in this program together with the amounts and character of each command program is as follows:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Air Defense Command

The Air Defense Command as a component command of the Continental Air Defense Command, is responsible for the mission of air defense of the United States. To accomplish this mission it must have adequate radar warning and control, communications, and the base structure necessary to support interceptor aircraft and interceptor missiles at their required geographic locations. The Air Defense Command will require 56 bases, at 23 of which the ADC units will be tenants on bases which belong to other major commands. Included in these bases are the two weapons employment centers at Yuma and Buckingham. This program also calls for the construction of a new base near Portland, Oreg. The total base program amounts to \$178,683,000, consisting primarily of operations and training facilities and maintenance and production facilities. In addition, there is \$80,942,000 for expansion of facilities for the continental aircraft control and warning system which is a responsibility of the Air

Defense Command. This includes initiation of construction of one new Sage installation and a second increment of facilities at one of the Sage sites started last year. Approximately one-fourth of the program for the aircraft control and warning system is for needed family housing at these remote radar sites.

Air Materiel Command

The mission of the Air Materiel Command is:

(a) To provide adequate and efficient systems of procurement, production, maintenance, and supply for the United States Air Force.

(b) To provide general overall logistical support for all activities and agencies of the United States Air Force.

(c) To train specialized units for the accomplishment of specified logistic functions in overseas areas and theaters.

(d) To provide depot level specialist training for cadre personnel of air depot wings and designated replacement personnel for overseas air depot wings as prescribed in appropriate directives.

(e) To insure the provision of adequate and up-to-date internal wire and telephone systems at all Air Force bases and installations within the Zone of Interior including the establishment, augmentation, and/or rehabilitation of such systems.

(f) To provide installation-engineering and installations of designated fixed communications facilities and equipment in support of the Air Force mission worldwide.

This program amounts to \$59,192,000 and provides facilities at 19 locations, 4 of which are minor installations in support of a classified project. Over half of this program is for projects supporting air defense and strategic command units stationed on AMC bases and for research and development activities.

Air Proving Ground Command

The mission of the Air Proving Ground Command is to determine the operational suitability of aircraft, materiel and equipment used or proposed for use by the Air Force. The Eglin AFB complex, Florida, which consists of a main base supported by a gunnery range satellite bases, various testing facilities and electronic and telemetering environment is used for this purpose. The program for this complex amounts to \$21,094,000 and consists primarily of providing research, development, and test facilities.

Air Training Command

The missions of Air Training Command is to provide:

(a) Procurement of Air Force personnel.

(b) Basic military training.

(c) Technical training leading toward qualification in an Air Force specialty.

(d) Flying training leading to an aeronautical rating.

(e) Specialized flying training for rated personnel.

(f) Mobile training.

(g) Such other training as may be directed by the Chief of Staff, USAF.

To accomplish this mission Air Training Command is engaged in four categories of training: Flying training, crew training, technical training, and indoctrination training. Air Training Command requires 23 bases for flying training; 9 for crew training; 7 for technical

training; and 2 for indoctrination training. A total of 41 bases are required by this command. This program amounts to \$113,739,000 and provides facilities at 28 locations. Over one-half of this program is for airfield pavements to provide the capability to safely train advanced student pilots in jet aircraft. These pavements also lengthen runways at fighter-erew training bases which are scheduled for Century series jet fighters.

Air University

The mission of this command is to prepare officers for command of large Air Force units, wings, groups, and squadrons, and for staff duties appropriate to those command positions and to provide education to meet the scientific requirements of the Air Force. This program amounts to \$215,000 consisting of an addition to the student officers' dining hall and the installation of an approach lighting system to the instrument runway.

Continental Air Command

The mission of this command is to discharge within the continental United States the field responsibilities of the Chief of Staff, USAF, with respect to:

The Reserve Forces for the Department of the Air Force that are assigned to Continental Air Command, including supervision and inspection of the Air National Guard of the United States.

Domestic emergencies.

Miscellaneous administrative functions.

In the event of war or other emergency, mobilize the units and/or individuals of the Air Force Reserve that are assigned to the Continental Air Command.

Discharge within the continental United States such other responsibilities as the Chief of Staff, USAF, may direct.

The program amounts to \$14,182,000 and provides facilities at 2 locations, regular Air Force bases. Over 90 percent of this program is for airfield pavements.

Headquarters Command

The mission of this command is to provide housekeeping and support of all Air Force personnel in the Washington area. Specifically: Provide administrative and logistic support for Headquarters Squadron, USAF, and for those Air Force units stationed within the Washington area whose inherent organizational structure does not permit their support. This program amounts to \$8,000.

Military Air Transport Service

The primary mission of MATS is to provide airlift required in support of approved joint war plans; scheduled airlift for Department of Defense within the continental United States, between continental United States and overseas areas; and between and within overseas areas, as directed by higher authority. MATS has the additional missions of air weather; airways and communications, and air rescue service systems; flight service within the Zone of Interior as further directed; and supervision, control and maintenance of primary facilities required for performing its assigned mission. To accomplish these missions MATS requires 11 bases; 5 of which are under the command of MATS and 6 are jointly utilized with other commands. This program provides facilities amounting to \$16,155,000. Almost one-

half of the program is for operations and training facilities; 25 percent is for much needed housing and community facilities.

Air Research and Development Command

The mission of the Air Research and Development Command is to:

(a) Attain and maintain qualitative superiority of materiel and to conduct or supervise scientific and technical studies required for the accomplishment of the Air Force missions.

(b) Seek new basic knowledge from which improved aeronautical equipment, materiel, weapons, and techniques can be developed.

(c) Undertake the development and recommend the adoption of new and improved devices and systems for the conduct and support of air warfare, including complete weapon systems, techniques, and procedures applicable to Air Force purposes. This program amounts to \$77,147,000 and provides facilities at 10 locations, including a new installation—the National Reactor Test Station in Idaho, for continuing the development of missiles systems and nuclear-powered aircraft.

Strategic Air Command

The mission of the Strategic Air Command is to maintain an effective strategic striking force capable of achieving decisive action by striking an enemy at any point on the globe. Included in this program are the bases representing the first increment of dispersal of the strategic strike force. They are bases already existing in the Air Force base structure which are now utilized by other major commands. It will be necessary to construct additional facilities at these bases to allow the accommodation of Strategic Air Command units. The committee wishes to point out that the homes of all Strategic Air Command wings are located in the Zone of Interior with the exception of one wing at Ramey AFB, Puerto Rico. Facilities amounting to \$128,284,000 are contained in this program for 38 locations. The largest portion of this program is for operations and training facilities, including additional pavements, to further the ability of the striking force to retaliate against an aggressor within a minimum period of time. One-third of the program provides much needed housing and community facilities, principally for replacement of substandard buildings, most of which are temporary structures constructed during World War II.

Tactical Air Command

The primary mission of the Tactical Air Command is to organize, train, and equip USAF units for theater-type air activity including joint operations with land, naval, and amphibious forces. This command is also charged with the responsibility to train and equip units for deployment overseas in support of NATO. To accommodate its programed force, Tactical Air Command requires 17 bases; 1 of which is jointly utilized with the APGC. This program amounts to \$35,967,000. More than 50 percent of this program is for additional airfield pavements and aircraft maintenance facilities.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Alaskan Air Command

The mission of this command is to organize and conduct the air defense of Alaska and provide early warning to the United States and Canada. This command supports the Strategic Air Command,

Military Air Transport Service, commander, Alaskan Sea Frontier, and the United States Army. It also supports the northwest route to the Orient. This program amounts to \$36,172,000 and provides facilities at 16 locations. Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities constitute more than 95 percent of this program.

Far East Air Force

The mission of this command is to conduct tactical operations, the air defense of Japan, Ryukyus, Marianas, and the United States installations in the Philippines; to conduct troop carrier, airborne, air transportation operations, and medium bomber operations in the Far East; to provide logistic support to FEAF forces. This program amounts to \$27,684,000 and provides operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and much needed housing and community facilities together with utilities and administrative facilities at 11 locations.

Military Air Transport Service (Overseas)

The mission of this command is to provide aircraft required in support of approved joint war plans, scheduled airlifts for the Department of Defense between the continental United States and overseas areas; between and within overseas areas, as directed by higher authority; worldwide air transport; air weather; airways and air communications, and air-rescue service systems; organization and training of Air Resupply and Communications Service and all elements thereof, supervision, control, and maintenance of primary facilities required for performing its assigned mission, theater jurisdiction in overseas area, where MATS units are stationed but which are outside the jurisdiction of any theater commander. This program amounts to \$55,859,000 and provides facilities at 7 locations. The largest categories in this program are operations and training facilities, and supply facilities.

Northeast Air Command

The mission of this command is to provide airbase facilities and support of units of Strategic Air Command; support of the Danish and Canadian Governments and their commands in accordance with established policies and agreements; air defense coverage of Northeast Air Command area and the northwest approaches to the United States, and air resupply of isolated United States-Canada and United States-Danish weather and communication outposts. This program amounts to \$75,650,000 and provides facilities at 9 locations. More than one-half of this program is for housing and community facilities. Operations and training facilities account for another 30 percent of the program.

Strategic Air Command

The mission of this command is to organize, train, equip, administer, and prepare a force capable of conducting strategic air operations in accordance with directives and policies issued by Headquarters, United States Air Force. This program amounts to \$25,436,000.

United States Air Forces in Europe

The mission of this command is to support the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe; support of the United States commander in chief, Europe, and the other component commanders under United

States commander in chief, Europe in their assigned missions. To fulfill responsibilities assigned the Joint Chiefs of Staff in areas not included in either the NATO or the United States commander in chief, Europe area of responsibility; to support commanders operating directly under the Joint Chiefs of Staff; to participate in the preparation of joint United States plans and to support the United States policy within the scope of the command's responsibility. This program amounts to \$114,260,000 and provides facilities at 65 locations. Approximately 14 percent of the program provides for housing and community facilities. The balance of the program consists principally of operations and training facilities, maintenance facilities and supply facilities.

An analysis of the type of facilities being requested again emphasizes the highly operational nature of this program.

Almost two-thirds of the category "Operational and training facilities," is for airfield pavements, principally runway additions for both fighter and bomber aircraft. The phasing of B-52's and Century-series fighter aircraft into combat and training units as they come off the production line accounts for almost all of these runway requirements.

The research, development, and test category consists almost wholly of facilities required for the development and testing of the nuclear-powered aircraft and new weapons systems, principally guided missiles.

The housing and community category consists of troop housing, personnel facilities, and family housing. These are a most significant factor in the program to make military service more attractive to the trained airmen and officers.

Ninety-five percent of the supply category consists of storage facilities for aircraft fuels and weapons including missiles.

The medical facilities category, representing 2.1 percent of the total, includes the construction of new, or additions to, 7 hospitals, 7 dental clinics, and 6 base dispensaries.

The family housing contained in this program comprises 3,144 units and is limited to 8 bases inside the United States and 5 bases overseas at which housing can be provided by no means other than appropriated funds, and at which the need for housing is most urgent. In addition to these 13 bases, there are 1,213 units at remote radar stations in the air defense system which cannot be otherwise provided.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections 401 through 405

These sections provide no new or unusual authority but rather merely rephrase similar provisions in prior public works laws.

Section 406

Section 406 is a new provision although similar authority has appeared in the Army portion of the annual appropriation acts. It would authorize the Secretaries of each military department to acquire land and interests therein not exceeding \$5,000 in cost. The purpose of this provision is to eliminate from the public-works bill the large number of land items which cost less than \$5,000, many of which actually cost less than \$1,000. In addition, it will provide authority to acquire land and easements in order to satisfy urgent requirements provided the cost does not exceed \$5,000.

Section 407

Section 407 is a repetition of prior authority relating to the restoration or replacement of facilities which have been damaged or destroyed through negligence or acts of God. This section contains no money limitation however it does provide that the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Armed Services Committees of his intent to utilize the provisions prior to taking any action.

Section 408

Section 408 is a new provision in public works authorization bills. The substance of it has been repeated, however, in annual appropriation acts. Under the authority granted by this section the Secretaries of the military departments, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, may make expenditures out of appropriations available for military construction of such amounts as may be necessary for public works which have been determined to be urgently required. The upper limitation of this authority for a particular project is \$200,000. Projects between \$25,000 and \$50,000 must be approved in advance by the Secretary of the military department concerned. Those in excess of \$50,000 must be approved in advance by the Secretary of Defense. Projects which do not exceed \$25,000 may use maintenance and operations funds as distinguished from the military construction funds which must be used for all projects in excess of this amount.

The committee added a subsection (c) to the section as submitted by the Department of Defense so as to require semiannual reports to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House with respect to the exercise of the authorities granted by this section. In this way the cognizant committees can exercise a wholesome surveillance over authority which, while conceded to be necessary, might be subject to abuse.

Section 409

This section contains authorization in the amount of \$180,000 for housing for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and certain of his staff personnel and is discussed in a previous portion of this report.

Section 410

Section 410 with certain exceptions advances for 1 year the general rescission that was included in Public Law 161, enacted during the first session of this Congress. This rescission is a continuation of the committee's efforts to place the military construction program on a basis that will reflect the current needs in a realistic manner. After July 1, 1957, only the authorizations contained in existing Public Laws 534, 83d Congress, and 207, 84th Congress, and any authorization enacted subsequent thereto would continue to be available.

Section 411

Section 411 extends the authorization for the construction of family housing in foreign countries by the use of proceeds from sale of surplus agricultural commodities from \$100 million to \$250 million. This increase is recommended since the authority is applicable to transactions arising from either Public Law 480 or the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Authorization would also be pro-

vided for the use of appropriated funds in lieu of foreign currencies (not more than 25 percent of the total cost) on those portions of the project for which dollars are required.

Section 412

Section 412 extends section 515 of Public Law 161, 84th Congress, for an additional year and enlarges from 1,000 units to 3,000 units the authority therein. This authority permits rentals at certain military tactical sites which would be paid from maintenance and operation funds.

Section 413

Section 413 would authorize increased size limitations for 47 units of family housing to be constructed at the United States Air Force Academy. This section will not increase the total construction authorization of \$126 million for the Air Force Academy.

Section 414

Section 414 would amend the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 to exclude from the \$500 million limitation on construction the rentals paid for the leasing of Reserve training space. This amendment would not enlarge the dollar authority of that act.

Section 415

Previous public works acts have authorized the construction of appropriated funds housing at various designated military installations. The advent of title IV of the Housing Amendments of 1955 may provide housing at some of these installations. The authority, therefore, previously granted for appropriated funds housing at these locations may, under section 415, be utilized at other as yet undetermined locations where, for one reason or another, the housing contemplated by title IV could or should not be built. The committee feels that this gives the Departments a reasonable latitude in the planning of their family housing construction and will assist in the acceleration of this important program.

Section 416

The committee was informed that a year ago it was determined after study that a large percentage of our reserve stocks of petroleum, particularly aviation gasoline and jet fuel, are located in highly vulnerable areas of the United States. The Department, based on this determination, has attempted to achieve a program of dispersing that storage so that it will be outside the vulnerable areas and, therefore, will be available in the event of an emergency. The fuel stocks referred to are those intended for use in important missions immediately following the outbreak of hostilities. They are intended also for immediate shipment to overseas destinations. The study which the Department made of the situation in which it found itself indicated that there was little or nothing which could be done by the Department to rectify the situation. For example, it found that the commercial petroleum storage industry was unwilling to undertake a program of dispersal outside of normal commercial areas. The principal objection of the industries appeared to spring from the fact that under present laws the leasing of such dispersed facilities by the Department of Defense would be limited to 1 year. The cost involved in such a dispersal program made it fully unattractive to the industries under this circumstance. This section, therefore, has been proposed

by the Department of Defense in order to induce industries to engage in the storage of petroleum outside of their normal storage areas.

Construction facilities under this section will be in contemplation of 5-year contracts with options in the Government to renew for additional 5-year periods, for a total period not to exceed 20 years. The contracts also may contain, under the authority granted, an option in the Government to purchase the facility at the expiration or termination of the contract.

The committee amended the section as proposed by the Department of Defense to require that the Secretary of the military departments report to the Armed Services Committees with respect to the names of contractors and the terms of the contracts entered into. This will permit the committees to keep themselves aware of the progress, or lack of progress, of this vital program.

Section 417

Section 417 provides that the Secretary of the military department may lease in foreign countries for military purposes in terms of not more than 5 years off-base structures, including real property. This section extends the current limitation of 1 year to a 5-year period.

Section 418

This section deals with housing provisions previously discussed in this report.

Section 419

This section contains similar restrictions on unit costs to those provided in last year's bill. The only difference is that certain increases are provided in order to meet increased costs.

Section 420.

This section is a repeat of prior law and continues in effect certain limitations concerning mess facilities when applied to barrack construction.

FISCAL DATA

Enactment into law of this legislation will involve the expenditure of \$2,106,611,000 of Federal funds.

DEPARTMENTAL DATA

This measure is a part of the legislative program for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1957, and has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget as evidenced by the letter dated January 19, 1956, from Mr. Richard A. Buddeke, Director, Legislative Programs, Department of Defense, which is printed below and hereby made a part of this report:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1956.

HON. RICHARD M. NIXON,
President of the Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

This proposed legislation is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1956, and the Bureau of the Budget advises

that there is no objection to its presentation to the Congress and that its enactment would be in accord with the program of the President. The Department of Defense recommends that it be enacted.

This proposed legislation would authorize the construction of additional military public works that are urgently needed by the Department of Defense at this time, and would provide additional authority to cover deficiencies in prior construction authorizations. The appropriation of money required for construction is provided for in the Budget of the United States Government for the fiscal year 1957.

This proposal would authorize new construction totaling \$2,012,283,000 of which \$305,670,000 is for the Department of the Army, \$418,728,000 is for the Department of the Navy, \$1,137,585,000 is for the Department of the Air Force, \$150 million is for additional family housing in foreign countries to be financed through the sale of agricultural commodities, and \$300,000 is for housing for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and personnel attached to his staff. This proposal would also provide additional monetary authority in title I of \$350,000, title II of \$1,050,000, and in title III of \$131,759,000, for projects previously authorized. The total in this proposed legislation of the new authorization and the correction of deficiencies in prior authorizations is \$2,145,442,000.

This proposal would also repeal all authorizations, with certain exceptions, for military public works that are contained in laws enacted after September 30, 1951, but prior to July 15, 1952. This repeal will continue in effect the policy established in connection with the last military Public Works Authorization Act (Public Law 161, 84th Cong.) of repealing long-standing authority for military public works items that has not been exercised by the military departments. It is believed that the continuation of this policy will result in a construction program which will reflect the current needs of the Department of Defense more accurately than it has in prior years.

Sincerely,

RICHARD A. BUDDEKE,
Director, Legislative Programs.

State summary of unclassified items within continental United States

Alabama	\$15, 630, 000
Army:	
Fort McClellan	397, 000
Fort Rucker	7, 300, 000
Redstone Arsenal	6, 159, 000
Air Force:	
Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile	1, 541, 000
Craig Air Force Base, Selma	18, 000
Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery	215, 000
Arizona	21, 673, 000
Army:	
Fort Huachuca	6, 856, 000
Yuma Test Station	1, 520, 000
Air Force:	
Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson	503, 000
Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix	2, 902, 000
Williams Air Force Base, Chandler	6, 347, 000
Yuma County Airport, Yuma	3, 545, 000

State summary of unclassified items within continental United States—Continued

Arkansas-----	\$2, 461, 000
Air Force:	
Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville-----	933, 000
Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock-----	1, 528, 000
California-----	158, 739, 000
Army:	
Sharpe General Depot-----	655, 000
Fort Ord-----	223, 000
United States Disciplinary Barracks-----	197, 000
Jet Propulsion Laboratory-----	143, 000
Navy:	
Naval Air Station, Alameda-----	2, 675, 000
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow-----	3, 436, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Brown Field-----	778, 000
Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado-----	5, 660, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, El Centro-----	831, 000
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro-----	6, 863, 000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Fallbrook-----	1, 584, 000
Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake-----	6, 028, 000
Naval Air Station, Miramar-----	8, 835, 000
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field-----	89, 000
Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station, Mojave-----	12, 556, 000
Naval Supply Center, Oakland-----	50, 000
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton-----	3, 429, 000
Naval Air Station, Lemoore-----	10, 089, 000
Naval Air Missile Test Center, Point Mugu-----	1, 682, 000
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme-----	2, 581, 000
Naval Air Station, San Diego-----	13, 072, 000
Naval Shipyard, San Francisco-----	1, 300, 000
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego-----	1, 679, 000
Marine Corps Training Center, Twenty-nine Palms-----	1, 165, 000
Naval Ammunition and Net Depot, Seal Beach-----	2, 176, 000
Naval Shipyard, Long Beach-----	5, 984, 000
Naval Station, Long Beach-----	2, 256, 000
Marine Corps Cold Weather Battalion, Bridgeport-----	294, 000
Naval Communications Station, San Francisco-----	2, 029, 000
Air Force:	
Beale Air Force Base, Marysville-----	13, 395, 000
Castle Air Force Base, Merced-----	2, 179, 000
Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc-----	5, 488, 000
George Air Force Base, Victorville-----	3, 144, 000
Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael-----	2, 966, 000
March Air Force Base, Riverside-----	5, 156, 000
Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento-----	21, 650, 000
McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento-----	1, 424, 000
Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino-----	1, 572, 000
Oxnard Air Force Base, Camarillo-----	2, 392, 000
Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield-----	923, 000
Parks Air Force Base, Pleasanton-----	111, 000
Colorado-----	6, 147, 000
Army:	
Fort Carson-----	3, 253, 000
Pueblo Ordnance Depot-----	2, 142, 000
Air Force:	
Lowry Air Force Base, Denver-----	410, 000
Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs-----	342, 000
Connecticut-----	22, 749, 000
Navy: Naval Underwater Sound Laboratory, New London-----	304, 000
Air Force: Hartford Research Facility-----	22, 445, 000

32 AUTHORIZE CONSTRUCTION FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

State summary of unclassified items within continental United States—Continued

Delaware-----	\$9,379,000	
Air Force:		
Dover Air Force Base, Dover-----	3,195,000	
New Castle County Municipal Airport, Wilmington-----	6,184,000	
Florida-----	\$59,994,000	
Navy:		
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field-----	4,052,000	
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville-----	2,380,000	
Naval Air Station, Key West-----	170,000	
Naval Mine Defense Laboratory, Panama City-----	84,000	
Naval Air Station, Pensacola-----	347,000	
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Stanford-----	6,926,000	
Naval Auxiliary Air Field, Whiting Field-----	13,000	
Naval Industrial Reserve Shipyard, Tampa-----	200,000	
Naval Station, Key West-----	927,000	
Air Force:		
Buckingham Weapons Center, Fort Myers-----	629,000	
Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso-----	21,094,000	
Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead-----	1,694,000	
MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa-----	3,262,000	
Palm Beach Air Force Base, Palm Beach-----	1,545,000	
Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa-----	15,169,000	
Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando-----	786,000	
Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City-----	716,000	
Georgia-----	16,582,000	
Army:		
Fort Benning-----	422,000	
Atlanta General Depot-----	832,000	
Navy:		
Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany-----	1,742,000	
Naval Air Station, Glynco-----	4,003,000	
Air Force:		
Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta-----	345,000	
Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah-----	1,131,000	
Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta-----	1,848,000	
Robins Air Force Base, Macon-----	5,478,000	
Turner Air Force Base, Albany-----	781,000	
Idaho-----	13,479,000	
Air Force:		
Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home-----	2,064,000	
National Reactor Test Station, Idaho Falls-----	11,415,000	
Illinois-----	24,439,000	
Navy:		
Naval Hospital, Great Lakes-----	12,730,000	
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes-----	8,413,000	
Air Force: Scott Air Force Base, Belleville-----	3,296,000	
Indiana-----	2,309,000	
Army: Fort Benjamin Harrison-----		140,000
Air Force: Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru-----	2,169,000	
Iowa-----	2,288,000	
Air Force: Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City-----		2,288,000

State summary of unclassified items within continental United States—Continued

Kansas-----	\$8, 160, 000
Army:	
Fort Leavenworth-----	1, 092, 000
Fort Riley-----	1, 519, 000
Air Force:	
Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka-----	1, 271, 000
McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita-----	396, 000
Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina-----	3, 882, 000
	<hr/>
	2, 177, 000
Kentucky-----	
Army: Fort Knox-----	1, 698, 000
Air Force: Campbell Air Force Base, Hopkinsville-----	479, 000
	<hr/>
	6, 814, 000
Louisiana-----	
Navy: Naval Station, New Orleans-----	226, 000
Air Force:	
England Air Force Base, Alexandria-----	2, 919, 000
Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport-----	2, 117, 000
Lake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles-----	1, 552, 000
	<hr/>
	24, 988, 000
Maine-----	
Navy:	
Naval Air Station, Brunswick-----	3, 738, 000
Naval Radio Station-----	2, 450, 000
Naval Radio Station, Winter Harbor-----	83, 000
Air Force:	
Dow Air Force Base, Bangor-----	7, 665, 000
Loring Air Force Base, Limestone-----	2, 522, 000
Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle-----	8, 057, 000
Searsport Fuel Storage Station, Searsport-----	473, 000
	<hr/>
	32, 171, 000
Maryland-----	
Army:	
Fort George G. Meade-----	5, 885, 000
Aberdeen Proving Ground-----	147, 000
Army Chemical Center-----	889, 000
Camp Detrick-----	913, 000
Navy:	
Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River-----	475, 000
Naval Academy, Annapolis-----	7, 469, 000
Naval Training Center, Bainbridge-----	6, 569, 000
Naval Radio Station, Cheltenham-----	2, 489, 000
Air Force: Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs-----	7, 335, 000
	<hr/>
	36, 458, 000
Massachusetts-----	
Army: Fort Devens-----	302, 000
Navy:	
Naval Shipyard, Boston-----	7, 332, 000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Hingham-----	993, 000
Air Force:	
Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford-----	6, 939, 000
Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth-----	11, 577, 000
Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls-----	9, 315, 000
	<hr/>
	15, 885, 000
Michigan-----	
Air Force:	
Kinross Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie-----	2, 156, 000
K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette-----	5, 051, 000
Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens-----	2, 494, 000
Kalkaska Air Force Base, Kalkaska-----	2, 906, 000
Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda-----	3, 278, 000

34 AUTHORIZE CONSTRUCTION FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

State summary of unclassified items within continental United States—Continued

Minnesota.....	\$3, 878, 000
Air Force:	
Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth.....	863, 000
Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport.....	3, 015, 000
Mississippi.....	25, 266, 000
Navy: Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Meridian.....	8, 231, 000
Air Force:	
Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus.....	14, 518, 000
Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville.....	2, 483, 000
Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi.....	34, 000
Missouri.....	5, 834, 000
Army: St. Louis Support Center.....	3, 346, 000
Air Force:	
Grandview Air Force Base, Kansas City.....	1, 673, 000
Whiteman Air Force Base, Knobnoster.....	815, 000
Montana.....	3, 706, 000
Air Force:	
Glasgow Site.....	2, 470, 000
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls.....	1, 236, 000
Nebraska.....	10, 382, 000
Air Force:	
Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln.....	4, 685, 000
Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha.....	5, 697, 000
Nevada.....	14, 942, 000
Navy: Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Fallon.....	8, 304, 000
Air Force:	
Indian Springs Air Force Base.....	961, 000
Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas.....	3, 456, 000
Stead Air Force Base, Reno.....	2, 221, 000
New Hampshire.....	718, 000
Navy: Naval Hospital, Portsmouth.....	57, 000
Air Force: Portsmouth Air Force Base, Portsmouth.....	661, 000
New Jersey.....	9, 810, 000
Army: Fort Dix.....	54, 000
Navy:	
Naval Air Station, Atlantic City.....	421, 000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Earle.....	600, 000
Naval Air Station, Lakehurst.....	6, 438, 000
Naval Air Turbine Test Station, Trenton.....	128, 000
Air Force: McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown.....	2, 169, 000
New Mexico.....	21, 500, 000
Army: White Sands Proving Ground.....	693, 000
Air Force:	
Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis.....	4, 505, 000
Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo.....	7, 877, 000
Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque.....	5, 481, 000
Walker Air Force Base, Roswell.....	2, 791, 000
Sacramento Peak Observatory Sacramento Peak.....	153, 000

State summary of unclassified items within continental United States—Continued

New York.....	\$31, 915, 000
Army:	
Fort Totten.....	1, 212, 000
Oswego.....	583, 000
Seneca Ordnance Depot.....	88, 000
Navy: Naval Receiving Station, Brooklyn.....	97, 000
Air Force:	
Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome.....	17, 966, 000
Mitchel Air Force Base, Hempstead.....	205, 000
Niagara Falls Municipal Airport.....	3, 030, 000
Plattsburg Air Force Base, Plattsburg.....	1, 491, 000
Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh.....	1, 802, 000
Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton.....	5, 441, 000
	33, 878, 000
North Carolina.....	
Army:	
Fort Bragg.....	645, 000
Charlotte Armed Forces Induction Station.....	302, 000
Navy:	
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point.....	170, 000
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune.....	5, 092, 000
Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field, Edenton.....	13, 926, 000
Naval Air Facility, Harvey Point.....	6, 000, 000
Air Force:	
Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg.....	1, 106, 000
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro.....	6, 637, 000
	40, 184, 000
North Dakota.....	
Air Force:	
Grand Forks Site.....	18, 969, 000
Minot Site.....	21, 215, 000
	24, 434, 000
Ohio.....	
Air Force:	
Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus.....	4, 952, 000
Wilkins Air Force Base, Station, Shelby.....	89, 000
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton.....	17, 138, 000
Youngstown Municipal Airport, Youngstown.....	2, 255, 000
	19, 477, 000
Oklahoma.....	
Army: Fort Sill.....	4, 173, 000
Air Force:	
Altus Air Force Base, Altus.....	1, 003, 000
Ardmore Air Force Base, Ardmore.....	330, 000
Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Clinton.....	7, 004, 000
Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City.....	5, 990, 000
Vance Air Force Base, Enid.....	977, 000
	14, 896, 000
Oregon.....	
Army: Umatilla Ordnance Depot.....	258, 000
Air Force:	
Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath.....	1, 130, 000
Greater Portland Area.....	13, 508, 000

36 AUTHORIZE CONSTRUCTION FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

State summary of unclassified items within continental United States—Continued

Pennsylvania.....	\$6, 636, 000
New Cumberland General Depot.....	631, 000
South Park Military Reservation.....	190, 000
Navy: Naval Air Development Center, Johnsville.....	693, 000
Air Force:	
Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis.....	1, 087, 000
Olmstead Air Force Base, Middletown.....	3, 983, 000
Marietta Air Force Station.....	52, 000
Rhode Island.....	14, 815, 000
Navy:	
Naval Station, Newport.....	11, 672, 000
Naval Supply Depot Newport.....	390, 000
Naval Air Station, Quonset Point.....	2, 753, 000
South Carolina.....	38, 968, 000
Army: Columbia Quartermaster Center.....	98, 000
Navy:	
Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station, Beaufort.....	17, 384, 000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston.....	404, 000
Naval Minecraft Base Charleston.....	7, 902, 000
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island.....	4, 266, 000
Naval Shipyard, Charleston.....	148, 000
Air Force:	
Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston.....	868, 000
Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville.....	2, 428, 000
Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, Myrtle Beach.....	1, 665, 000
Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter.....	3, 895, 000
South Dakota.....	7, 317, 000
Air Force:	
Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City.....	943, 000
Mitchell Air Force Base, Mitchell.....	6, 374, 000
Tennessee.....	4, 148, 000
Navy: Naval Air Station, Memphis.....	511, 000
Air Force:	
McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville.....	2, 054, 000
Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna.....	1, 583, 000
Texas.....	108, 892, 000
Army:	
Fort Hood.....	2, 457, 000
Fort Bliss.....	5, 301, 000
Fort Worth General Depot.....	1, 285, 000
Navy:	
Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, Alice-Orange Grove Area.....	2, 242, 000
Naval Station, Orange.....	265, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field.....	2, 247, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville.....	2, 610, 000
Air Force:	
Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene.....	1, 043, 000
Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo.....	17, 121, 000
Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin.....	15, 938, 000
Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso.....	922, 000
Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio.....	237, 000
Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan.....	1, 288, 000
Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth.....	2, 438, 000
Ellington Air Force Base, Houston.....	63, 000
Foster Air Force Base, Victoria.....	952, 000
Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo.....	8, 804, 000

State summary of unclassified items within continental United States—Continued

Texas—Continued

Air Force—Continued

Gray Air Force Base, Killeen.....	\$23, 000
James Connally Air Force Base, Waco.....	4, 687, 000
Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio.....	1, 570, 000
Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo.....	225, 000
Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio.....	212, 000
Majors Field, Greenville.....	440, 000
Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman.....	2, 260, 000
Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio.....	133, 000
Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock.....	4, 164, 000
Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls.....	24, 433, 000
Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring.....	90, 000
Edward Gary Air Force Base, San Marcus.....	783, 000
Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio.....	3, 440, 000
Laredo Test Site, Laredo.....	1, 219, 000

Utah..... 2, 422, 000

Army: Dugway Proving Ground.....	867, 000
Navy: Naval Supply Depot, Clearfield.....	149, 000

Air Force:

Hill Air Force Base, Ogden.....	1, 339, 000
Wendover Air Force Base, Wendover.....	67, 000

Vermont..... 4, 211, 000

Air Force: Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Winooski..... 4, 211, 000

Virginia..... 20, 547, 000

Army:

Fort Eustis.....	1, 231, 000
Fort Belvoir.....	492, 000

Navy:

Marine Corps Supply Forwarding Annex, Portsmouth.....	91, 000
Navy Auxiliary Air Station, Chincoteague.....	170, 000
Fleet Air Defense Training Center, Dam Neck.....	237, 000
Naval Air Station, Norfolk.....	170, 000
Naval Air Station, Oceana.....	5, 286, 000
Naval Shipyard, Norfolk.....	244, 000
Public Works Center, Norfolk.....	443, 000
Marine Corps Schools, Quantico.....	2, 178, 000
Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown.....	3, 480, 000
Harbor Defense Base, Norfolk.....	300, 000
Naval Station, Norfolk.....	2, 844, 000

Air Force:

Langley Air Force Base, Hampton.....	2, 613, 000
Vint Hill Farm Station, Warrenton.....	768, 000

Washington..... 18, 684, 000

Army: Fort Lewis..... 3, 022, 000

Navy:

Naval Supply Depot, Seattle.....	199, 000
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island.....	149, 000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Bangor.....	1, 100, 000
Naval Communication Station, Seattle.....	45, 000

Air Force:

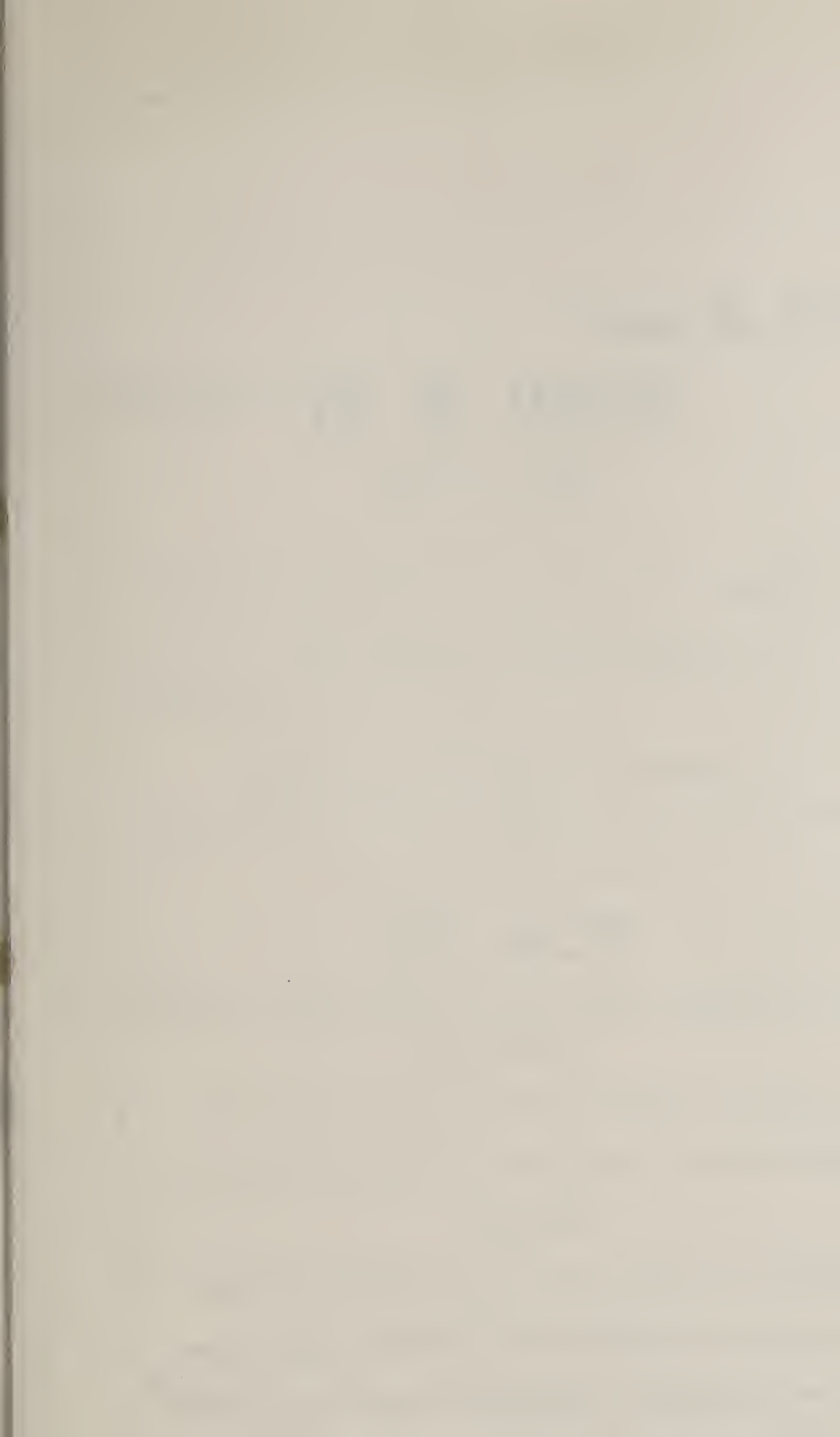
Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane.....	4, 457, 000
Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake.....	1, 111, 000
McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma.....	1, 514, 000
Paine Air Force Base, Everett.....	4, 127, 000
Geiger Field, Spokane.....	2, 827, 000
Mukilteo Fuel Storage Station, Mukilteo.....	4, 000
Tacoma Fuel Storage Station, Tacoma.....	129, 000

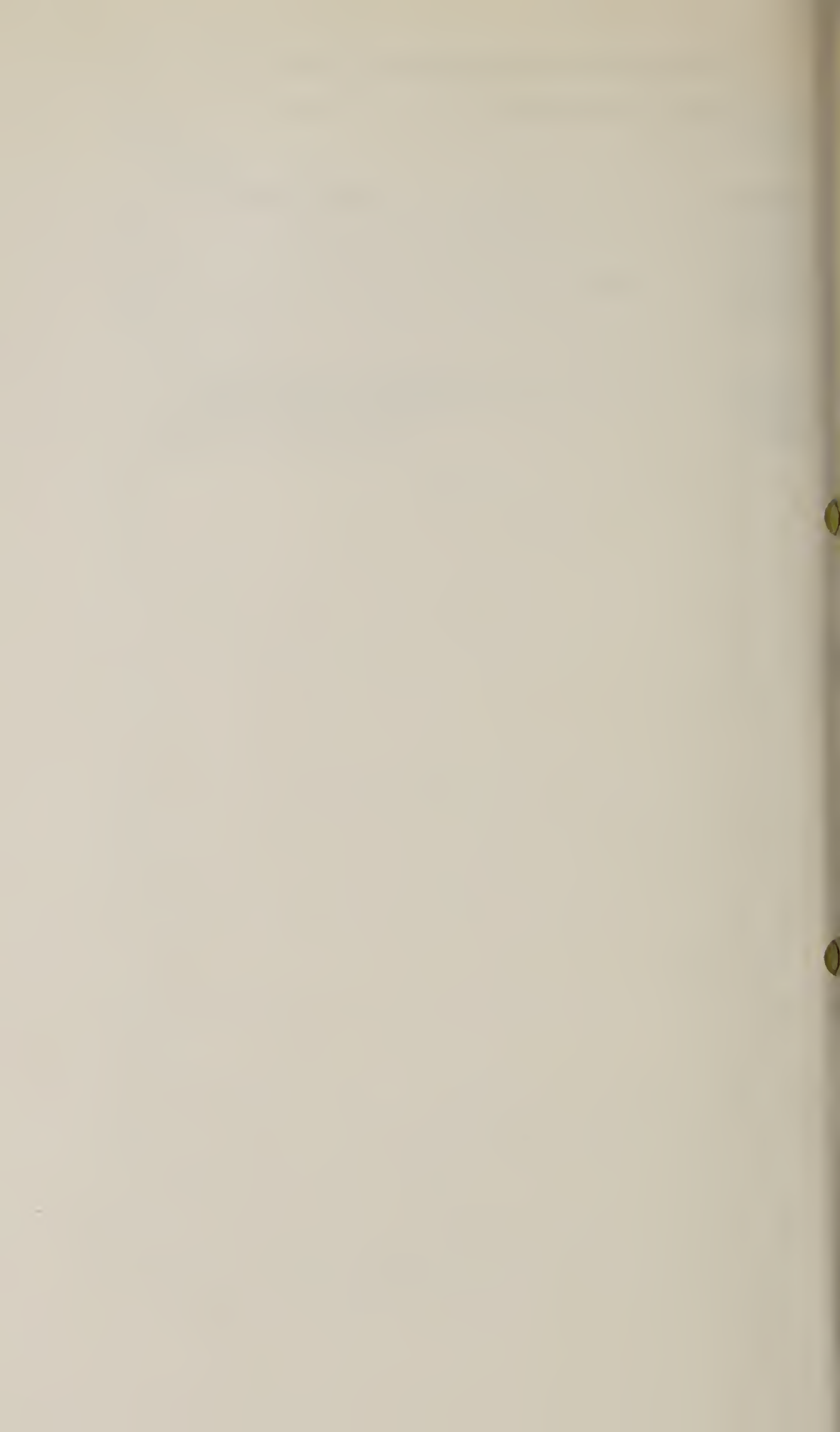
38 AUTHORIZE CONSTRUCTION FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

State summary of unclassified items within continental United States—Continued

Wisconsin-----	\$11, 677, 000
Air Force:	
Truax Field, Madison-----	4, 876, 000
Richard Bong Air Force Base, Kansasville-----	6, 801, 000
Wyoming-----	1, 654, 000
Air Force: Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne-----	1, 654, 000
District of Columbia-----	9, 903, 000
Army:	
Fort McNair-----	4, 111, 000
Walter Reed Army Medical Center-----	4, 209, 000
Navy: Naval Research Laboratory-----	1, 300, 000
Air Force: Bolling Air Force Base-----	8, 000
Washington National Airport-----	275, 000







1 New Cumberland General Depot, Pennsylvania: Maintenance
2 nance facilities, \$631,000.

3 Sharpe General Depot, California: Maintenance facilities,
4 ties, \$655,000.

5 (Chemical Corps)

6 Army Chemical Center, Maryland: Troop housing, community
7 munity facility, and operational facility, \$889,000.

8 Camp Detrick, Maryland: Storage facilities and utilities,
9 \$913,000.

10 Dugway Proving Ground, Utah: Research and development
11 ment facilities and utilities, \$867,000.

12 (Signal Corps)

13 Fort Huachuca, Arizona: Troop housing, maintenance
14 facilities, storage facilities, administrative facility, and utilities,
15 ties, \$6,856,000.

16 (Corps of Engineers)

17 Fort Belvoir, Virginia: Storage facility, training facility,
18 operational facilities, maintenance facilities, research and
19 development facilities, and utilities, \$492,000.

20 (Transportation Corps)

21 Fort Eustis, Virginia: Operational facility, maintenance
22 facility, and utilities, \$1,231,000.

23 (Medical Corps)

24 Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Colum-

1 Charlotte Armed Forces Induction Station, North Caro-
2 lina: Administrative facility, \$302,000.

3 Fort McClellan, Alabama: Troop housing, training
4 facility, and community facility, \$397,000.

5 Fort Rucker, Alabama: Operational facilities, mainte-
6 nance facilities, training facilities, storage facilities, admin-
7 istrative facilities, trailer site facilities, land acquisition, and
8 utilities, \$7,300,000.

9 (Fourth Army Area)

10 Fort Bliss, Texas: Training facilities, maintenance facili-
11 ties, administrative facilities, troop housing, community facili-
12 ties, and utilities, \$5,301,000.

13 Fort Hood, Texas: Community facilities, maintenance
14 facilities, and storage facilities, \$2,457,000.

15 Fort Sill, Oklahoma: Training facilities, \$4,173,000.

16 (Fifth Army Area)

17 Fort Carson, Colorado: Storage facilities, administrative
18 facilities, troop housing, training facilities, and land acquisi-
19 tion, \$3,253,000.

20 Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana: Troop housing
21 \$140,000.

22 Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Communications facilities
23 and troop housing, \$1,092,000.

24 Fort Riley, Kansas: Administrative facilities, commu-
25 nity facility, troop housing, and utilities, \$1,519,000.

1 Saint Louis Support Center, Missouri: Administrative
2 facility, \$3,346,000.

3 (Sixth Army Area)

4 Fort Lewis, Washington: Community facilities, train-
5 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, family housing, and util-
6 ities, \$3,022,000.

7 Fort Ord, California: Maintenance facility and commu-
8 nity facility, \$223,000.

9 United States disciplinary barracks, California: Com-
10 munity facility, \$197,000.

11 Yuma Test Station, Arizona: Troop housing, research
12 and development facility, and storage facility, \$1,520,000.

13 (Military District of Washington)

14 Fort McNair, D. C.: Academic facilities, \$4,111,000.

15 (Armed Forces Special Weapons Project)

16 Various installations: Utilities, \$478,000.

17 (Tactical Site Support Facilities)

18 Various locations: Administrative facilities, maintenance
19 facilities, storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,506,000.

20 OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

21 (Alaskan Area)

22 Ladd Air Force Base; Troop housing and maintenance
23 facilities, \$1,688,000.

24 Fort Richardson: Storage facilities, \$2,333,000.

1 Whittier: Storage facilities and training facilities, \$2,
2 849,000.

3 Wildwood Station (Kenai): Storage facility, \$352,000.
4 (Far East Command Area)

5 Okinawa: Storage facilities, operational facilities, and
6 maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$540,
7 000.

8 (Pacific Command Area)

9 Alimanu Military Reservation, Hawaii: Land acqui-
10 sition, \$143,000.

11 Helemano, Hawaii: Community facility, land acqui-
12 sition and utilities, \$136,000.

13 Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Family housing and land
14 acquisition, \$2,668,000.

15 (Caribbean Command Area)

16 Panama Canal Zone: Sewage disposal system for Army,
17 Navy and Air Force facilities, \$1,060,000.

18 (United States Army, Europe)

19 Various locations: Operational facilities, maintenance
20 facilities, community facilities, storage facilities, training
21 facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, troop
22 housing, and utilities, \$17,994,000.

23 SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or
24 develop classified military installations and facilities by ac-
25 quiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing

1 permanent or temporary public works, including land acqui-
2 sition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equip-
3 ment, in a total amount of \$188,783,000.

4 SEC. 103. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress,
5 is amended with respect to Fort Jay, New York, under the
6 heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheadings
7 "FIELD FORCES FACILITIES (First Army Area)" in sec-
8³ tion 101, by striking out "\$731,000" and inserting in place
9 thereof "\$1,081,000", and in clause (1) of section 502,
10 by striking out "\$224,927,000" and "\$533,904,000"
11 and inserting in place thereof "\$225,277,000" and
12 "\$534,254,000", respectively.

13 (b) So much of section 101 of Public Law 534, Eighty-
14 third Congress, as reads "Adak Station, Alaska: Opera-
15 tional Facilities (including troop housing), \$70,000" is
16 amended to read "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational facil-
17 ities (including troop housing), \$180,000" and clause (4)
18 of section 502 thereof, is amended by striking the figure
19 "\$462,600" and inserting in place thereof "\$572,600".

20 SEC. 104. The Secretary of the Army shall make all
21 necessary studies, by contract or otherwise, to determine
22 an appropriate site for the relocation of the San Jacinto
23 Ordnance Depot, Texas; such studies to be completed by
24 31 January 1957. Expenditure of \$25,000 out of appro-

1 appropriations available to the Department of the Army is author-
2 ized for such studies.

3 TITLE II

4 SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or
5 develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, con-
6 structing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent
7 or temporary public works, including site preparation, appur-
8 tenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

9 INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

10 SHIPYARD FACILITIES

11 Naval shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts: Replacement of
12 pier, and plans and specifications for drydock facilities,
13 \$7,332,000.

14 Naval shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina: Dredging
15 equipment, \$148,000.

16 Naval minecraft base, Charleston, South Carolina: Op-
17 erational facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities,
18 maintenance facilities, storage facilities, community facilities,
19 security facilities, and utilities, \$7,902,000.

20 Naval shipyard, Long Beach, California: Facilities for
21 remedying effects of ground subsidence and waterfront
22 facilities, \$5,984,000.

23 Navy underwater sound laboratory, New London, Con-
24 necticut: Research and development facilities and land
25 acquisition, \$304,000.

1 Harbor defense base, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel
2 facilities, \$300,000.

3 Naval shipyard, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities and land
4 acquisition, \$244,000.

5 Navy mine defense laboratory, Panama City, Florida:
6 Medical facilities, \$84,000.

7 Naval shipyard, San Francisco, California: Plans and
8 specifications for drydock facilities, \$1,300,000.

9 Naval industrial reserve shipyard, Tampa, Florida:
10 Land acquisition, \$200,000.

11 FLEET BASE FACILITIES

12 Naval station, Key West, Florida: Utilities, \$927,000.

13 Naval station, Long Beach, California: Waterfront
14 facilities, \$2,256,000.

15 Naval station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Utilities,
16 \$226,000.

17 Naval station, Newport, Rhode Island: Waterfront
18 facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities and utili-
19 ties, \$11,672,000.

20 Naval station, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel facilities,
21 \$2,844,000.

22 Naval station, Orange, Texas: Flood-protection facilities,
23 including land acquisition, \$265,000.

1 AVIATION FACILITIES

2 (Naval Air Training Stations)

3 Naval auxiliary landing field, Alice-Orange Grove,
4 Texas: Airfield pavements, \$2,242,000.

5 Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Texas: Per-
6 sonnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities,
7 station and aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, \$2,
8 247,000.

9 Naval air station, Glynnco, Georgia: Airfield pavements,
10 personnel facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training
11 facilities, fuel pipeline and storage facilities, and land ac-
12 quisition, \$4,003,000.

13 Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Texas: Person-
14 nel facilities, training facilities, aircraft maintenance facil-
15 ities, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,610,000.

16 Naval air station, Memphis, Tennessee: Fuel storage fa-
17 cilities, and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$511,000.

18 Naval auxiliary air station, Meridian, Mississippi: Site
19 preparation, utilities, plans and specifications for jet aircraft
20 training facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,231,000.

21 Naval air station, Pensacola, Florida: Community facili-
22 ties and plans and specifications for waterfront facilities,
23 \$347,000.

1 Naval auxiliary air station, Whiting Field, Florida:
2 Land acquisition, \$13,000.

3 (Fleet Support Air Stations)

4 Naval air station, Alameda, California: Aircraft mainte-
5 nance facilities, \$2,675,000.

6 Naval air station, Atlantic City, New Jersey: Naviga-
7 tional aids and land acquisition, \$421,000.

8 Naval auxiliary air station, Brown Field, California:
9 Personnel facilities and utilities, \$778,000.

10 Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine: Personnel facilities,
11 airfield pavements, station maintenance facilities, community
12 facilities, and storage facilities, \$3,738,000.

13 Naval air station, Cecil Field, Florida: Aircraft mainte-
14 nance facilities, personnel facilities, storage facilities, opera-
15 tional facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and
16 utilities, \$4,052,000.

17 Naval air station, Chincoteague, Virginia: Aircraft
18 maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

19 Naval auxiliary air station, Edenton, North Carolina:
20 Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, airfield pave-
21 ments, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, admin-
22 istrative facilities, personnel facilities, communications facili-
23 ties, community facilities, and utilities, \$13,926,000.

24 Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, California:
25 Aircraft maintenance facilities, and land acquisition includ-

1 ing not to exceed \$660,000 to be paid to Imperial County,
2 California, to partially defray the county's cost in relocating
3 the Niland-Blythe Road, \$831,000.

4 Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nevada: Training
5 facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities,
6 and land acquisition, \$8,304,000.

7 Naval air facility, Harvey Point, North Carolina: Air-
8 field pavements, waterfront facilities, fuel storage and dis-
9 pensing facilities, navigational aids, aircraft, and station
10 maintenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition,
11 \$6,000,000.

12 Naval air station, Jacksonville, Florida: Navigational
13 aids, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,380,000.

14 Naval air station, Key West, Florida: Aircraft mainte-
15 nance facilities, \$170,000.

16 Naval air station, Lemoore, California: Plans and speci-
17 fications for development of master jet aircraft facilities, and
18 land acquisition, \$10,089,000.

19 Naval air station, Miramar, California: Personnel facili-
20 ties, operational facilities, training facilities, ordnance facili-
21 ties, land acquisition, and obstruction removal for flight
22 clearance, \$8,835,000.

23 Naval air station, Moffett Field, California: Land acqui-
24 sition, \$89,000.

1 Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

3 Naval air station, North Island, San Diego, California:
4 Airfield pavements, ordnance and ammunition storage facilities,
5 aircraft maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, operational facilities,
6 navigational aids, and land acquisition,
7 \$13,072,000.

8 Naval air station, Oceana, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities,
9 personnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities,
10 training facilities, ordnance facilities, open storage facilities,
11 security facilities, utilities, and relocation of Coast Guard facilities,
12 \$5,286,000.

13 Naval air station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island:
14 Aircraft maintenance facilities, and navigational aids,
15 \$2,753,000.

16 Naval auxiliary air station, Sanford, Florida: Aircraft maintenance facilities,
17 airfield pavements, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$6,926,000.

19 Naval air station, Whidbey Island, Washington: Utilities, \$149,000.

21 (MARINE CORPS AIR STATIONS)

22 Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, South Carolina:
23 Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, administrative facilities,
24 medical facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities,
25 operational facilities, covered and cold storage

1 facilities, community facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, and
2 utilities, \$17,384,000.

3 Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, North Carolina:
4 Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

5 Marine Corps air station, El Toro, California: Aircraft
6 maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, airfield pave-
7 ments, storage facilities, ammunition storage facilities, medi-
8 cal facilities, training facilities, personnel facilities, opera-
9 tional facilities, and utilities, \$6,863,000.

10 Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, California:
11 Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel
12 facilities, training facilities, community facilities, fuel storage
13 and dispensing facilities, land acquisition, and utilities,
14 \$12,556,000.

15 (Special Purpose Air Stations)

16 Naval air facility, John H. Towers Field, Annapolis,
17 Maryland: Land acquisition, and plans for specifications for
18 aviation facilities, \$4,000,000.

19 Naval air development center, Johnsville, Pennsylvania:
20 Plans and specifications for research and development facil-
21 ities, \$693,000.

22 Naval air station, Lakehurst, New Jersey: Research
23 and development facilities and equipment maintenance facil-
24 ities, \$6,438,000.

25 Naval air station, Patuxent River, Maryland: Aircraft

1 maintenance facilities and research and development facilities,
2 \$475,000.

3 Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, California:
4 Waterfront facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, aircraft main-
5 tenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,682,000.

6 Naval air turbine test station, Trenton, New Jersey:
7 Research and development facilities, \$128,000.

8 SUPPLY FACILITIES

9 Naval supply depot, Clearfield, Utah: Utilities,
10 \$149,000.

11 Naval supply depot, Newport, Rhode Island: Storage
12 facilities, \$390,000.

13 Naval supply center, Oakland, California: Utilities,
14 \$50,000.

15 Naval supply depot, Seattle, Washington: Replacement
16 of seawall, \$199,000.

17 MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

18 Marine Corps supply center, Albany, Georgia: Storage
19 facilities, personnel facilities, maintenance facilities, commu-
20 nity facilities, and utilities, \$1,742,000.

21 Marine Corps supply center, Barstow, California:
22 Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, personnel fa-
23 cilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities,
24 \$3,436,000.

25 Marine Corps base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina:

1 Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, training facili-
 2 ties, community facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities,
 3 and utilities, \$5,092,000.

4 Marine Corps recruit depot Parris Island, South Caro-
 5 lina: Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, storage
 6 facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and utilities,
 7 \$4,266,000.

8 Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, California: Utili-
 9 ties, boat basin facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,429,000.

10 Marine Corps cold weather battalion, Bridgeport, Cali-
 11 fornia: Utilities, \$294,000.

12 Marine Corps training center, Twentynine Palms, Cali-
 13 fornia: Community facilities and land acquisition, \$1,165,000.

14 Marine Corps supply forwarding annex, Portsmouth,
 15 Virginia: Security facilities, \$91,000.

16 Marine Corps schools, Quantico, Virginia: Training fa-
 17 cilities, ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, com-
 18 munity facilities, and utilities, \$2,178,000.

19 Marine Corps recruit depot, San Diego, California: Per-
 20 sonnel facilities and community facilities, \$1,679,000.

21 ORDNANCE FACILITIES

22 Naval ammunition depot, Bangor, Washington: Ord-
 23 nance facilities, \$1,100,000.

24 Naval ammunition depot, Charleston, South Carolina:
 25 Ordnance facilities, \$404,000.

1 Naval ordnance test station, China Lake, California:
2 Research and development facilities, aircraft maintenance
3 facilities, airfield pavements and fuel storage and dispensing
4 facilities, \$6,028,000.

5 Naval ammunition depot, Earle, New Jersey: Ordnance
6 facilities, \$600,000.

7 Naval ammunition depot, Fallbrook, California: Am-
8 munition storage and ordnance facilities, \$1,584,000.

9 Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Massachusetts:
10 Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, \$993,000.

11 Naval ammunition and net depot, Seal Beach, Cali-
12 fornia: Ordnance facilities, \$2,176,000.

13 Naval mine depot, Yorktown, Virginia: Ammunition
14 storage and ordnance facilities and utilities, \$3,480,000.

15 SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

16 Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Earthwork and
17 land acquisition, \$7,469,000.

18 Naval training center, Bainbridge, Maryland: Personnel
19 facilities, training facilities, and utilities, \$6,569,000.

20 Naval receiving station, Brooklyn, New York: Per-
21 sonnel facilities, \$97,000.

22 Naval amphibious base, Coronado, California: Training
23 facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$5,660,000.

1 Fleet air defense training center, Dam Neck, Virginia:
2 Personnel facilities, \$237,000.

3 Naval training center, Great Lakes, Illinois: Personnel
4 facilities, and training facilities, \$8,413,000.

5 MEDICAL FACILITIES

6 Naval hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Medical facilities,
7 \$12,730,000.

8 Naval hospital, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Hospital
9 elevator, \$57,000.

10 COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

11 Naval radio station, Cheltenham, Maryland: Communi-
12 cations facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$2,489,000.

13 Naval radio station, Maine: Utilities and land acquisi-
14 tion, \$2,450,000.

15 Naval communication station, San Francisco, California:
16 Communications facilities and personnel facilities, \$2,
17 029,000.

18 Naval communication station, Seattle, Washington:
19 Communications facilities, \$45,000.

20 Naval radio station, Winter Harbor, Maine: Communi-
21 cations facilities, \$83,000.

22 OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

23 Naval research laboratory, District of Columbia: Plans
24 and specifications for research and development facilities,
25 \$1,300,000.

1 Naval air station, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Per-
2 sonnel facilities, \$1,264,000.

3 Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Aircraft
4 maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, communications
5 facilities, family housing, community facilities, and utilities,
6 \$4,572,000.

7 Naval air station, Iwakuni, Japan: Aircraft maintenance
8 facilities, airfield pavements, dredging, navigational aids, and
9 fuel storage facilities, \$1,704,000.

10 Marine Corps air station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Terri-
11 tory of Hawaii: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pave-
12 ments, and operational facilities, \$1,045,000.

13 Naval air facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Air-
14 craft maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$1,401,000.

15 Naval station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico: Aircraft
16 maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, fuel storage facili-
17 ties, ordnance facilities, personnel facilities, medical facilities,
18 and utilities, \$4,407,000.

19 Naval air station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands:
20 Airfield pavements, breakwater, and personnel facilities,
21 \$3,811,000.

22 SUPPLY FACILITIES

23 Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Replacement of fuel stor-
24 age facilities, \$5,000,000.

1 Naval station, Argentina, Newfoundland: Fuel storage
2 facilities, \$1,599,000.

3 Naval supply depot, Subie Bay, Philippine Islands: Cov-
4 ered and cold storage facilities, administrative facilities, oper-
5 ational facilities, maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities,
6 and utilities, \$11,598,000.

7 ORDNANCE FACILITIES

8 Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
9 Ordnance facilities, \$971,000.

10 Naval ordnance facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco:
11 Ordnance facilities, \$245,000.

12 Naval ordnance facility, Yokosuka, Japan: Ordnance
13 facilities, \$241,000.

14 COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

15 Naval communication unit, Futema, Okinawa: Com-
16 munications facilities, \$75,000.

17 Naval communication station, Guam, Mariana Islands:
18 Communication facilities, \$222,000.

19 Naval communication facility, Philippine Islands: Com-
20 munications facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,320,000.

21 YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

22 Fifteenth naval district, Canal Zone: Utilities, \$2,-
23 210,000.

24 SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to
25 obtain, by contract such engineering, location, and site plan-

1 ning studies as may be necessary to enable him to deter-
2 mine the feasibility and advisability of establishing, con-
3 tinuing, or relocating the following facilities: Naval air
4 station, Norfolk, Virginia (bombing targets); Naval air
5 facility, John H. Towers Field, Annapolis, Maryland; Naval
6 magazine, Port Chicago, California. Expenditures not to
7 exceed \$100,000 for such studies may be made out of the
8 appropriation "Military Construction, Navy". The Secre-
9 tary of the Navy shall report to the Committees on Armed
10 Services of the Senate and House of Representatives the
11 conclusions of these studies together with such recommenda-
12 tions as he shall consider appropriate.

13 SEC. 203. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or
14 develop classified naval installations and facilities by con-
15 structing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent
16 or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site
17 preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the
18 total amount of \$42,997,000.

19 SEC. 204. Public Law 455, Eighty-second Congress,
20 as amended, is amended as follows:

21 (a) In section 201, as amended, strike out so much
22 thereof under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES"
23 and subheading "SUPPLY FACILITIES" as reads as follows:

24 "Harpswell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area:

1 Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage; ~~“\$2,766,500”~~;
2 and insert in place thereof the following:

3 “Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area:
4 Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage and land acquisi-
5 tion, ~~“\$2,766,500”~~”.

6 (b) In section 201, under the heading “OUTSIDE
7 CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES” and subheading “COM-
8 MUNICATION FACILITIES”, strike out so much thereof as
9 read as follows:

10 “Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Con-
11 solidated communication facilities; ~~“\$2,694,500”~~; and insert
12 in place thereof the following:

13 “Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Con-
14 solidated communications, facilities, and land acquisition,
15 ~~“\$2,694,500”~~”.

16 SEC. 205. Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is
17 amended as follows:

18 (a) In section 201, under the heading “CONTINENTAL
19 UNITED STATES” and subheading “AVIATION FACILITIES”,
20 change the amount for “Naval air missile test center (San
21 Nicolas Island), Point Mugu, California,” from ~~“\$1,132,000”~~
22 to “\$1,816,000”.

23 (b) In section 201, under the heading “CONTINENTAL
24 UNITED STATES” and subheading “ORDNANCE FACILITIES”,

1 change the amount for "Naval ammunition depot, Haw-
2 thorne, Nevada" from "\$308,000" to "\$538,000".

3 (c) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for
4 public works authorized by title II for inside continental
5 United States from "\$102,042,000" to "\$102,956,000";
6 and total amount from "\$201,893,000" to "\$202,807,000".

7 SEC. 206. Public Law 461, Eighty-fourth Congress, is
8 amended as follows:

9 (a) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
10 UNITED STATES" and subheading "SHIPYARD FACILITIES",
11 change the amount for "Naval electronics laboratory, San
12 Diego, California" from "\$143,000" to "\$162,000".

13 (b) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
14 UNITED STATES" and subheading "FLEET BASE FACILI-
15 TIES", change the amount for "Navy Department District of
16 Columbia", from "\$81,000" to "\$114,000".

17 (c) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
18 UNITED STATES" and subheading "AVIATION FACILITIES",
19 change the amount for "Naval auxiliary air station, El
20 Centro, California" from "\$366,000" to "\$450,000"; strike
21 out so much thereof as reads as follows:

22 "Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft main-
23 tenance facilities; training facilities; communication facilities;
24 operational facilities; \$4,660,000"; and insert in place
25 thereof the following:

1 INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

2 AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

3 Buckingham Air Force Base, Fort Myers, Florida:
4 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
5 supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administra-
6 tive facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities
7 and ground improvement, \$13,168,000.

8 Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota: Opera-
9 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
10 facilities, and land acquisition, \$863,000.

11 Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado:
12 Housing and community facilities, \$342,000.

13 Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Winooski, Vermont: Oper-
14 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
15 facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,211,000.

16 Geiger Field, Spokane, Washington: Operational and
17 training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and
18 community facilities, and family housing, \$2,827,000.

19 Glasgow Air Force Base, Glasgow, Montana: Opera-
20 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities
21 and group improvements, land acquisition and family hous-
22 ing, \$2,470,000.

23 Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North Da-
24 kota: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance
25 facilities, \$1,999,000.

1 Grandview Air Force Base, Kansas City, Missouri: Oper-
2 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
3 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
4 and land acquisition, \$1,673,000.

5 Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Corapolis, Pennsylvania:
6 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
7 supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land
8 acquisition, \$1,087,000.

9 Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California: Op-
10 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utili-
11 ties and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
12 \$2,966,000.

13 K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Michigan:
14 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
15 supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-
16 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land
17 acquisition, \$5,051,000.

18 Manistee Air Force Base, Manistee, Michigan: Opera-
19 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
20 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
21 facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,906,000.

22 Kinross Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan:
23 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
24 housing and community facilities, and land acquisition,
25 \$2,156,000.

1 Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Ore-
2 gon: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
3 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
4 improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,130,000.

5 McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington: Opera-
6 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land
7 acquisition, \$1,514,000.

8 McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee: Opera-
9 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, admin-
10 istrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land
11 acquisition, \$2,054,000.

12 Majors Field, Greenville, Texas: Operational and train-
13 ing facilities, and land acquisition, \$440,000: *Provided, how-*
14 *ever,* That none of the funds here authorized for appropri-
15 ation shall be expended until the field has been recaptured
16 by the United States.

17 Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport, Minne-
18 apolis, Minnesota: Operational and training facilities, and
19 maintenance facilities, \$3,015,000.

20 Minot Air Force Base, Minot, North Dakota: Oper-
21 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
22 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
23 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$24,215,000.

24 Newcastle County Airport, Wilmington, Delaware:
25 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-

1 ply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
2 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,184,000.

3 Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New
4 York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
5 ties, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and
6 land acquisition, \$3,030,000.

7 Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts: Opera-
8 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
9 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
10 ground improvements, land acquisition and family housing,
11 \$11,577,000.

12 Oxnard Air Force Base, Camarillo, California: Opera-
13 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
14 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
15 and land acquisition, \$2,292,000.

16 Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Washington: Opera-
17 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
18 facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,127,000.

19 Greater Portland, Oregon, area: Operational and train-
20 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, utilities
21 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$13,508,000.

22 Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle, Maine:
23 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
24 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-
25 provements, and land acquisition, \$8,057,000.

1 Richard Bong Air Force Base, Kansasville, Wisconsin:
2 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
3 supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-
4 munity facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
5 \$6,801,000.

6 Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Michigan:
7 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
8 ply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,494,000.

9 Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City, Iowa: Opera-
10 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
11 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,288,000.

12 Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York: Opera-
13 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
14 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,802,000.

15 Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton Beach,
16 New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
17 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
18 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,441,000.

19 Truax Field, Madison, Wisconsin: Operational and train-
20 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community
21 facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,874,000.

22 Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan: Opera-
23 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
24 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community

1 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition
2 and family housing, \$3,278,000.

3 Youngstown Municipal Airport, Youngstown, Ohio:
4 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
5 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
6 \$2,255,000.

7 Yuma County Airport, Yuma, Arizona: Operational and
8 training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facili-
9 ties, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition,
10 \$3,545,000.

11 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
12 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facili-
13 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
14 improvements and land acquisition, \$37,760,000.

15 AIR MATERIEL COMMAND

16 Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Alabama: Housing
17 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,541,000.

18 Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York: Operational
19 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, devel-
20 opment and test facilities, supply facilities, housing and
21 community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
22 land acquisition, \$17,966,000.

23 Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah: Maintenance facili-
24 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
25 improvements and land acquisition, \$1,339,000.

1 Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Operational
2 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities
3 and ground improvements, \$1,570,000.

4 Marietta Air Force Station, Marietta, Pennsylvania:
5 Supply facilities, \$52,000.

6 McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California:
7 Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities,
8 and land acquisition, \$1,424,000.

9 Mukilteo Fuel Storage Station, Mukilteo, Washington:
10 Land acquisition, \$4,000.

11 Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California:
12 Operational and training facilities, and housing and com-
13 munity facilities, \$1,572,000.

14 Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown, Pennsylvania:
15 Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities
16 and ground improvements, \$3,983,000.

17 Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Georgia: Operational
18 and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and
19 utilities and ground improvements, \$5,478,000.

20 Searsport Fuel Storage Station, Searsport, Maine:
21 Supply facilities, \$473,000.

22 Tacoma Fuel Storage Station, Tacoma, Washington:
23 Supply facilities, \$129,000.

24 Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma:

1 Operational and training facilities, and housing and com-
 2 munity facilities, \$3,498,000.

3 Wilkins Air Force Station, Shelby, Ohio: Family hous-
 4 ing, \$89,000.

5 Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio:
 6 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, re-
 7 search, development and test facilities, housing and com-
 8 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
 9 land acquisition, \$17,138,000.

10 Various locations: Administrative facilities, housing
 11 and community facilities, and utilities and ground improve-
 12 ments, \$444,000.

13 AIR PROVING GROUND COMMAND

14 Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida: Operational
 15 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, devel-
 16 opment and test facilities, hospital and medical facilities,
 17 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-
 18 provements, and land acquisition, \$21,094,000.

19 AIR TRAINING COMMAND

20 Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan, Texas: Housing and
 21 community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,288,000.

22 Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama: Operational
 23 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$18,000.

24 Edward Gary Air Force Base, San Marcos, Texas:
 25 Maintenance facilities, \$783,000.

1 Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas: Land ac-
2 quisition, \$63,000.

3 Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyo-
4 ming: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and
5 ground improvements, \$1,654,000.

6 Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Texas: Opera-
7 tional and training facilities, supply facilities, utilities and
8 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,804,000.

9 James Connally Air Force Base, Waco, Texas: Opera-
10 tional and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,687,000.

11 Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi: Land
12 acquisition, \$34,000.

13 Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Hos-
14 pital and medical facilities, \$3,440,000.

15 Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Texas: Utilities and
16 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$225,000.

17 Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas: Operational
18 and training facilities, and housing and community facilities,
19 \$212,000.

20 Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado: Land acqui-
21 sition, \$1,587,000.

22 Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona: Operational
23 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acqui-
24 sition, \$2,902,000.

- 1 Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Opera-
2 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
3 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
4 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,650,000.
- 5 McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas: Land ac-
6 quisition, \$396,000.
- 7 Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia: Operational
8 and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$1,848,000.
- 9 Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada: Operational
10 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,456,000.
- 11 Parks Air Force Base, Pleasanton, California: Utilities
12 and ground improvements, \$111,000.
- 13 Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas: Operational
14 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,260,000.
- 15 Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Land
16 acquisition, \$133,000.
- 17 Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas: Operational and
18 training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,164,000.
- 19 Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois: Operational
20 and training facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition,
21 \$3,296,000.
- 22 Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas: Hos-
23 pital and medical facilities, and housing and community
24 facilities, \$6,842,000.

1 Stead Air Force Base, Reno, Nevada: Supply facilities,
2 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-
3 provements, and land acquisition, \$2,221,000.

4 Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida: Opera-
5 tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
6 \$716,000.

7 Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma: Operational
8 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$977,000.

9 Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas: Operational
10 and training facilities, \$90,000.

11 Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona: Opera-
12 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land
13 acquisition, \$6,347,000.

14 AIR UNIVERSITY

15 Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama: Opera-
16 tional and training facilities, and housing and community
17 facilities, \$215,000.

18 CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND

19 Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, California: Opera-
20 tional and training facilities, supply facilities, and utilities
21 and ground improvements, \$9,563,000.

22 Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Opera-
23 tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities
24 \$237,000.

1 Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Georgia: Housing
2 and community facilities, \$345,000.

3 Mitchel Air Force Base, Hempstead, New York: Util-
4 ities and ground improvements, \$205,000.

5 HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

6 Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.: Utilities
7 and ground improvements, \$8,000.

8 MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND

9 Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland:
10 Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing
11 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
12 and land acquisition, \$7,335,000.

13 Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina:
14 Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground
15 improvements, \$868,000.

16 Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware: Operational
17 and training facilities, supply facilities, administrative facil-
18 ities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and
19 ground improvements, \$3,195,000.

20 McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey:
21 Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, hospital
22 and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing
23 and community facilities, \$2,169,000.

24 Palm Beach Air Force Base, Palm Beach, Florida:
25 Operational and training facilities, housing and community

1 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acqui-
2 sition, \$1,545,000.

3 Vint Hill Farm Station, Warrenton, Virginia: Opera-
4 tional and training facilities, \$768,000.

5 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

6 Canal Air Force Plant #62, Hartford, Connecticut:
7 Research, development, and test facilities, and utilities and
8 ground improvements, \$22,445,000.

9 Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California: Research,
10 development, and test facilities, and housing and community
11 facilities, \$5,488,000.

12 Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico:
13 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
14 research, development, and test facilities, and housing and
15 community facilities, \$7,877,000.

16 Indian Springs Air Force Base, Indian Springs, Nevada:
17 Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground
18 improvements and family housing, \$961,000.

19 Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico:
20 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
21 and research, development, and test facilities, \$5,481,000.

22 Laredo Test Site, Laredo, Texas: Research, develop-
23 ment, and test facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,219,000.

24 Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts:
25 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,

1 research, development and test facilities, housing and com-
2 munity facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and
3 land acquisition, \$6,939,000.

4 National reactor test station, Idaho Falls, Idaho: Oper-
5 ational and training facilities, research, development and
6 test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
7 \$11,415,000.

8 Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida: Operational
9 and training facilities, research, development and test facili-
10 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
11 improvements, and land acquisition, \$15,169,000.

12 Sacramento Peak Observatory, Sacramento Peak, New
13 Mexico: Family housing, \$153,000.

14 STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

15 Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas: Operational
16 and training facilities, housing and community facilities,
17 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
18 \$1,043,000.

19 Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma: Housing and
20 community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
21 \$1,003,000.

22 Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana:
23 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
24 administrative facilities, housing and community facilities,

1 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
2 \$2,117,000.

3 Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas: Operational
4 and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-
5 munity facilities, and land acquisition, \$531,000.

6 Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso, Texas: Operational and
7 training facilities, and housing and community facilities,
8 \$922,000.

9 Campbell Air Force Base, Hopkinsville, Kentucky:
10 Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground
11 improvements, \$479,000.

12 Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas: Opera-
13 tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
14 \$2,438,000.

15 Castle Air Force Base, Merced, California: Operational
16 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and
17 medical facilities, and housing and community facilities,
18 \$2,179,000.

19 Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Clinton, Oklahoma:
20 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
21 supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities
22 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,004,000.

23 Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi: Oper-
24 ational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and
25 community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,654,000.

1 Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona: Oper-
2 ational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$503,000.

3 Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine: Operational and
4 training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities,
5 housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground
6 improvements, \$7,665,000.

7 Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota:
8 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
9 housing and community facilities, and land acquisition,
10 \$943,000.

11 Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington: Oper-
12 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
13 and community facilities, and utilities and ground improve-
14 ments, \$4,457,000.

15 Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas: Operational
16 and training facilities, and housing and community facilities,
17 \$1,271,000.

18 Gray Air Force Base, Killeen, Texas: Operational and
19 training facilities, \$23,000.

20 Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Mississippi: Op-
21 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
22 ply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,483,000.

23 Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida: Oper-
24 ational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities,

1 housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground im-
2 provements, and land acquisition, \$1,694,000.

3 Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Georgia: Operational
4 and training facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
5 land acquisition, \$1,131,000.

6 Lake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles, Louisiana:
7 Operational and training facilities, housing and community
8 facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,552,000.

9 Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebraska: Operational
10 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and
11 community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
12 \$4,685,000.

13 Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas:
14 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
15 supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-
16 munity facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,528,000.

17 Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Opera-
18 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
19 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,952,000.

20 Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Opera-
21 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
22 facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,522,000.

23 MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida: Operational
24 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing
25 and community facilities, \$3,262,000.

- 1 Malstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana:
- 2 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
- 3 and housing and community facilities, \$1,236,000.
- 4 March Air Force Base, Riverside, California: Opera-
- 5 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
- 6 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$5,156,000.
- 7 Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home,
- 8 Idaho: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
- 9 ties, housing and community facilities, and utilities and
- 10 ground improvements, \$2,064,000.
- 11 Offut Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Operational
- 12 and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-
- 13 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land
- 14 acquisition and family housing, \$5,697,000.
- 15 Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Housing
- 16 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
- 17 and land acquisition, \$786,000.
- 18 Plattsburg Air Force Base, Plattsburg, New York:
- 19 Housing and community facilities, \$1,491,000.
- 20 Portsmouth Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hamp-
- 21 shire: Operational and training facilities, and housing and
- 22 community facilities, \$661,000.
- 23 Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas: Opera-
- 24 tional and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities,
- 25 administrative facilities, housing and community facilities,

1 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
2 \$3,882,000.

3 Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Operational
4 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and
5 ground improvements, \$923,000.

6 Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Georgia: Operational
7 and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and
8 land acquisition, \$781,000.

9 Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico: Opera-
10 tional and training facilities, supply facilities, and housing
11 and community facilities, \$2,791,000.

12 Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachu-
13 setts: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
14 ties, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and
15 community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
16 land acquisition, \$9,315,000.

17 Whiteman Air Force Base, Knobnoster, Missouri: Oper-
18 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
19 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
20 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$815,000.

21 TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

22 Ardmore Air Force Base, Ardmore, Oklahoma: Main-
23 tenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition,
24 \$330,000.

1 Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas:
2 Operational and training facilities and maintenance facilities,
3 \$933,000.

4 Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru, Indiana: Operational
5 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and
6 community facilities and removal of hazard, \$2,169,000.

7 Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico: Operational
8 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and
9 community facilities, and relocation of structure, \$4,505,000.

10 Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, South Carolina:
11 Operational and training facilities, \$2,428,000.

12 England Air Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana: Opera-
13 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, admin-
14 istrative facilities, and housing and community facilities,
15 \$2,919,000.

16 Foster Air Force Base, Victoria, Texas: Operational
17 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities
18 and ground improvements, \$952,000.

19 George Air Force Base, Victorville, California: Opera-
20 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
21 facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,144,000.

22 Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia: Opera-
23 tional and training facilities, and land acquisition,
24 \$2,613,000.

1 Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington:
2 Operational and training facilities, housing and community
3 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acqui-
4 sition, \$1,111,000.

5 Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, Myrtle Beach, South
6 Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
7 facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and
8 community facilities, \$1,665,000.

9 Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina:
10 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and
11 land acquisition, \$1,106,000.

12 Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tennessee: Opera-
13 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities
14 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,583,000.

15 Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North
16 Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
17 facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities,
18 administrative facilities, and housing and community facili-
19 ties, \$6,637,000.

20 Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina: Opera-
21 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and hous-
22 ing and community facilities, \$3,805,000.

23 Wendover Air Force Base, Wendover, Utah: Opera-
24 tional and training facilities, \$67,000.

1 SPECIAL FACILITIES

2 Various locations: Research, development and test fa-
3 cilities, administrative facilities, and land acquisition,
4 \$1,240,000.

5 AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

6 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
7 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
8 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
9 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acqui-
10 sition and family housing, \$80,942,000.—

11 OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

12 ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

13 Eielson Air Force Base: Operational and training facili-
14 ties, maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$14,984,000.

15 Elmendorf Air Force Base: Operational and training fa-
16 cilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and
17 community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
18 \$5,444,000.

19 Galena Airfield: Operational and training facilities and
20 supply facilities, \$1,772,000.

21 King Salmon Airport: Operational and training facili-
22 ties, \$289,000.

23 Ladd Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities,
24 supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
25 \$7,055,000.

1 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
2 \$6,628,000.

3 FAR EAST AIR FORCES

4 Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Operational
5 and training facilities, \$991,000.

6 Johnston Island Air Force Base, Johnston Island:
7 Operational and training facilities and housing and com-
8 munity facilities, \$724,000.

9 Various locations: Operation and training facilities,
10 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medi-
11 cal facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acqui-
12 sition, and family housing, \$25,969,000.

13 MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

14 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
15 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-
16 munity facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
17 \$55,859,000.

18 NORTHEAST AIR COMMAND

19 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
20 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
21 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
22 ground improvements, and family housing, \$70,250,000.

23 STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

24 Andersen Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and

1 training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities,
2 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-
3 provements, and family housing, \$23,980,000.

4 Harmon Air Force Base, Guam: Land acquisition,
5 \$14,000.

6 Northwest Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and
7 training facilities and maintenance facilities, \$229,000.

8 Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico: Operational and
9 training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition,
10 \$1,523,000.

11 UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

12 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
13 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
14 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
15 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and erection of
16 prefabricated structures, \$97,123,000.

17 SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may estab-
18 lish or develop classified military installations and facili-
19 ties by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or
20 installing permanent or temporary public works, including
21 land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and
22 equipment, in the total amount of \$163,000,000.

23 SEC. 303. Section 1 of the Act of March 30, 1949 (ch.
24 41, 50 U. S. C. 491), is amended by the addition of the
25 following:

1 “The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to procure
2 communication services required for the Semiautomatic
3 Ground Environment System. No contract for such services
4 may be for a period of more than ten years from the date
5 communication services are first furnished under such con-
6 tract. The aggregate contingent liability of the Government
7 under the termination provisions of all contracts authorized
8 hereunder may not exceed a total of \$222,000,000 and no
9 termination payment shall be final until audited and approved
10 by the General Accounting Office which shall have access
11 to such carrier records and accounts as it may deem neces-
12 sary for the purpose. In procuring such services, the Secre-
13 tary of the Air Force shall utilize to the fullest extent the
14 facilities and capabilities of communication common carriers,
15 including cooperatives, within their respective service areas.
16 Negotiations with communication common carriers, including
17 cooperatives, and representation in proceedings involving
18 such carriers before Federal and State regulatory bodies
19 where such negotiations or proceedings involve contracts
20 authorized by this paragraph shall be in accordance with the
21 provisions of section 204 of the Act of June 30, 1949, as
22 amended (40 U. S. C. A. sec. 481).”

23 SEC. 304. (a) Public Law 461, Eighty-fourth Con-
24 gress, is amended, under the heading “CONTINENTAL
25 UNITED STATES” in section 301, as follows:

1 Under the subheading "~~AIR DEFENSE COMMAND~~"—

2 ~~(1)~~ with respect to Buckingham Weapons Center,
3 Fort Myers, Florida, strike out "~~\$11,577,000~~" and
4 insert in place thereof "~~\$15,462,000~~".

5 ~~(2)~~ with respect to Duluth Municipal Airport,
6 Duluth, Minnesota, strike out "~~\$1,200,000~~" and insert
7 in place thereof "~~\$1,623,000~~".

8 ~~(3)~~ with respect to Grand Forks site, North
9 Dakota, strike out "~~\$5,822,000~~" and insert in place
10 thereof "~~\$7,709,000~~".

11 ~~(4)~~ with respect to Greater Milwaukee area, Wis-
12 consin, airbase to be known as "~~Richard Bong Air~~
13 ~~Force Base~~", strike out "~~\$16,608,000~~" and insert in
14 place thereof "~~\$23,859,000~~".

15 ~~(5)~~ with respect to Greater Pittsburgh Airport,
16 Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, strike out "~~\$404,000~~" and
17 insert in place thereof "~~\$525,000~~".

18 ~~(6)~~ with respect to Hamilton Air Force Base, San
19 Rafael, California, strike out "~~\$1,501,000~~" and insert
20 in place thereof "~~\$2,229,000~~".

21 ~~(7)~~ with respect to Klamath Falls Municipal Air-
22 port, Klamath Falls, Oregon, strike out "~~\$2,042,000~~"
23 and insert in place thereof "~~\$2,656,000~~".

24 ~~(8)~~ with respect to McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knox-

1 ville, Tennessee, strike out "\$582,000" and insert in
2 place thereof "\$817,000".

3 (9) with respect to Minot site, North Dakota, strike
4 out "\$5,339,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,
5 603,000".

6 (10) with respect to Niagara Falls Municipal Air-
7 port, Niagara Falls, New York, strike out "\$1,748,000"
8 and insert in place thereof "\$2,575,000".

9 (11) with respect to Paine Air Force Base,
10 Everett, Washington, strike out "\$1,039,000" and in-
11 sert in place thereof "\$1,199,000".

12 Under the subheading "AIR MATERIEL COMMAND"—
13 With respect to Searsport Air Force Tank Farm, Searsport,
14 Maine, strike out "\$133,000" and insert in place thereof
15 "\$329,000".

16 Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND"—

17 (1) with respect to Ellington Air Force Base,
18 Houston, Texas, strike out "\$2,816,000" and insert in
19 place thereof "\$3,438,000".

20 (2) with respect to Greenville Air Force Base,
21 Greenville, Mississippi, strike out "\$349,000" and insert
22 in place thereof "\$500,000".

23 (3) with respect to Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix,
24 Arizona, strike out "\$1,557,000" and insert in place
25 thereof "\$1,923,000".

1 (4) with respect to Nellis Air Force Base, Las
2 Vegas, Nevada, strike out "\$1,153,000" and insert in
3 place thereof "\$1,837,000".

4 (5) with respect to Perrin Air Force Base, Sher-
5 man, Texas, strike out "\$956,000" and insert in place
6 thereof "\$1,210,000".

7 (6) with respect to Randolph Air Force Base,
8 San Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$549,000" and insert
9 in place thereof "\$730,000".

10 (7) with respect to Scott Air Force Base, Belle-
11 ville, Illinois, strike out "\$1,247,000" and insert in
12 place thereof "\$1,862,000".

13 (8) with respect to Tyndall Air Force Base,
14 Panama City, Florida, strike out "\$478,000" and in-
15 sert in place thereof "\$534,000".

16 (9) with respect to Vanece Air Force Base, Enid,
17 Oklahoma, strike out "\$871,000" and insert in place
18 thereof "\$1,181,000".

19 (10) with respect to Williams Air Force Base,
20 Chandler, Arizona, strike out "\$1,045,000" and insert
21 in place thereof "\$1,215,000".

22 Under the subheading "AIR UNIVERSITY". With respect
23 to Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, strike
24 out "\$2,661,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,031,000."

1 Under the subheading "CONTINENTAL AIR COM-
2 MAND"—

3 (1) with respect to Brooks Air Force Base, San
4 Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$590,000" and insert in
5 place thereof "\$697,000".

6 (2) with respect to Dobbins Air Force Base, Mar-
7 ietta, Georgia, strike out "\$758,000" and insert in place
8 thereof "\$859,000".

9 Under the subheading "MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT
10 SERVICE"—With respect to Charleston Air Force Base,
11 Charleston, South Carolina, strike out "\$4,032,000" and
12 insert in place thereof "\$5,306,000".

13 Under the subheading "RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
14 COMMAND"—

15 (1) with respect to Edwards Air Force Base,
16 Muroc, California, strike out "\$12,429,000" and insert
17 in place thereof "\$13,299,000".

18 (2) with respect to Hartford Research Facility,
19 Hartford, Connecticut, strike out "\$22,375,000" and
20 insert in place thereof "\$25,780,000".

21 (3) with respect to Holloman Air Force Base,
22 Alamogordo, New Mexico, strike out "\$4,965,000" and
23 insert in place thereof "\$5,637,000".

24 Under the subheading "STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND"—

25 (1) with respect to Abilene Air Force Base,

1 Abilene, Texas, strike out "~~\$4,214,000~~" and insert in
2 place thereof "~~\$4,656,000~~".

3 ~~(2)~~ with respect to Ellsworth Air Force Base,
4 Rapid City, South Dakota, strike out "~~\$12,380,000~~"
5 and insert in place thereof "~~\$15,186,000~~".

6 ~~(3)~~ with respect to Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka,
7 Kansas, strike out "~~\$4,753,000~~" and insert in place
8 thereof "~~\$5,885,000~~".

9 ~~(4)~~ with respect to Great Falls Air Force Base,
10 Great Falls, Montana, strike out "~~\$5,435,000~~" and
11 insert in place thereof "~~\$6,713,000~~".

12 ~~(5)~~ with respect to Hunter Air Force Base, Savan-
13 nah, Georgia, strike out "~~\$4,115,000~~" and insert in
14 place thereof "~~\$4,951,000~~".

15 ~~(6)~~ with respect to Pinecastle Air Force Base,
16 Orlando, Florida, strike out "~~\$4,118,000~~" and insert in
17 place thereof "~~\$5,599,000~~".

18 Under the subheading "~~TACTICAL AIR COMMAND~~"—
19 With respect to Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Wash-
20 ington, strike out "~~\$3,574,000~~" and insert in place thereof
21 "~~\$4,724,000~~".

22 Under the subheading "~~AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARN-~~
23 ~~ING SYSTEM~~"—With respect to "~~Various locations~~" strike
24 out "~~\$100,382,000~~" and insert in place thereof "~~\$120,~~
25 ~~382,000~~".

1 (b) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is
2 amended, under the heading "OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL
3 UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:

4 (1) With respect to Kenai Airfield under the sub-
5 heading "ALASKAN AIR COMMAND" strike out "\$356,-
6 000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,247,000".

7 (c) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, as
8 amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section
9 502 the amounts "\$743,989,000", "\$530,563,000" and
10 "\$1,279,902,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$800,-
11 913,000", "\$532,545,000" and "\$1,338,717,000", respec-
12 tively.

13 (d) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is amended,
14 under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" in
15 section 301, as follows: Under the subheading "AIR DE-
16 FENSE COMMAND" with respect to Klamath Falls Airport,
17 Klamath Falls, Oregon, strike out "\$4,133,000" and insert
18 in place thereof "\$5,077,000".

19 (e) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, as amended,
20 is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502
21 the amounts "\$405,176,000" and "\$415,005,000" and in-
22 serting in place thereof "\$406,120,000" and "\$415,-
23 949,000", respectively.

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1 SEC. 401. The Secretary of each military department
2 may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities
3 under this Act without regard to sections 1136, 3648, and
4 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. The authority
5 to place permanent or temporary improvements on land
6 includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead,
7 planning and supervision incident to construction. That
8 authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved
9 under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and
10 even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to
11 provide family housing includes authority to acquire such
12 land as the Secretary concerned determines, with the ap-
13 proval of the Secretary of Defense, to be necessary in con-
14 nection with that housing. The authority to acquire real
15 estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to
16 acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary
17 use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land,
18 or otherwise.

19 SEC. 402. There are authorized to be appropriated such
20 sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but
21 appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles
22 I, II, and III shall not exceed—

23 (1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$86,—

1 016,000; outside the United States, \$29,763,000;
2 section 102, \$188,783,000; or a total of \$304,562,000;

3 ~~(2)~~ for title II: Inside the United States, \$296,
4 572,000; outside the United States, \$61,625,000; sec-
5 tion 203, \$42,997,000, or a total of \$401,194,000; and

6 ~~(3)~~ for title III: Inside the United States, \$661,
7 446,000; outside the United States, \$312,834,000; sec-
8 tion 302, \$163,000,000; or a total of \$1,137,280,000.

9 SEC. 403. Any of the amounts named in title I, II, or
10 III of this Act may, in the discretion of the Secretary con-
11 cerned, be increased by 5 per centum for projects inside the
12 United States and by 10 per centum for projects outside the
13 United States. However, the total cost of all projects in
14 each such title may not be more than the total amount author-
15 ized to be appropriated for projects in that title.

16 SEC. 404. Whenever—

17 ~~(1)~~ the President determines that compliance with
18 section 4 ~~(e)~~ of the Armed Services Procurement Act
19 of 1947 ~~(41 U. S. C. 153 (e))~~ for contracts made
20 under this Act for the establishment or development
21 of military installations and facilities in foreign countries
22 would interfere with the carrying out of this Act; and

23 ~~(2)~~ the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller
24 General have agreed upon alternative methods for ade-
25 quately auditing those contracts;

1 the President may exempt those contracts from the require-
2 ments of that section.

3 SEC. 405. Contracts made by the United States under
4 this Act shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a
5 competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the
6 national security will not be impaired and the award is
7 consistent with the Armed Services Procurement Act of
8 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 et seq.).

9 SEC. 406. The Secretaries of the military departments
10 may acquire land, and interests in land, not exceeding
11 \$5,000 in cost (exclusive of administrative costs and de-
12 ficiency judgment awards), which the Secretary concerned
13 determines to be urgently required in the interests of national
14 defense. The authority under this section may not, however,
15 be used to acquire more than one parcel of land unless the
16 parcels are noncontiguous or, if contiguous, do not exceed
17 \$5,000 in total cost.

18 SEC. 407. The Secretaries of the military departments
19 may, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, acquire,
20 construct, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary
21 public works, including site preparation, appurtenances,
22 utilities, and equipment, to restore or replace facilities dam-
23 aged or destroyed in a total amount not to exceed
24 \$30,000,000.

25 SEC. 408. (a) Under such regulations as may be pre-

1 scribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the
2 military departments may expend out of appropriations
3 available for military construction such amounts as may be
4 required for the establishment and development of military
5 installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing (except
6 family quarters), converting, rehabilitating, or installing
7 permanent or temporary public works determined to be
8 urgently required, including site preparation, appurtenances,
9 utilities, and equipment, for projects not otherwise authorized
10 by law when the cost of the project is in excess of \$25,000
11 but not in excess of \$200,000, subject to the following
12 limitations:

13 (1) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of
14 \$50,000, shall be authorized unless approved in advance
15 by the Secretary of Defense.

16 (2) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of
17 \$25,000 shall be authorized unless approved in advance by
18 the Secretary of the military department concerned.

19 (3) Not more than one allotment may be made for any
20 project authorized under this section.

21 (4) The cost of conversion of existing structures to
22 family quarters may not exceed \$50,000 in any fiscal year
23 at any single facility.

24 (b) The Secretaries of the military departments may
25 expend out of appropriations available for maintenance and

1 operation amounts necessary to accomplish a project which,
2 except for the fact that its cost does not exceed \$25,000,
3 would otherwise be authorized to be accomplished under
4 subsection (a).

5 (c) The Secretary of Defense shall report in detail
6 semiannually to the Armed Services Committees of the
7 Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to
8 the exercise of the authorities granted by this section.

9 (d) Section 26 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat.
10 853, 856; 34 U. S. C. 559), is repealed.

11 SEC. 409. (a) The Secretary of Defense, acting through
12 the Secretary of a military department, may provide family
13 housing for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and
14 certain commissioned officers and enlisted personnel attached
15 to his staff by the construction or rehabilitation of five sets
16 of family housing, and emergency communication facilities,
17 without regard to the second proviso of section 3 of the Act
18 of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 375, 379), or section 3 of the
19 Act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459, 462).

20 (b) Appropriations not to exceed \$300,000 available to
21 the military departments for military construction may be
22 utilized for the purposes of this section without regard to the
23 limitations on the cost of family housing otherwise prescribed
24 by law.

1 SEC. 410. As of July 1, 1957, all authorizations for
2 military public works to be accomplished by the Secretary
3 of a military department in connection with the establish-
4 ment or development of military installations and facilities,
5 and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are
6 contained in Acts enacted before July 15, 1952, and not
7 superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are
8 repealed, except—

9 (1) authorizations for public works and for appro-
10 priations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the
11 titles that contain the general provisions;

12 (2) authorizations for public works projects as to
13 which appropriated funds have been obligated in whole
14 or in part before July 1, 1957, and authorizations for
15 appropriations therefor;

16 (3) the authorization for the rental guaranty for
17 family housing in the amount of \$100,000,000 that is
18 contained in section 302 of Public Law 534, Eighty-
19 second Congress; and

20 (4) the authorizations for public works and the
21 appropriation of funds that are contained in the National
22 Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C.
23 881 and the following):

24 SEC. 411. (a) The first paragraph of section 407 of the

1 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended,
2 is further amended to read as follows:

3 "In addition to family housing and community facilities
4 otherwise authorized to be constructed or acquired by the
5 Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense is author-
6 ized, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau
7 of the Budget, to construct, or acquire by lease or otherwise,
8 family housing for occupancy as public quarters, and com-
9 munity facilities, in foreign countries through housing and
10 community facilities projects which utilize foreign currencies
11 to a value not to exceed \$250,000,000 acquired pursuant to
12 the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and
13 Assistance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 454) or through other
14 commodity transactions of the Commodity Credit Cor-
15 poration."

16 (b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the
17 Secretaries of the military departments such amounts other
18 than foreign currencies as are necessary for the construc-
19 tion, or acquisition by lease or otherwise, of family housing
20 and community facilities projects in foreign countries that
21 are authorized by section 407 of the Act of September 1,
22 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended, but the amount so
23 appropriated for any such project may not be more than
24 25 per centum of the total cost of that project.

1 ~~SEC. 412.~~ Section 515 of the Act of July 15, 1955
2 (~~69 Stat. 324, 352~~) is amended to read as follows:

3 “~~SEC. 515.~~ During the fiscal years 1956, 1957, and
4 1958 the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, re-
5 spectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities at or
6 near military tactical installations for assignment as public
7 quarters to military personnel and their dependents, if any,
8 without rental charge upon a determination by the Secre-
9 tary of Defense or his designee that there is a lack of ade-
10 quate housing facilities at or near such military tactical in-
11 stallations. Such housing facilities shall be leased on a family
12 or individual unit basis and not more than three thousand of
13 such units may be so leased at any one time. Expenditures
14 for the rental for such housing facilities may be made out of
15 appropriations available for maintenance and operation but
16 may not exceed \$150 a month for any such unit.”

17 ~~SEC. 413.~~ The net floor area limitations prescribed by
18 section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (~~5 U. S. C. 626p~~)
19 do not apply to forty-seven units of the housing authorized
20 to be constructed at the United States Air Force Academy
21 by the Act of April 1, 1954 (~~68 Stat. 47~~). The net floor
22 area limitations for those forty-seven units are as follows:
23 five thousand square feet for one unit for the Superintendent;
24 three thousand square feet for each of two units for deans;

1 and one thousand seven hundred and fifty square feet for
2 each of forty-four units for department heads.

3 SEC 414. Section 3 of the National Defense Facilities
4 Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 882), is further
5 amended by striking out clause (a) and inserting in place
6 thereof the following:

7 “(a) acquire by purchase, lease, or transfer, con-
8 struct, expand, rehabilitate, convert and equip such
9 facilities as he shall determine to be necessary to ef-
10 fectuate the purposes of this Act, except that expendi-
11 tures for the leasing of property for such purposes may
12 be made from appropriations otherwise available for the
13 payment of rentals and without regard to the monetary
14 limitation otherwise imposed by this section;”.

15 SEC. 415. To the extent that housing is to be constructed
16 at a military installation under title IV of the Housing
17 Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 635, 646), any outstanding
18 authority under the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat.
19 1119), the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324), and this
20 Act to provide housing at that installation may be exercised
21 at other military installations of the department concerned.

22 SEC. 416. The Secretaries of the military departments
23 are authorized to contract for the storage, handling, and
24 distribution of liquid fuels for periods not exceeding five
25 years, with option to renew for additional periods not ex-

1 ceeding five years, for a total not to exceed twenty years.
2 This authority is limited to facilities which conform to the
3 criteria prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for protec-
4 tion, including dispersal, and also are included in a program
5 approved by the Secretary of Defense for the protection of
6 petroleum facilities. Such contracts may provide that the
7 Government at the expiration or termination thereof shall
8 have the option to purchase the facility under contract with-
9 out regard to sections 1136, 3648, and 3734 of the Revised
10 Statutes, as amended, and prior to approval of title to the
11 underlying land by the Attorney General: *Provided further,*
12 *That the Secretaries of the military departments shall re-*
13 *port to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and*
14 *the House of Representatives with respect to the names*
15 *of the contractors and the terms of the contract, the reports*
16 *to be furnished at times and in such form as may be agreed*
17 *upon between the Secretaries of the military departments*
18 *and the Committees on Armed Services.*

19 SEC. 417. In the design of the family housing and other
20 repetitive-type buildings in the Continental United States
21 authorized by this Act, the military departments shall, to
22 the extent deemed practicable, use the principle of modular
23 design in order that the facility may be built by conven-
24 tional construction, on site fabrication or factory fabrication,
25 whichever the successful bidder may elect.

1 SEC. 418. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other
2 law, no contract shall be entered into by the United
3 States for the construction of family housing units by or
4 for the use of military or civilian personnel of any of the
5 military services of the Department of Defense unless such
6 housing has been justified to the Armed Services Commit-
7 tees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

8 SEC. 419. Section 404 of the Housing Amendments of
9 1955 is amended to read as follows:

10 “SEC. 404. Whenever the Secretary of Defense or his
11 designee deem it necessary for the purposes of this title, he
12 may acquire by purchase, donation, or other means of trans-
13 fer (but not by condemnation), any land or (with the ap-
14 proval of the Federal Housing Commissioner) any housing
15 financed with mortgages insured under the provisions of
16 title VIII of the National Housing Act as in effect prior
17 to the enactment of the Housing Amendments of 1955.
18 The purchase price of any such housing shall not exceed
19 the actual cost (as that term is defined in section 227 (e)
20 of the National Housing Act with respect to new con-
21 struction) of the housing as determined by the Commissioner
22 less depreciation thereon at a rate of 2 per centum per an-
23 num, less the amount of accumulated unexpended reserves
24 for replacement, and less the principal amount and accrued
25 interest under any mortgage or other indebtedness outstand-

1 ing thereon and assumed by the Government. Property
 2 acquired under this section may be occupied, used, and im-
 3 proved for the purposes of this section prior to the approval
 4 of title by the Attorney General, as required by section 355
 5 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. The authority so to
 6 acquire housing may be exercised by acquiring the capital
 7 stock of a corporation owning and operating housing financed
 8 with mortgages insured under the provisions of title III
 9 of the National Housing Act as in effect prior to the en-
 10 actment of the Housing Amendments of 1955, but without
 11 deduction for such reserves for replacement as are held by
 12 the corporation at the time of the transfer of the capital stock
 13 to the Government."

14 TITLE I

15 *SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or*
 16 *develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, con-*
 17 *structing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent*
 18 *or temporary public works, including, site preparation,*
 19 *appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following*
 20 *projects:*

21 INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

22 TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITIES

23 (Ordnance Corps)

24 *Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: Training and*
 25 *storage facilities, \$147,000.*

1 (*Far East Command Area*)

2 *Okinawa: Storage facilities, operational facilities, main-*
3 *tenance facilities, medical facilities, and utilities \$540,000.*

4 *Korea: Maintenance facilities, storage facilities, port*
5 *facilities, community facilities, improvements to buildings*
6 *and utilities, \$6,000,000.*

7 (*Pacific Command Area*)

8 *Alimani Military Reservation, Hawaii: Land acquisi-*
9 *tion, \$143,000.*

10 *Helemano, Hawaii: Community facility, land acquisi-*
11 *tion and utilities, \$136,000.*

12 *Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Family housing and land*
13 *acquisition, \$2,668,000.*

14 (*Caribbean Command Area*)

15 *Panama Canal Zone: Sewage disposal system for Army,*
16 *Navy and Air Force facilities, \$1,060,000.*

17 (*United States Army, Europe*)

18 *Various locations: Operational facilities, maintenance*
19 *facilities, community facilities, storage facilities, training*
20 *facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, troop*
21 *housing, and utilities, \$17,994,000.*

22 *SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or*
23 *develop classified military installations and facilities by ac-*
24 *quiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing*
25 *permanent or temporary public works, including land acqui-*

1 sition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equip-
2 ment, in a total amount \$200,783,000.

3 *SEC. 103. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress,*
4 *is amended with respect to Fort Jay, New York, under the*
5 *heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheadings*
6 *"FIELD FORCES FACILITIES (First Army Area)" in sec-*
7 *tion 101, by striking out "\$731,000" and inserting in place*
8 *thereof "\$1,081,000", and in clause (1) of section 502,*
9 *by striking out "\$224,927,000" and "\$533,904,000"*
10 *and inserting in place thereof "\$225,277,000" and*
11 *"\$534,254,000", respectively.*

12 *(b) So much of section 401 of Public Law 534, Eighty-*
13 *third Congress, as reads "Adak Station, Alaska: Opera-*
14 *tional Facilities (including troop housing), \$70,000" is*
15 *amended to read "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational facil-*
16 *ities (including troop housing), \$180,000" and clause (4)*
17 *of section 502 thereof is amended by striking the figure*
18 *"\$462,600" and inserting in place thereof "\$572,600".*

19 *SEC. 104. The Secretary of the Army shall make all*
20 *necessary studies, by contract or otherwise, to determine*
21 *an appropriate site for the relocation of the San Jacinto*
22 *Ordnance Depot, Texas; such studies to be completed by*
23 *January 31, 1957. Expenditure of \$25,000 out of appro-*
24 *priations available to the Department of the Army is author-*
25 *ized for such studies.*

TITLE II

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

*INSIDE THE UNITED STATES**SHIPYARD FACILITIES*

Naval shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts: Replacement of pier, and plans and specifications for drydock facilities, \$7,332,000.

Naval shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina: Dredging equipment, \$148,000.

Naval minecraft base, Charleston, South Carolina: Operational facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, community facilities, security facilities, and utilities, \$7,902,000.

Naval shipyard, Long Beach, California: Facilities for remedying effects of ground subsidence and waterfront facilities, \$5,984,000.

Navy underwater sound laboratory, New London, Connecticut: Research and development facilities and land acquisition, \$304,000.

Harbor defense base, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel facilities, \$300,000.

1 *Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Texas: Per-*
2 *sonnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities,*
3 *station and aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, \$2,-*
4 *247,000.*

5 *Naval air station, Glynco, Georgia: Airfield pavements,*
6 *personnel facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training*
7 *facilities, fuel pipeline and storage facilities, and land ac-*
8 *quisition, \$4,003,000.*

9 *Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Texas: Person-*
10 *nel facilities, training facilities, aircraft maintenance facil-*
11 *ities, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,610,000.*

12 *Naval air station, Memphis, Tennessee: Fuel storage fa-*
13 *cilities and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$511,000.*

14 *Naval auxiliary air station, Meridian, Mississippi: Site*
15 *preparation, utilities, plans and specifications for jet aircraft*
16 *training facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,231,000.*

17 *Naval air station, Pensacola, Florida: Community facil-*
18 *ties and plans and specifications for waterfront facilities,*
19 *\$347,000.*

20 *Naval auxiliary air station, Whiting Field, Florida:*
21 *Land acquisition, \$13,000.*

22 *(Fleet Support Air Stations)*

23 *Naval air station, Alameda, California: Aircraft main-*
24 *tenance facilities, \$2,675,000.*

- 1 *Naval air station, Atlantic City, New Jersey: Naviga-*
2 *tional aids and land acquisition, \$421,000.*
- 3 *Naval auxiliary air station, Brown Field, California:*
4 *Personnel facilities and utilities, \$778,000.*
- 5 *Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine: Personnel facili-*
6 *ties, airfield pavements, station maintenance facilities, com-*
7 *munity facilities, and storage facilities, \$3,738,000.*
- 8 *Naval air station, Cecil Field, Florida: Aircraft mainte-*
9 *nance facilities, personnel facilities, storage facilities, opera-*
10 *tional facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and*
11 *utilities, \$4,052,000.*
- 12 *Naval air station, Chincoteague, Virginia: Aircraft*
13 *maintenance facilities, \$170,000.*
- 14 *Naval auxiliary air station, Edenton, North Carolina:*
15 *Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, airfield pave-*
16 *ments, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, admin-*
17 *istrative facilities, personnel facilities, communications facili-*
18 *ties, community facilities, and utilities, \$13,926,000.*
- 19 *Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, California:*
20 *Aircraft maintenance facilities, and land acquisition includ-*
21 *ing not to exceed \$600,000 to be paid to Imperial County,*
22 *California, to partially defray the county's cost in relocating*
23 *the Niland-Blythe Road, \$831,000.*
- 24 *Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nevada: Training*

1 facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities,
2 and land acquisition, \$8,304,000.

3 Naval air facility, Harvey Point, North Carolina: Air-
4 field pavements, waterfront facilities, fuel storage and dis-
5 pensing facilities, navigational aids, aircraft and station main-
6 tenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, \$6,000,000.

7 Naval air station, Jacksonville, Florida: Navigational
8 aids, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,380,000.

9 Naval air station, Key West, Florida: Aircraft mainte-
10 nance facilities, \$170,000.

11 Naval air station, Lemoore, California: Plans and speci-
12 fications for development of master jet aircraft facilities, and
13 land acquisition, \$10,089,000.

14 Naval air station, Miramar, California: Personnel facili-
15 ties, operational facilities, training facilities, ordnance facili-
16 ties, land acquisition, and obstruction removal for flight
17 clearance, \$8,835,000.

18 Naval air station, Moffett Field, California: Land acqui-
19 sition, \$89,000.

20 Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft mainte-
21 nance facilities, \$170,000.

22 Naval air station, North Island, San Diego, California:
23 Airfield pavements, ordnance and ammunition storage facili-
24 ties, aircraft maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, op-

1 *erational facilities, navigational aids, and land acquisition,*
 2 *\$13,072,000.*

3 *Naval air station, Oceana, Virginia: Aircraft mainte-*
 4 *nance facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities,*
 5 *community facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities,*
 6 *open storage facilities, security facilities, utilities, and reloca-*
 7 *tion of Coast Guard facilities, \$5,286,000.*

8 *Naval air station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island:*
 9 *Aircraft maintenance facilities, and navigational aids,*
 10 *\$2,753,000.*

11 *Naval auxiliary air station, Sanford, Florida: Aircraft*
 12 *maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities,*
 13 *and utilities, \$6,926,000.*

14 *Naval air station, Whidbey Island, Washington: Utili-*
 15 *ties, \$149,000.*

16 *(Marine Corps Air Stations)*

17 *Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, South*
 18 *Carolina: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, ad-*
 19 *ministrative facilities, medical facilities, personnel facilities,*
 20 *training facilities, operational facilities, covered and cold stor-*
 21 *age facilities, community facilities, fuel dispensing facilities,*
 22 *and utilities, \$17,384,000.*

23 *Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, North Carolina:*
 24 *Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.*

25 *Marine Corps air station, El Toro, California: Aircraft*

1 maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, airfield pave-
2 ments, storage facilities, ammunition storage facilities, medi-
3 cal facilities, training facilities, personnel facilities, opera-
4 tional facilities, and utilities, \$6,863,000.

5 Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, California:

6 Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel
7 facilities, training facilities, community facilities, fuel storage
8 and dispensing facilities, land acquisition, and utilities,
9 \$12,556,000.

10 (Special Purpose Air Stations)

11 Naval air development center, Johnsville, Pennsylvania:

12 Plans and specifications for research and development facil-
13 ities, \$693,000.

14 Naval air station, Lakehurst, New Jersey: Research

15 and development facilities and equipment maintenance facil-
16 ities, \$6,438,000.

17 Naval air station, Patuxent River, Maryland: Aircraft

18 maintenance facilities and research and development facilities,
19 \$475,000.

20 Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, California:

21 Waterfront facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, aircraft main-
22 tenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,682,000.

23 Naval air turbine test station, Trenton, New Jersey:

24 Research and development facilities, \$128,000.

1 Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, California:
2 Utilities, boat basin facilities, and land acquisition,
3 \$3,429,000.

4 Marine Corps cold weather battalion, Bridgeport, Cali-
5 fornia: Utilities, \$294,000.

6 Marine Corps training center, Twentynine Palms, Cali-
7 fornia: Community facilities and land acquisition, \$1,-
8 165,000.

9 Marine Corps supply forwarding annex, Portsmouth,
10 Virginia: Security facilities, \$91,000.

11 Marine Corps schools, Quantico, Virginia: Training fa-
12 cilities, ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, com-
13 munity facilities, and utilities, \$2,178,000.

14 Marine Corps recruit depot, San Diego, California: Per-
15 sonnel facilities and community facilities, \$1,679,000.

16 *ORDNANCE FACILITIES*

17 Naval ammunition depot, Bangor, Washington: Ord-
18 nance facilities, \$1,100,000.

19 Naval ammunition depot, Charleston, South Carolina:
20 Ordnance facilities, \$404,000.

21 Naval ordnance test station, China Lake, California:
22 Research and development facilities, aircraft maintenance
23 facilities, airfield pavements and fuel storage and dispensing
24 facilities, \$6,028,000.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

1

2 *Naval hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Medical facilities,*
3 *\$12,730,000.*

4 *Naval hospital, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Hospital*
5 *elevator, \$57,000.*

6

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

7 *Naval radio station, Cheltenham, Maryland: Communi-*
8 *cations facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$2,489,000.*

9 *Naval radio station, Maine: Utilities and land acquisi-*
10 *tion, \$2,450,000.*

11 *Naval communication station, San Francisco, California:*
12 *Communications facilities and personnel facilities, \$2,-*
13 *029,000.*

14 *Naval communication station, Seattle, Washington:*
15 *Communications facilities, \$45,000.*

16 *Naval radio station, Winter Harbor, Maine: Communi-*
17 *cations facilities, \$83,000.*

18

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

19 *Naval research laboratory, District of Columbia: Plans*
20 *and specifications for research and development facilities,*
21 *\$1,300,000.*

22

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

23 *Public works center, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities and*
24 *land acquisition, \$443,000.*

1 or relocating the following facilities: Naval air station,
2 Norfolk, Virginia (bombing targets); Naval air facility,
3 John H. Towers Field, Annapolis, Maryland; Naval maga-
4 zine, Port Chicago, California. Expenditures not to exceed
5 \$200,000 for such studies may be made out of the appro-
6 priation "Military Construction, Navy". The Secretary
7 of the Navy shall report to the Committees on Armed Serv-
8 ices of the Senate and House of Representatives the con-
9 clusions of these studies together with such recommendations
10 as he shall consider appropriate.

11 *SEC. 203.* The Secretary of the Navy may establish or
12 develop classified naval installations and facilities by con-
13 structing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent
14 or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site
15 preparation, appurtenances, utilities, equipment, and family
16 housing in the total amount of \$84,043,000.

17 *SEC. 204.* Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress is
18 amended as follows:

19 (a) In title II under the heading "CONTINENTAL
20 UNITED STATES" change the amount for "Naval base, New-
21 port, Rhode Island: Sewage facilities", from "\$1,243,000"
22 to "\$1,268,000."

23 (b) In title IV section 402, clause (2) change the
24 amount for public works authorized by title IV: "Inside

1 continental United States”, from “\$135,719,800” to “\$135,-
2 744,800.”

3 SEC. 205. Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress,
4 as amended, is amended as follows:

5 (a) In section 201, as amended, strike out so much
6 thereof under the heading “CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES”
7 and subheading “SUPPLY FACILITIES” as reads as follows:

8 “Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area:
9 Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage; \$2,766,500”;
10 and insert in place thereof the following:

11 “Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area:
12 Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage and land acquisi-
13 tion, \$2,766,500”.

14 (b) In section 201, under the heading “OUTSIDE
15 CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES” and subheading “COM-
16 MUNICATION FACILITIES”, strike out so much thereof as
17 read as follows:

18 “Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Con-
19 solidated communication facilities; \$2,694,500”; and insert
20 in place thereof the following:

21 “Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Con-
22 solidated communication facilities, and land acquisition,
23 \$2,694,500”.

24 SEC. 206. Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is
25 amended as follows:

1 (a) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
2 UNITED STATES" and subheading "AVIATION FACILITIES",
3 change the amount for "Naval air missile test center (San
4 Nicolas Island), Point Mugu, California," from "\$1,132,000"
5 to "\$1,816,000".

6 (b) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
7 UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE FACILITIES",
8 change the amount for "Naval ammunition depot, Haw-
9 thorne, Nevada" from "\$308,000" to "\$538,000".

10 (c) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for
11 public works authorized by title II for inside continental
12 United States from "\$102,042,000" to "\$102,956,000";
13 and total amount from "\$201,893,000" to "\$202,807,000".

14 SEC. 207. Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress,
15 is amended as follows:

16 (a) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
17 UNITED STATES" and subheading "SHIPYARD FACILITIES",
18 change the amount for "Naval electronics laboratory, San
19 Diego, California" from "\$143,000" to "\$162,000".

20 (b) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
21 UNITED STATES" and subheading "FLEET BASE FACILI-
22 TIES", delete that portion which reads as follows: "Navy
23 Department District of Columbia: family housing, \$81,000".

24 (c) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
25 UNITED STATES" and subheading "AVIATION FACILITIES",

1 change the amount for "Naval auxiliary air station, El
2 Centro, California" from "\$366,000" to "\$450,000"; strike
3 out so much thereof as reads as follows:

4 "Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft main-
5 tenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities,
6 operational facilities, \$4,660,000"; and insert in place
7 thereof the following:

8 "Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft main-
9 tenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities,
10 operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,660,000".

11 (d) In section 201 under the heading "CONTINENTAL
12 UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE FACILI-
13 TIES", delete that portion which reads as follows: "Naval
14 proving ground, Dahlgren, Virginia: Land acquisition
15 \$200,000".

16 (e) In section 201, under the heading "OUTSIDE CON-
17 TINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE
18 FACILITIES", strike out so much thereof as reads as follows:

19 "Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
20 Testing facilities, and railroad facilities and barricades,
21 \$1,132,000"; and insert in place thereof the following:

22 "Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
23 Testing facilities, railroad facilities and barricades, and land
24 acquisition, \$1,132,000".

25 (f) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for

1 public works authorized by title II for inside continental
2 United States from “\$299,690,600” to “\$299,409,600”;
3 and the total amount from “\$564,224,300” to “\$563,-
4 943,300”.

5 TITLE III

6 SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish
7 or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring,
8 constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing perma-
9 nent or temporary public works, including site preparation,
10 appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following
11 projects:

12 INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

13 AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

14 Buckingham Air Force Base, Fort Myers, Florida:
15 Operational and training facilities, \$629,000.

16 Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota: Opera-
17 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
18 facilities, and land acquisition, \$863,000.

19 Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado:
20 Housing and community facilities, \$342,000.

21 Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Winooski, Vermont: Oper-
22 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
23 facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,211,000.

24 Geiger Field, Spokane, Washington: Operational and

1 training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and
2 community facilities, and family housing, \$2,827,000.

3 Glasgow Air Force Base, Glasgow, Montana: Opera-
4 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities
5 and group improvements, land acquisition, and family hous-
6 ing, \$2,470,000.

7 Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North
8 Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
9 facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities,
10 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
11 \$18,969,000.

12 Grandview Air Force Base, Kansas City, Missouri:
13 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
14 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-
15 provements, and land acquisition, \$1,673,000.

16 Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania:
17 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
18 supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land
19 acquisition, \$1,087,000.

20 Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California: Op-
21 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utili-
22 ties and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
23 \$2,966,000.

24 K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Michigan:
25 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,

1 *supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-*
2 *munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land*
3 *acquisition, \$5,051,000.*

4 *Kalkaska Air Force Base, Kalkaska, Michigan: Op-*
5 *erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply*
6 *facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community*
7 *facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,906,000.*

8 *Kinross Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan:*
9 *Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,*
10 *housing and community facilities, and land acquisition,*
11 *\$2,156,000.*

12 *Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Ore-*
13 *gon: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-*
14 *ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground*
15 *improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,130,000.*

16 *McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington: Opera-*
17 *tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land*
18 *acquisition, \$1,514,000.*

19 *McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee: Opera-*
20 *tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, admin-*
21 *istrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land*
22 *acquisition, \$2,054,000.*

23 *Majors Field, Greenville, Texas: Operational and train-*
24 *ing facilities, and land acquisition, \$440,000.*

1 *Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport, Minne-*
2 *apolis, Minnesota: Operational and training facilities, and*
3 *maintenance facilities, \$3,015,000.*

4 *Minot Air Force Base, Minot, North Dakota: Oper-*
5 *ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply*
6 *facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and*
7 *ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,215,000.*

8 *Newcastle County Airport, Wilmington, Delaware:*
9 *Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,*
10 *supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities*
11 *and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,184,000.*

12 *Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New*
13 *York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-*
14 *ties, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and*
15 *land acquisition, \$3,030,000.*

16 *Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts: Opera-*
17 *tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply*
18 *facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and*
19 *ground improvements, land acquisition, and family hous-*
20 *ing, \$11,577,000.*

21 *Oxnard Air Force Base, Camarillo, California: Opera-*
22 *tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing*
23 *and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,*
24 *and land acquisition, \$2,392,000.*

1 *Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Washington: Opera-*
2 *tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply*
3 *facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,127,000.*

4 *Greater Portland, Oregon, area: Operational and train-*
5 *ing facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, utilities*
6 *and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$13,508,000.*

7 *Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle, Maine:*
8 *Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,*
9 *housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-*
10 *provements, and land acquisition, \$8,057,000.*

11 *Richard Bong Air Force Base, Kansasville, Wisconsin:*
12 *Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,*
13 *supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-*
14 *munity facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,*
15 *\$6,801,000.*

16 *Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Michigan:*
17 *Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,*
18 *supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,494,000.*

19 *Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City, Iowa: Opera-*
20 *tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing*
21 *and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,288,000.*

22 *Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York: Opera-*
23 *tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing*
24 *and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,802,000.*

25 *Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton Beach,*

1 *New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance*
2 *facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and*
3 *ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,441,000.*

4 *Truax Field, Madison, Wisconsin: Operational and*
5 *training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and com-*
6 *munity facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,876,000.*

7 *Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan: Opera-*
8 *tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply*
9 *facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community*
10 *facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisi-*
11 *tion, and family housing, \$3,278,000.*

12 *Youngstown Municipal Airport, Youngstown, Ohio:*
13 *Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,*
14 *utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,*
15 *\$2,255,000.*

16 *Yuma County Airport, Yuma, Arizona: Operational*
17 *and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administra-*
18 *tive facilities, housing and community facilities, and land*
19 *acquisition, \$3,545,000.*

20 *Various locations: Operational and training facilities,*
21 *maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facili-*
22 *ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground*
23 *improvements and land acquisition, \$21,510,000.*

AIR MATERIEL COMMAND

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24

Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Alabama: Housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,541,000.

Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$17,966,000.

Hill Air Force Base, Odgen, Utah: Maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,339,000.

Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,570,000.

Marietta Air Force Station, Marietta, Pennsylvania: Supply facilities, \$52,000.

McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,424,000.

Mukilteo Fuel Storage Station, Mukilteo, Washington: Land acquisition, \$4,000.

Norton Air Force Base, San Bernadino, California: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,572,000.

- 1 *Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown, Pennsylvania:*
2 *Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities*
3 *and ground improvements, \$3,983,000.*
- 4 *Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Georgia: Operational*
5 *and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and*
6 *utilities and ground improvements, \$5,478,000.*
- 7 *Searsport Fuel Storage Station, Searsport, Maine:*
8 *Supply facilities, \$473,000.*
- 9 *Tacoma Fuel Storage Station, Tacoma, Washington:*
10 *Supply facilities, \$129,000.*
- 11 *Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma:*
12 *Operational and training facilities, hospital facilities, and*
13 *housing and community facilities, \$5,990,000.*
- 14 *Wilkins Air Force Station, Shelby, Ohio: Family hous-*
15 *ing, \$89,000.*
- 16 *Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio:*
17 *Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, re-*
18 *search, development and test facilities, housing and com-*
19 *munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and*
20 *land acquisition, \$17,138,000.*
- 21 *Various locations: Administrative facilities, housing*
22 *and community facilities, and utilities, and ground improve-*
23 *ments, \$444,000.*

1 *AIR PROVING GROUND COMMAND*

2 *Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida: Operational*
3 *and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, de-*
4 *velopment and test facilities, hospital and medical facilities,*
5 *housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-*
6 *provements, and land acquisition, \$21,094,000.*

7 *AIR TRAINING COMMAND*

8 *Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo, Texas: Opera-*
9 *tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply*
10 *facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$17,-*
11 *121,000.*

12 *Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan, Texas: Housing and*
13 *community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,288,000.*

14 *Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama: Operational*
15 *and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$18,000.*

16 *Edward Gary Air Force Base, San Marcos, Texas:*
17 *Maintenance facilities, \$783,000.*

18 *Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas: Land ac-*
19 *quisition, \$63,000.*

20 *Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyo-*
21 *ming: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and*
22 *ground improvements, \$1,654,000.*

23 *Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Texas: Opera-*
24 *tional and training facilities, supply facilities, utilities and*
25 *ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,804,000.*

1 *James Connally Air Force Base, Waco, Texas: Opera-*
2 *tional and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,687,-*
3 *000.*

4 *Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi: Land ac-*
5 *quisition, \$34,000.*

6 *Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Hos-*
7 *pital and medical facilities, \$3,440,000.*

8 *Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Texas: Utilities and*
9 *ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$225,000.*

10 *Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas: Operational*
11 *and training facilities, and housing and community facilities,*
12 *\$212,000.*

13 *Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado: Land acqui-*
14 *sition, \$410,000.*

15 *Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona: Operational*
16 *and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acqui-*
17 *sition, \$2,902,000.*

18 *Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Oper-*
19 *ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply*
20 *facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and*
21 *ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,650,000.*

22 *McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas: Land ac-*
23 *quisition, \$396,000.*

24 *Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia: Oper-*

1 *ational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,*
2 *\$1,848,000.*

3 *Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada: Operational*
4 *and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,456,000.*

5 *Parks Air Force Base, Pleasanton, California: Utilities*
6 *and ground improvements, \$111,000.*

7 *Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas: Operational*
8 *and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,260,000.*

9 *Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Land*
10 *acquisition, \$133,000.*

11 *Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas: Operational*
12 *and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,164,000.*

13 *Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois: Operational*
14 *and training facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition,*
15 *\$3,296,000.*

16 *Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas:*
17 *Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,*
18 *supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and*
19 *community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and*
20 *land acquisition, \$24,433,000.*

21 *Stead Air Force Base, Reno, Nevada: Supply facilities,*
22 *housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-*
23 *provements, and land acquisition, \$2,221,000.*

24 *Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida: Opera-*

1 tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
2 \$716,000.

3 Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma: Operational
4 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$977,000.

5 Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas: Operational
6 and training facilities, \$90,000.

7 Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona: Opera-
8 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land
9 acquisition, \$6,347,000.

10

AIR UNIVERSTY

11 Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama:
12 Operational and training facilities, and housing and
13 community facilities, \$215,000.

14

CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND

15 Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, California: Opera-
16 tional and training facilities, supply facilities, and utilities
17 and ground improvements, \$13,395,000.

18 Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Opera-
19 tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
20 \$237,000.

21 Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Georgia: Housing
22 and community facilities, \$345,000.

23 Mitchel Air Force Base, Hempstead, New York: Utili-
24 ties and ground improvements, \$205,000.

1 HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

2 *Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.: Utilities*
3 *and ground improvements, \$8,000.*

4 MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND

5 *Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland:*
6 *Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing*
7 *and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,*
8 *and land acquisition, \$7,335,000.*

9 *Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina:*
10 *Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground*
11 *improvements, \$868,000.*

12 *Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware: Operational*
13 *and training facilities, supply facilities, administrative facil-*
14 *ities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and*
15 *ground improvements, \$3,195,000.*

16 *McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey:*
17 *Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, hospital*
18 *and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing*
19 *and community facilities, \$2,169,000.*

20 *Palm Beach Air Force Base, Palm Beach, Florida:*
21 *Operational and training facilities, housing and community*
22 *facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acqui-*
23 *sition, \$1,545,000.*

24 *Vint Hill Farm Station, Warrenton, Virginia: Opera-*
25 *tional and training facilities, \$768,000.*

1 *Washington National Airport, District of Columbia:*
2 *Maintenance facility, \$275,000.*

3 *RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND*

4 *Canel Air Force Plant #62, Hartford, Connecticut:*
5 *Research, development, and test facilities, and utilities and*
6 *ground improvements, \$22,445,000.*

7 *Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California: Research,*
8 *development, and test facilities, and housing and community*
9 *facilities, \$5,488,000.*

10 *Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogorda, New Mexico:*
11 *Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,*
12 *research, development, and test facilities, and housing and*
13 *community facilities, \$7,877,000.*

14 *Indian Springs Air Force Base, Indian Springs, Ne-*
15 *vada: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and*
16 *ground improvements, and family housing, \$961,000.*

17 *Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico:*
18 *Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,*
19 *and research, development, and test facilities, \$5,481,000.*

20 *Laredo Test Site, Laredo, Texas: Research, develop-*
21 *ment, and test facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,219,000.*

22 *Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts:*
23 *Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,*
24 *research, development and test facilities, housing and com-*

1 munity facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and
2 land acquisition, \$6,939,000.

3 *National Reactor Test Station, Idaho Falls, Idaho:*
4 *Operational and training facilities, research, development*
5 *and test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,*
6 *\$11,415,000.*

7 *Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida: Operational*
8 *and training facilities, research, development and test facili-*
9 *ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground*
10 *improvements, and land acquisition, \$15,169,000.*

11 *Sacramento Peak Observatory, Sacramento Peak, New*
12 *Mexico: Family housing, \$153,000.*

13 *STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND*

14 *Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas: Operational*
15 *and training facilities, housing and community facilities,*
16 *utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,*
17 *\$1,043,000.*

18 *Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma: Housing and*
19 *community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,*
20 *\$1,003,000.*

21 *Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana:*
22 *Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,*
23 *administrative facilities, housing and community facilities,*
24 *utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,*
25 *\$2,117,000.*

1 *Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas: Operational*
2 *and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-*
3 *munity facilities, and land acquisitions, \$15,938,000.*

4 *Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso, Texas: Operational and*
5 *training facilities, and housing and community facilities,*
6 *\$922,000.*

7 *Campbell Air Force Base, Hopkinsville, Kentucky:*
8 *Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground*
9 *improvements, \$479,000.*

10 *Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas: Opera-*
11 *tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,*
12 *\$2,438,000.*

13 *Castle Air Force Base, Merced, California: Operational*
14 *and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and*
15 *medical facilities, and housing and community facilities,*
16 *\$2,179,000.*

17 *Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Clinton, Oklahoma:*
18 *Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,*
19 *supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities*
20 *and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,004,000.*

21 *Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi: Oper-*
22 *ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply*
23 *facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and*
24 *ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$14,518,000.*

1 *Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona: Oper-*
2 *ational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$503,000.*

3 *Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine: Operational and*
4 *training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities,*
5 *housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground*
6 *improvements, \$7,665,000.*

7 *Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota:*
8 *Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,*
9 *housing and community facilities, and land acquisition,*
10 *\$943,000.*

11 *Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington: Oper-*
12 *ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing*
13 *and community facilities, and utilities and ground improve-*
14 *ments, \$4,457,000.*

15 *Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas: Operational*
16 *and training facilities, and housing and community facilities,*
17 *\$1,271,000.*

18 *Gray Air Force Base, Killeen, Texas: Operational and*
19 *training facilities, \$23,000.*

20 *Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Mississippi: Op-*
21 *erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-*
22 *ply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,483,000.*

23 *Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida: Oper-*
24 *ational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities,*

1 *housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground im-*
2 *provements, and land acquisition, \$1,694,000.*

3 *Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Georgia: Operational*
4 *and training facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and*
5 *land acquisition, \$1,131,000.*

6 *Lake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles, Louisiana:*
7 *Operational and training facilities, housing and community*
8 *facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,552,000.*

9 *Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebraska: Operational*
10 *and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and*
11 *community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,*
12 *\$4,685,000.*

13 *Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas:*
14 *Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,*
15 *supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-*
16 *munity facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,528,000.*

17 *Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Opera-*
18 *tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing*
19 *and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,952,000.*

20 *Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Opera-*
21 *tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply*
22 *facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,522,000.*

23 *MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida: Operational*
24 *and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing*
25 *and community facilities, \$3,262,000.*

1 *Malstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana: Oper-*
2 *ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and*
3 *housing and community facilities, \$1,236,000.*

4 *March Air Force Base, Riverside, California: Opera-*
5 *tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing*
6 *and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$5,156,000.*

7 *Mitchell Air Force Base, Mitchell, South Dakota: Oper-*
8 *ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities*
9 *and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,374,000.*

10 *Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home,*
11 *Idaho: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-*
12 *ties, housing and community facilities, and utilities and*
13 *ground improvements, \$2,064,000.*

14 *Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Operational*
15 *and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-*
16 *munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land*
17 *acquisition, and family housing, \$5,697,000.*

18 *Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Housing*
19 *and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,*
20 *and land acquisition, \$786,000.*

21 *Plattsburgh Air Force Base, Plattsburgh, New York:*
22 *Housing and community facilities, \$1,491,000.*

23 *Portsmouth Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hamp-*
24 *shire: Operational and training facilities, and housing and*
25 *community facilities, \$661,000.*

1 *Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas: Opera-*
2 *tional and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities,*
3 *administrative facilities, housing and community facilities,*
4 *utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,*
5 *\$3,882,000.*

6 *Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Operational*
7 *and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities*
8 *and ground improvements, \$923,000.*

9 *Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Georgia: Operational*
10 *and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and*
11 *land acquisition, \$781,000.*

12 *Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico: Opera-*
13 *tional and training facilities, supply facilities, and housing*
14 *and community facilities, \$2,791,000.*

15 *Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachu-*
16 *setts: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-*
17 *ties, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and*
18 *community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and*
19 *land acquisition, \$9,315,000.*

20 *Whiteman Air Force Base, Knobnoster, Missouri: Oper-*
21 *ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply*
22 *facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and*
23 *ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$815,000.*

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23

Ardmore Air Force Base, Ardmore, Oklahoma: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$330,000.

Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$933,000.

Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru, Indiana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and removal of hazard, \$2,169,000.

Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and relocation of structure, \$4,505,000.

Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, \$2,428,000.

England Air Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,919,000.

Foster Air Force Base, Victoria, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$952,000.

George Air Force Base, Victorville, California: Opera-

1 *tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply*
2 *facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,144,000.*

3 *Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia: Opera-*
4 *tional and training facilities, and land acquisition,*
5 *\$2,613,000.*

6 *Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington:*
7 *Operational and training facilities, housing and community*
8 *facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acqui-*
9 *sition, \$1,111,000.*

10 *Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, Myrtle Beach, South*
11 *Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance*
12 *facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and*
13 *community facilities, \$1,665,000.*

14 *Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina:*
15 *Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and*
16 *land acquisition, \$1,106,000.*

17 *Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tennessee: Opera-*
18 *tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities*
19 *and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,583,000.*

20 *Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North*
21 *Carolina: Operation and training facilities, maintenance*
22 *facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities,*
23 *administrative facilities, and housing and community facil-*
24 *ities, \$6,637,000.*

25 *Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina: Opera-*

1 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and hous-
2 ing and community facilities, \$3,805,000.

3 Wendover Air Force Base, Wendover, Utah: Opera-
4 tional and training facilities, \$67,000.

5 SPECIAL FACILITIES

6 Various locations: Research, development and test fa-
7 cilities, administrative facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,-
8 240,000.

9 AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

10 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
11 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
12 facilities, administrative facilities, housing, and community
13 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisi-
14 tion, and family housing, \$80,942,000.

15 OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

16 ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

17 Eielson Air Force Base: Operational and training facili-
18 ties, maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$14,984,000.

19 Elmendorf Air Force Base: Operational and training fa-
20 cilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and
21 community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
22 \$5,444,000.

23 Galena Airfield: Operational and training facilities and
24 supply facilities, \$1,772,000.

1 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
2 ground improvements, and family housing, \$75,650,000.

3 *STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND*

4 *Andersen Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and*
5 *training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities,*
6 *housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-*
7 *provements, and family housing, \$23,980,000.*

8 *Harmon Air Force Base, Guam: Land acquisition,*
9 *\$14,000.*

10 *Northwest Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and*
11 *training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$229,000.*

12 *Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico: Operational and*
13 *training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisi-*
14 *tion, \$1,213,000.*

15 *UNITED STATES AIR FORCE IN EUROPE*

16 *Various locations: Operational and training facilities,*
17 *maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical*
18 *facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community*
19 *facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and erection of*
20 *prefabricated structures, \$114,260,000.*

21 *AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM*

22 *Various locations: Operational and training facilities,*
23 *maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical*
24 *facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community*

1 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acqui-
2 sition, \$70,000.

3 *SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may estab-*
4 *lish or develop: (a) classified military installations and*
5 *facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabili-*
6 *tating, or installing permanent or temporary public works,*
7 *including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances,*
8 *utilities and equipment, in the total amount of \$163,000,000.*

9 *(b) Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding*
10 *with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force*
11 *missions, new weapons developments, or improved production*
12 *schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that de-*
13 *ferral of such construction for inclusion in the next military*
14 *construction authorization Act would be inconsistent with*
15 *interests of national security, and in connection therewith*
16 *to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install perma-*
17 *nent or temporary public works, including land acquisition,*
18 *site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in*
19 *the total amount of \$50,000,000: Provided, That the Sec-*
20 *retary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall notify the*
21 *Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and House of*
22 *Representatives immediately upon reaching a final decision*
23 *to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work*
24 *undertaken under this subsection, including those real estate*
25 *actions pertaining thereto.*

1 *SEC. 303. Section 1 of the Act of March 30, 1949 (ch.*
2 *41, 50 U. S. C. 491), is amended by the addition of the*
3 *following:*

4 *“The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to procure*
5 *communication services required for the semiautomatic*
6 *ground environment system. No contract for such services*
7 *may be for a period of more than ten years from the date*
8 *communication services are first furnished under such con-*
9 *tract. The aggregate contingent liability of the Government*
10 *under the termination provisions of all contracts authorized*
11 *hereunder may not exceed a total of \$222,000,000 and no*
12 *termination payment shall be final until audited and approved*
13 *by the General Accounting Office which shall have access*
14 *to such carrier records and accounts as it may deem necessary*
15 *for the purpose. In procuring such services, the Secretary*
16 *of the Air Force shall utilize to the fullest extent the facilities*
17 *and capabilities of communication common carriers, including*
18 *rural telephone cooperatives, within their respective service*
19 *areas and for power supply, shall utilize to the fullest extent*
20 *the facilities and capabilities of public utilities and rural*
21 *electric cooperatives within their respective service areas.*
22 *Negotiations with communication common carriers, including*
23 *cooperatives, and representation in proceedings involving such*
24 *carriers before Federal and State regulatory bodies where*
25 *such negotiations or proceedings involve contracts authorized*

1 by this paragraph shall be in accordance with the provisions
2 of section 201 of the Act of June 30, 1949, as amended
3 (40 U. S. C. A. sec. 481)."

4 SEC. 304. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Con-
5 gress, is amended, under the heading "CONTINENTAL
6 UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:

7 Under the subheading "AIR DEFENSE COMMAND"—

8 (1) with respect to Buckingham Weapons Center,
9 Fort Myers, Florida, strike out "\$11,577,000" and
10 insert in place thereof "\$15,462,000".

11 (2) with respect to Duluth Municipal Airport,
12 Duluth, Minnesota, strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert
13 in place thereof "\$1,623,000".

14 (3) with respect to Grand Forks site, North
15 Dakota, strike out "\$5,822,000" and insert in place
16 thereof "\$7,709,000".

17 (4) with respect to Greater Milwaukee area, Wis-
18 consin, airbase to be known as "Richard Bong Air
19 Force Base", strike out "\$16,608,000" and insert in
20 place thereof "\$23,859,000".

21 (5) with respect to Greater Pittsburgh Airport,
22 Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, strike out "\$404,000" and
23 insert in place thereof "\$525,000".

24 (6) with respect to Hamilton Air Force Base, San

1 *Rafael, California, strike out "\$1,501,000" and insert*
2 *in place thereof "\$2,229,000".*

3 *(7) with respect to Klamath Falls Municipal Air-*
4 *port, Klamath Falls, Oregon, strike out "\$2,042,000"*
5 *and insert in place thereof "\$2,656,000".*

6 *(8) with respect to McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knox-*
7 *ville, Tennessee, strike out "\$582,000" and insert in*
8 *place thereof "\$817,000".*

9 *(9) with respect to Minot site, North Dakota, strike*
10 *out "\$5,339,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6-*
11 *603,000".*

12 *(10) with respect to Niagara Falls Municipal Air-*
13 *port, Niagara Falls, New York, strike out "\$1,748,000"*
14 *and insert in place thereof "\$2,575,000".*

15 *(11) with respect to Paine Air Force Base,*
16 *Everett, Washington, strike out "\$1,039,000" and insert*
17 *in place thereof \$1,199,000".*

18 *Under the subheading "AIR MATERIEL COMMAND"—*
19 *With respect to Searsport Air Force Tank Farm, Searsport,*
20 *Maine, strike out "\$133,000" and insert in place thereof*
21 *"\$329,000".*

22 *Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND"—*
23 *(1) with respect to Ellington Air Force Base,*
24 *Houston, Texas, strike out "\$2,816,000" and insert in*
25 *place thereof "\$3,438,000".*

- 1 (2) with respect to Greenville Air Force Base,
2 Greenville, Mississippi, strike out "\$349,000" and insert
3 in place thereof "\$500,000".
- 4 (3) with respect to Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix,
5 Arizona, strike out "\$1,557,000" and insert in place
6 thereof "\$1,923,000".
- 7 (4) with respect to Nellis Air Force Base, Las
8 Vegas, Nevada, strike out "\$1,153,000" and insert in
9 place thereof "\$1,837,000".
- 10 (5) With respect to Perrin Air Force Base, Sher-
11 man, Texas, strike out "\$956,000" and insert in place
12 thereof "\$1,210,000".
- 13 (6) with respect to Randolph Air Force Base,
14 San Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$549,000" and insert
15 in place thereof "\$730,000".
- 16 (7) with respect to Scott Air Force Base, Belle-
17 ville, Illinois, strike out "\$1,247,000" and insert in
18 place thereof "\$1,862,000".
- 19 (8) with respect to Tyndall Air Force Base,
20 Panama City, Florida, strike out "\$478,000" and in-
21 sert in place thereof "\$534,000".
- 22 (9) with respect to Vance Air Force Base, Enid,
23 Oklahoma, strike out "\$871,000" and insert in place
24 thereof "\$1,181,000".
- 25 (10) with respect to Williams Air Force Base,

1 Chandler, Arizona, strike out "\$1,045,000" and insert
2 in place thereof "\$1,215,000".

3 (11) with respect to Francis E. Warren Air Force
4 Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming, strike out "\$1,403,000" and
5 insert in place thereof "\$1,746,000".

6 Under the subheading "AIR UNIVERSITY" With respect
7 to Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, strike
8 out "\$2,661,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,031,000."

9 Under the subheading "CONTINENTAL AIR COM-
10 MAND"—

11 (1) with respect to Brooks Air Force Base, San
12 Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$590,000" and insert in
13 place thereof "\$697,000".

14 (2) with respect to Dobbins Air Force Base, Mar-
15 ietta, Georgia, strike out "\$758,000" and insert in
16 place thereof "\$859,000".

17 Under the subheading "MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERV-
18 ICE"—With respect to Charleston Air Force Base, Charles-
19 ton, South Carolina, strike out "\$4,032,000" and insert in
20 place thereof "\$5,306,000".

21 Under the subheading "RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
22 COMMAND"—

23 (1) with respect to Edwards Air Force Base,
24 Muroc, California, strike out "\$12,429,000" and insert
25 in place thereof "\$13,299,000".

1 (2) with respect to Hartford Research Facility,
2 Hartford, Connecticut, strike out "\$22,375,000" and
3 insert in place thereof "\$25,780,000".

4 (3) with respect to Holloman Air Force Base,
5 Alamogordo, New Mexico, strike out "\$4,965,000" and
6 insert in place thereof "\$5,637,000".

7 Under the subheading "STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND"—

8 (1) with respect to Abilene Air Force Base,
9 Abilene, Texas, strike out "\$4,214,000" and insert in
10 place thereof "\$4,656,000".

11 (2) with respect to Ellsworth Air Force Base,
12 Rapid City, South Dakota, strike out "\$12,380,000"
13 and insert in place thereof "\$15,186,000".

14 (3) with respect to Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka,
15 Kansas, strike out "\$4,753,000" and insert in place
16 thereof "\$5,885,000".

17 (4) with respect to Great Falls Air Force Base,
18 Great Falls, Montana, strike out "\$5,435,000" and
19 insert in place thereof "\$6,713,000".

20 (5) with respect to Hunter Air Force Base, Savan-
21 nah, Georgia, strike out "\$4,115,000" and insert in
22 place thereof "\$4,951,000".

23 (6) with respect to Pinecastle Air Force Base,
24 Orlando, Florida, strike out "\$4,118,000" and insert in
25 place thereof "\$5,599,000".

1 Under the subheading "TACTICAL AIR COMMAND"—
2 With respect to Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Wash-
3 ington, strike out "\$3,574,000" and insert in place thereof
4 "\$4,724,000".

5 Under the subheading "AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARN-
6 ING SYSTEM"—With respect to "Various locations" strike
7 out "\$100,382,000" and insert in place thereof "\$120,-
8 382,000".

9 (b) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is
10 amended under the heading "OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL
11 UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:

12 (1) With respect to Kenai Airfield under the sub-
13 heading "ALASKAN AIR COMMAND" strike out "\$356,-
14 000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,247,000".

15 (c) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, as
16 amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section
17 502 the amounts "\$743,989,000", "\$530,563,000" and
18 "\$1,279,902,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$801,-
19 256,000", "\$532,454,000" and "\$1,339,060,000", respec-
20 tively.

21 (d) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is amended,
22 under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" in
23 section 301, as follows: Under the subheading "AIR DEFENSE
24 COMMAND" with respect to Klamath Falls Airport, Klamath

1 Falls, Oregon, strike out "\$4,133,000" and insert in place
2 thereof "\$5,077,000".

3 (e) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, as
4 amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of
5 section 502 the amounts "\$405,176,000" and "\$415,-
6 005,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$406,120,000" and
7 "\$415,949,000", respectively.

8 TITLE IV

9 GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 401. The Secretary of each military department
11 may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities
12 under this Act without regard to sections 1136, 3648, and
13 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. The authority
14 to place permanent or temporary improvements on land
15 includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead,
16 planning and supervision incident to construction. That
17 authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved
18 under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and
19 even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to
20 provide family housing includes authority to acquire such
21 land as the Secretary concerned determines, with the approval
22 of the Secretary of Defense, to be necessary in connection with
23 that housing. The authority to acquire real estate or land
24 includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and
25 interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase,

1 exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

2 *SEC. 402.* There are authorized to be appropriated such
3 sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but
4 appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles
5 I, II, and III shall not exceed—

6 (1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$86,-
7 916,000; outside the United States, \$35,763,000; sec-
8 tion 102, \$200,783,000; or a total of \$323,462,000.

9 (2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$292,-
10 572,000; outside the United States, \$61,625,000; sec-
11 tion 203, \$84,043,000, or a total of \$438,240,000;
12 and

13 (3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$726,-
14 848,000; outside the United States, \$405,061,000; sec-
15 tion 302 (a), \$163,000,000; section 302 (b), \$50,-
16 000,000 or a total of \$1,344,909,000.

17 *SEC. 403.* Any of the amounts named in title I, II, or
18 III of this Act may, in the discretion of the Secretary con-
19 cerned, be increased by 5 per centum for projects inside the
20 United States and by 10 per centum for projects outside the
21 United States. However, the total cost of all projects in
22 each such title may not be more than the total amount author-
23 ized to be appropriated for projects in that title.

1 *SEC. 404. Whenever—*

2 *(1) the President determines that compliance with*
3 *section 4 (c) of the Armed Services Procurement Act*
4 *of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 (c)) for contracts made*
5 *under this Act for the establishment or development*
6 *of military installations and facilities in foreign countries*
7 *would interfere with the carrying out of this Act; and*

8 *(2) the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller*
9 *General have agreed upon alternative methods for ade-*
10 *quately auditing those contracts;*

11 *the President may exempt those contracts from the require-*
12 *ments of that section.*

13 *SEC. 405. Contracts made by the United States under*
14 *this Act shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a*
15 *competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the*
16 *national security will not be impaired and the award is*
17 *consistent with the Armed Services Procurement Act of*
18 *1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 et seq.).*

19 *SEC. 406. The Secretaries of the military departments*
20 *may acquire land, and interests in land, not exceeding*
21 *\$5,000 in cost (exclusive of administrative costs and de-*
22 *ficiency judgment awards), which the Secretary concerned*
23 *determines to be urgently required in the interests of national*
24 *defense. The authority under this section may not, however,*
25 *be used to acquire more than one parcel of land unless the*

1 parcels are noncontiguous or, if contiguous, do not exceed
2 \$5,000 in total cost.

3 *SEC. 407. The Secretaries of the military departments*
4 *may, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and fol-*
5 *lowing notification of the Armed Services Committees of the*
6 *Senate and House of Representatives, acquire, construct, re-*
7 *habilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works,*
8 *including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and*
9 *equipment, to restore or replace facilities damaged or*
10 *destroyed.*

11 *SEC. 408. (a) Under such regulations as may be pre-*
12 *scribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the*
13 *military departments may expend out of appropriations*
14 *available for military construction such amounts as may be*
15 *required for the establishment and development of military*
16 *installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing (except*
17 *family quarters), converting, extending, or installing perma-*
18 *nent or temporary public works determined to be urgently*
19 *required, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities,*
20 *and equipment, for projects not otherwise authorized by law*
21 *when the cost of the project is not in excess of \$200,000,*
22 *subject to the following limitations:*

23 (1) *No such project, the cost of which is in excess of*
24 *\$50,000, shall be authorized unless approved in advance by*
25 *the Secretary of Defense.*

1 (2) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of
2 \$25,000 shall be authorized unless approved in advance by
3 the Secretary of the military department concerned.

4 (3) Not more than one allotment may be made for any
5 project authorized under this section.

6 (4) The cost of conversion of existing structures to
7 family quarters may not exceed \$50,000 in any fiscal year
8 at any single facility.

9 (b) The Secretaries of the military departments may
10 expend out of appropriations available for maintenance and
11 operation amounts necessary to accomplish a project which,
12 except for the fact that its cost does not exceed \$25,000,
13 would otherwise be authorized to be accomplished under
14 subsection (a).

15 (c) The Secretary of each department shall report in
16 detail semiannually to the Armed Services Committees of
17 the Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to
18 the exercise of the authorities granted by this section.

19 (d) Section 26 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat.
20 853, 856; 34 U. S. C. 559), is repealed.

21 SEC. 409. (a) The Secretary of Defense, acting through
22 the Secretary of a military department, may provide family
23 housing at Fort McNair, District of Columbia, for the Chair-
24 man of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by the construction or re-
25 habilitation of one set of family housing, and special com-

1 *munication facilities, without regard to the second proviso of*
2 *section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 375, 379),*
3 *or section 3 of the Act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459,*
4 *462).*

5 *(b) Appropriations not to exceed \$180,000 (\$80,000*
6 *for the family housing unit and \$100,000 for special com-*
7 *munication facilities) available to the military departments*
8 *for military construction may be utilized for the purposes of*
9 *this section without regard to the limitations on the cost of*
10 *family housing otherwise prescribed by law.*

11 *SEC. 410. As of July 1, 1957, all authorizations for*
12 *military public works to be accomplished by the Secretary*
13 *of a military department in connection with the establish-*
14 *ment or development of military installations and facilities,*
15 *and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are*
16 *contained in Acts enacted before July 15, 1952, and not*
17 *superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are*
18 *repealed, except—*

19 *(1) authorizations for public works and for appro-*
20 *priations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the*
21 *titles that contain the general provisions;*

22 *(2) the authorization for public works projects as to*
23 *which appropriated funds have been obligated for con-*
24 *struction contracts in whole or in part before July 1,*
25 *1957, and authorizations for appropriations therefor;*

1 (3) the authorization for the rental guaranty for
2 family housing in the amount of \$100,000,000 that is
3 contained in section 302 of Public Law 534, Eighty-
4 second Congress;

5 (4) the authorizations for public works and the
6 appropriation of funds that are contained in the National
7 Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C.
8 881 et seq.); and

9 (5) the authorization for the development of the
10 Line of Communications, France, in the amount of
11 \$82,000,000, that is contained in title I, section 102
12 of Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress.

13 SEC. 411. (a) The first paragraph of section 407 of the
14 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended,
15 is further amended to read as follows:

16 “In addition to family housing and community facilities
17 otherwise authorized to be constructed or acquired by the
18 Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense is author-
19 ized, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau
20 of the Budget, to construct, or acquire by lease or otherwise,
21 family housing for occupancy as public quarters, and com-
22 munity facilities, in foreign countries through housing and
23 community facilities projects which utilize foreign currencies
24 to a value not to exceed \$250,000,000 acquired pursuant to
25 the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and

1 Assistance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 454) or through other
2 commodity transactions of the Commodity Credit Cor-
3 poration.”

4 (b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the
5 Secretaries of the military departments such amounts other
6 than foreign currencies as are necessary for the construc-
7 tion, or acquisition by lease or otherwise, of family housing
8 and community facilities projects in foreign countries that
9 are authorized by section 407 of the Act of September 1,
10 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended, but the amount so
11 appropriated for any such project may not be more than
12 25 per centum of the total cost of that project.

13 SEC. 412. Section 515 of the Act of July 15, 1955
14 (69 Stat. 324, 352) is amended to read as follows:

15 “SEC. 515. During the fiscal year 1956, 1957, and
16 1958 the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, re-
17 spectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities at or
18 near military tactical installations for assignment as public
19 quarters to military personnel and their dependents, if any,
20 without rental charge upon a determination by the Secre-
21 tary of Defense or his designee that there is a lack of ade-
22 quate housing facilities at or near such military tactical in-
23 stallations. Such housing facilities shall be leased on a family
24 or individual unit basis and not more than three thousand of
25 such units may be so leased at any one time. Expenditures

1 for the rental for such housing facilities may be made out of
2 appropriations available for maintenance and operation but
3 may not exceed \$150 a month for any such unit.”

4 *SEC. 413. (a) The net floor limitations prescribed by*
5 *section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (5 U. S. C. 626p)*
6 *do not apply to forty-seven units of the housing authorized*
7 *to be constructed at the United States Air Force Academy*
8 *by the Act of April 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 47). The net floor*
9 *area limitations for those forty-seven units are as follows:*
10 *five thousand square feet for one unit for the Superin-*
11 *tendent; three thousand square feet for each of two units*
12 *for deans; and one thousand seven hundred and fifty square*
13 *feet for each of forty-four units for department heads.*

14 *(b) The last sentence of section 9 of the Air Force*
15 *Academy Act (68 Stat. 49) is amended by striking out*
16 *“\$1,000,000” and inserting in place thereof “\$1,858,000”.*

17 *SEC. 414. Section 3 of the National Defense Facilities*
18 *Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 882), is further*
19 *amended by striking out clause (a) and inserting in place*
20 *thereof the following:*

21 *“(a) acquire by purchase, lease, or transfer, con-*
22 *struct, expand, rehabilitate, convert, and equip such*
23 *facilities as he shall determine to be necessary to*
24 *effectuate the purposes of this Act, except that expendi-*
25 *tures for the leasing of property for such purposes*

1 *may be made from appropriations otherwise available*
2 *for the payment of rentals and without regard to the*
3 *monetary limitation otherwise imposed by this section;”.*

4 *SEC. 415. To the extent that housing is to be constructed*
5 *at a military installation under title IV of the Housing*
6 *Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 635, 646), any outstanding*
7 *authority under the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat.*
8 *1119), the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324), and this*
9 *Act to provide housing at that installation may be exercised*
10 *at other military installations of the department concerned.*

11 *SEC. 416. The Secretaries of the military departments*
12 *are authorized to contract for the storage, handling, and*
13 *distribution of liquid fuels for periods not exceeding five*
14 *years, with option to renew for additional periods not ex-*
15 *ceeding five years, for a total not to exceed twenty years.*
16 *This authority is limited to facilities which conform to the*
17 *criteria prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for protec-*
18 *tion, including dispersal, and also are included in a program*
19 *approved by the Secretary of Defense for the protection of*
20 *petroleum facilities. Such contracts may provide that the*
21 *Government at the expiration or termination thereof shall*
22 *have the option to purchase the facility under contract with-*
23 *out regard to sections 1136, 3648, and 3734 of the Revised*
24 *Statutes, as amended, and prior to approval of title to the*
25 *underlying land by the Attorney General: Provided further,*

1 *That the Secretaries of the military departments shall re-*
2 *port to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and*
3 *the House of Representatives with respect to the names*
4 *of the contractors and the terms of the contracts, the reports*
5 *to be furnished at times and in such form as may be agreed*
6 *upon between the Secretaries of the military departments*
7 *and the Committees on Armed Services.*

8 *SEC. 417. That, notwithstanding any other law, the*
9 *Secretary of a military department may lease, for terms of*
10 *not more than five years, off-base structures including real*
11 *property relating thereto, in foreign countries, needed for*
12 *military purposes.*

13 *SEC. 418. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other*
14 *law, no contract shall be entered into by the United States*
15 *for the construction or acquisition of family housing units by*
16 *or for the use of military or civilian personnel of any of the*
17 *military services of the Department of Defense unless the*
18 *Department of Defense, in each instance, has come into agree-*
19 *ment with the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and*
20 *House of Representatives.*

21 *SEC. 419. None of the authority contained in titles I, II,*
22 *and III of this Act shall be deemed to authorize any building*
23 *construction project within the continental United States at*
24 *an average nationwide unit cost in excess of—*

1 (a) \$22 per square foot for cold-storage warehous-
2 ing;

3 (b) \$6 per square foot for regular warehousing;

4 (c) \$1,850 per man for permanent barracks;

5 (d) \$6,500 per man for bachelor officer quarters,
6 unless the Secretary of Defense determines that, because of
7 special circumstances, application to such project of the
8 limitation on unit costs contained in this section is imprac-
9 ticable.

10 *SEC. 420. None of the authorization contained in section*
11 *101 of this Act for the construction of three-hundred-and-*
12 *twenty-six-man barracks with mess shall be used to provide,*
13 *with respect to any such barracks, for mess facilities other*
14 *than a single, consolidated mess.*

Passed the House of Representatives April 12, 1956.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

84TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9893

[Report No. 2364]

AN ACT

To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

APRIL 16 (legislative day, APRIL 9), 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Armed Services

JUNE 26, 1956

Reported with an amendment

June 28, 1956

by a vote of 36 to 52, an amendment by Sen. Johnston to limit the importation of cotton textile products when the Secretary of Agriculture determines there is a surplus of cotton in the U. S. (P. 10177).

14. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Passed with amendments H. R. 9893, to authorize certain construction at military installations. The bill authorizes the Secretary of Defense to use for family housing construction in foreign countries, foreign currencies not to exceed \$250 million acquired through provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act or other commodity transactions of the OCC. Conferees were appointed. p. 10138
15. POULTRY. Sen. Neuberger inserted two Labor Union resolutions favoring legislation for the compulsory inspection of poultry. p. 10117
16. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 2217, to provide for the transfer of title to irrigation distribution systems constructed under the Federal reclamation laws upon completion of repayment of the costs (S. Rept. 2379). p. 10118
17. MINING; FORESTRY. Sen. Neuberger inserted a newspaper editorial commenting on the Al Sarena mining investigation. p. 10129
Passed without amendment H. R. 10872, to provide for an extension of time during which annual assessment work on unpatented mining claims may be made. Reconsidered the vote by which S. 3773, a similar bill, was passed on June 27, and further consideration of this bill was indefinitely postponed. The House bill will now be sent to the President. p. 10136
18. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Flanders suggested certain techniques the U. S. should follow in providing assistance to underdeveloped countries. p. 10130
19. FLOOD INSURANCE. Sen. Lehman urged the passage of Federal flood insurance legislation this session, and inserted several letters on the matter. p. 10133
20. LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE COMMITTEE ordered reported the following bills: p. D703
S. 2663, with amendment, to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas;
H. R. 9260, with amendment, to extend the VA guaranteed loan program for 1 year until July 25, 1958;
H. R. 7732, without amendment, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to provide for the regulation of the use of coal tar coloring for the outside of certain oranges.
21. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the calendar will be called on Mon., and there may be a Sat. session if action on the mutual security bill is not completed today. pp. 10187, 10227

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

22. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Hayworth criticized the administration's farm program and inserted a Democratic Digest article, "Backing and Filling With Ike and Ezra." p. A5101
23. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Sparkman inserted a newspaper article, "Foreign Aid Needs More Study." p. A5104
Rep. Miller, Neb., inserted a newspaper editorial commenting on an article written by Raymond Cartier of France who concludes that "there would be less

anti-Americanism in the world if America abandoned its philanthropic aspirations, its vocation of Santa Claus, its transcendental morality, all its missionary trappings, all its Boy Scout gear, and if, at last, it followed openly and intelligently the policy of its own interest." p. A5123

24. TEXTILES. Rep. Roberts inserted Donal Comer's, chairman of Avondale Mills, Inc., letter addressed to Gov. Sherman Adams pointing out the economic deprivation being suffered in the textile industry caused by the heavy, uncontrolled import of textiles from Japan. p. A5107
25. REA. Rep. Thompson, La., commended "the rural electrification program which is vital to the comfort, progress, and general welfare of so many..." and inserted a Southwest Louisiana Electric Membership Corp. resolution on this subject. p. A5111
26. FARM PRICES. Rep. Ostertag inserted an editorial, "Rising Farm Parity Ratio," and stated that "the editorial calls attention to the fact that the decline in farm prices, which began during the Truman administration, and continued, through at a far slower rate, under this administration, has at last been reversed." p. A5119
27. DAIRY; RESEARCH. Sen. Thye inserted an editorial paying tribute to Dr. William G. Petersen, a dairy scientist, of the University of Minnesota. p. A5123

BILLS INTRODUCED

28. POULTRY INSPECTION. H. R. 12016, by Rep. Anfuso, to provide for the compulsory inspection of poultry and poultry products so as to prohibit the movement in interstate of foreign commerce of unsound, unhealthful; diseased, unwholesome, or adulterated poultry or poultry products; to Agriculture Committee.
29. GRAIN STORAGE. H. R. 12030, by Rep. Vanik, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to terminate for future construction the deductions for amortization of emergency facilities and grain-storage facilities; to Ways and Means Committee.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

30. APPROPRIATIONS. H. R. 9739, the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for 1957. The Act includes funds for the Civil Service Commission, Federal Civil Defense Administration, the President's disaster relief fund, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, General Accounting Office, General Service Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Interstate Commerce Commission, National Science Foundation, Selective Service System, and Veterans' Administration. Approved June 27, 1956 (Public Law 623, 84th Congress).
31. APPROPRIATIONS. H. R. 11473, the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for 1957. The Act also provides funds for the Botanic Garden, Library of Congress, and Government Printing Office. Approved June 27, 1956 (Public Law 624, 84th Congress).

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE

32. WATER RESOURCES; ELECTRIFICATION. Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (Water Resources and Power Report). Part IX - Chicago, Ill. House Government Operations Committee.

great interest to Members of Congress and to other citizens for the following reasons:

First. It indicates clearly that our own mission at Little America has established cordial radio contact with the Russian IGY station on the Knox Coast and is exchanging information, especially relative to weather, thus developing a new basis of friendly contact with the Russians which may throw additional light on the numerous contacts in other fields of activity which are resulting from the changed policy of the Kremlin. This new chain of communications that is established and operating in the far off Antarctic on a mutually helpful basis between the representatives of our Nation and those of Russia affords one other instance of an apparently more cooperative attitude which has not heretofore existed on the part of Russia since World War II.

Second. I am of course pleased to note from this article that the young officer who is acting as translator for the Russian messages, Lt. (jg) Wesley H. Seay, United States Navy, is from Chipley in the State of Florida, a fact which I am sure will be of interest and pride to the people of our State.

Third. I feel that the principal effect of this article should be to create added and merited interest in "Operation Deepfreeze" which is a logical development from the long continued and vital services rendered by Adm. Richard E. Byrd, United States Navy, brother of the distinguished senior Senator from Virginia, through his difficult and dangerous explorations and expeditions in the Antarctic. I strongly feel that the present activities of "Operation Deepfreeze" cannot help but create greater understanding among our people of the importance of Antarctica to us and of our vital need to protect our interests there which have been created by the invaluable activities of Admiral Byrd and his associates.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article from the Washington Star may be printed in full in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES, SOVIET ANTARCTIC TEAMS GET REAL CHUMMY VIA RADIO

Americans and Russians are extending the mitted hand of friendship down in the Antarctic, where you can't have too many pals.

The latest newsletter published here by the rear echelon of Operation Deepfreeze included the following item:

"LITTLE AMERICA, May 26.—This base has established radio contact with the Russian IGY station on the Knox Coast.

"An exchange of information, especially weather, was requested by both parties. The message was received from the Russians, which also extended best wishes to Rear Admiral Byrd, Rear Admiral Dufek, and Commander Whitney, Little America base commander.

"Lt. (jg.) Wesley H. Seay, United States Navy, of Chipley, Fla., acted as translator for Russian messages, since he is able to converse in that language. Visits from American and Russian stations by representative groups have been suggested."

THE UNWARRANTED ATTACK ON THE SUPREME COURT

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, the Nation was shocked when it learned of the unwarranted attack on the Supreme Court and on the Chief Justice and other members of the Court.

I do not propose to discuss the political implications of the colloquy between my colleagues at this time and it certainly is not my purpose to drag the Chief Justice or the other members of the Court who have been charged with following the Communist Party line, into the field of partisan politics.

To disagree and to attack publicly the decisions of the Supreme Court is the prerogative of every American as well as of the Members of the Senate, but to besmirch their persons and to smear with communism the motives which guided the members of the Court in making their decisions is, to me, unpardonable.

The Supreme Court needs no defense and to charge its present members with incompetency, irresponsibility and left-wingism is sheer idiocy and would not be worthy of comment were the practice not so dangerous and threatening to one of the branches of our Government.

The Chief Justice needs no defense. His life and record are known to every living American. In fact, most Americans love him and consider his appointment the foremost achievement of the Eisenhower administration.

I know him to be a kindly, unassuming and friendly person. He is an outstanding administrator, a competent, brilliant and humane jurist. The Chief Justice has served his country and his State with outstanding success.

To vilify Chief Justice Warren is gutter politics and is unworthy of those who perpetrated it. Had they paused to examine his record as district attorney for 18 years in Alameda, Calif., and as attorney general of his State, during which time he attacked the Communists when it was unpopular to do so, even these men would have been convinced that in him we have no follower of the party line. The State of California has not forgotten his prosecution of the brutal S. S. Lobos case against the violent opposition of Harry Bridges whose power on the west coast was, at that time, at its highest.

The brilliant record, the patriotism, the Americanism of our former colleague, Justice Hugo Black of Alabama, can be questioned by no one. I am proud to call him a friend and I decry attacks on his person.

It cannot be said that Justice Black is dependent upon northern votes or upon city votes. He has made a great Supreme Court Justice.

For this action I apologize to the Chief Justice and to his family and to the other members of the Court and their families who have been vilified.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an article entitled "The Supreme Court Ends a Busy Term, Draws a Heavy Fire," published in a recent issue of Time magazine.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SUPREME COURT ENDS A BUSY TERM, DRAWS A HEAVY FIRE

"Our judges are not monks or scientists, but participants in the living stream of our national life, steering the law between the dangers of rigidity on the one hand and of formlessness on the other. Our system faces no theoretical dilemma but a single continuous problem: how to apply to ever-changing conditions the never-changing principles of freedom." (Chief Justice Earl Warren in Fortune (1955).)

Earl Warren has gained weight since he left California. His hair is whiter, softer and fluffier, and a benign fullness has smoothed from his face all the small pinches of arrogance that led California political rivals to dub him the Earl of Warren. He loves the Supreme Court, presides over its sessions, both public and private, with easy skill. The eight associate justices love Warren, and under his influence work together as rarely before. But by last week, when Warren and his colleagues put their robes in mothballs after one of the busiest terms in history, the United States Supreme Court was under its heaviest fire in a decade. The charges: that in steering the law between rigidity and formlessness, Chief Justice Earl Warren has plotted a deliberate course to the left, with far more emphasis on ever-changing conditions than on never-changing principles.

A NAGGING SENSE

Behind much of the criticism lies the resentment of southern lawyers and laymen over the desegregation decision and the rulings that implemented it. But all the concern is not southern; many thoughtful observers who are devoutly on the side of desegregation are nagged by a feeling that the decision, as written by Warren, smacked more of a sociological treatise than a legal document. They believe they see the same signs in other principal Supreme Court opinions of the last term. Items:

In tossing out the conviction of Pennsylvania Communist Leader Steve Nelson, the Supreme Court held that the Smith Act of 1940 preempted the antisediton laws passed by the States, and that that was the intent of Congress. But Virginia's Democratic Representative HOWARD SMITH, author of the Smith Act, said flatly that Congress had no intention of writing off the State sedition laws. The Smith Act comes under title 18 of the Criminal Code, which also provides that "nothing in this title shall be held to take away or impair the jurisdiction of the courts of the several States under the laws thereof."

The Supreme Court ordered Brooklyn College to reinstate Prof. Harry Slochower, who had been a prickly, evasive, smart-aleck witness as he pleaded the fifth amendment before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. The Court ruling invalidated a New York City charter requirement for automatic dismissal of any city employee taking the fifth. Justice John Marshall Harlan, dissenting, wrote that the Court majority had "unduly circumscribed the power of the State to insure the qualifications of its teachers."

States' righters were alarmed and angered by a Supreme Court decision holding that the Railway Labor Act overrode State right-to-work laws in the case of railroad employees.

A Supreme Court majority ruled that Wisconsin had a right to halt a prolonged, violence-ridden strike against the Kohler Co., a plumbing-equipment firm. But Warren, Black, and Douglas dissented vigorously. Arguing that the Wisconsin fair labor statute duplicated Federal law, Justice Douglas wrote that the overlapping of remedies was "pregnant with potentialities of clashes and conflicts" and that the Court majority was

opening the door "to unseemly conflicts between State and Federal agencies."

A Supreme Court majority did hold that Cutter Laboratories of California had the just cause required by its union contract for firing a Communist woman employee. But Justice William Douglas, bitterly dissenting, argued in effect that the Communists are simply another political party and that an employee might just as well be dismissed for being a Republican. The dissent came despite the clear judgment of Congress, as expressed in specific legislation, that the Communists form a conspiracy, not a political party. And joining in the Douglas dissent were Justice Hugo Black and Chief Justice Warren.

Warren, 65, Douglas, 57, and Black, 70, are the Supreme Court's liberal leaders. On the opposite side in case after case are egg-bald Stanley Reed, 71, dour Sherman Minton, 65, and imperturbable Harold Burton, 67, the Court's conservatives. The swing men are Felix Frankfurter, 73, Tom Clark, 56, and John Marshall Harlan, 57. Frankfurter, the perky sparrow, brilliant but baffling, is still disliked by many conservatives who originally fought his appointment, and is now distrusted by many liberals who feel he has betrayed them. As a general rule, he would rather decide a case on statutory law or a legal technicality than on a basic constitutional issue. Tom Clark, still trying to live down his name as Harry Truman's most patent political appointee, tends (with some notable exceptions) to follow the lead of the Chief Justice, whether it be Fred Vinson or Vinson's successor, Earl Warren. Harlan a lawyer's lawyer, has broader previous experience at the bar and the bench than any of his colleagues, but he is the Court's newest member and his way has not been clearly charted.

NINE DIFFERENT GUYS

Chief Justice Vinson, questioned about dissents in the Court, once exploded. "Look, these are nine guys, all with some reputation, ability, and confidence in themselves. If any Chief Justice can knock their heads together and get unanimity, he's better than I am." Earl Warren, by persuasion rather than head-knocking, won unanimity in all the desegregation decisions. And it is in testament to his skill and effectiveness as Chief Justice that his will and his liberal bent have come to dominate the Supreme Court over the last year.

Warren's unflinching warmth and graciousness have captivated his colleagues. "The Chief," glows Justice Bill Douglas, "is magnificent." Hugo Black and Felix Frankfurter have used almost the same words. Says Harold Willey, who is retiring after almost 30 years as court clerk: "I've never seen the atmosphere so good as it is under Warren. He doesn't make the mistake of trying to compete with the old hands on the fine points of constitutional law. He doesn't have to be a scholar; he gets by on common sense and the ability to make people like him."

But Warren is more than a judicial gladiator; he is a top administrator (he has changed schedules, e. g., by switching conference day from Saturday to Friday, so as to permit the Court to handle more work with less effort) with a remarkable memory and grasp of essential facts. One Federal judge says that Warren recently recalled "out of the blue" all the relevant details of the judge's 10-year-old report on whether there should be uniform procedure for admitting lawyers to practice in Federal courts. When presiding over the annual Judicial Conference (which handles administrative business for the Federal court system), Warren is a pleasant contrast to his predecessors.

Chief Justice Harlan Stone was peremptory, cutting off judges before they were able

to make their points. Chief Justice Vinson was passive; he had no agenda and simply slumped down in his chair while garrulous judges wasted the time of the conference. Earl Warren is neither peremptory nor passive. When a judge begins to ramble, Warren is likely to break in with the graciously smiling remark: "Now, Judge, doesn't your argument come down to these four points?" He lists the points tersely and with unerring accuracy. The judge nods bemusedly, and Warren turns briskly to the next speaker.

TO STEER OR BE STEERED?

Such qualities are invaluable to Warren in the Supreme Court conference room, where the real work of the Court is done and where Warren has the key privileges of opening discussion on all cases and of assigning the writers of majority opinions (when he himself is in the majority). They are the qualities that have enabled Earl Warren to make such an imprint on the Supreme Court and all its work. And that imprint is the reason that critics, when blaming the Court for its 1956 record, point specifically to Earl Warren.

More than 70 bills now before the Congress are aimed at whittling down the power of what their backers consider a runaway Court. Example: last week the Senate Judiciary Committee approved a bill to prevent the Supreme Court from interpreting any Federal law as overriding any State law unless the act of Congress "contains an express provision to that effect."

Most of the attacks on the Supreme Court are emotional instead of cerebral. Most of the seventy-odd congressional bills are bad ones, with little likelihood of passage in the foreseeable future. But the widespread reaction against the Court's use as a social instrument is a clear and present danger. It is the risk that Earl Warren assumes when he views his role as "steering the law" rather than being steered by it.

REQUEST FOR AUTHORIZATION FOR JUDICIARY COMMITTEE MEETING DURING TODAY'S SESSION OF THE SENATE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, plans have been made for the Judiciary Committee to hold a meeting today to take action on a nomination. The members of the committee hoped they would be able to vote before 4:30 p. m.; and their meeting was scheduled before the unanimous-consent agreement regarding the mutual security bill was entered into. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee may meet today during the session of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, when the Judiciary Committee set the time for its session this afternoon, we did not know about the unanimous-consent agreement which now has been entered into in regard to the mutual security bill. I am a member of the Judiciary Committee, and am very much interested in a nomination which is pending before it. Therefore, at this time I must object to the request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed, and the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1956

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11356) to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

MODIFICATION OF UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION BILL

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the effective time for the limitation of debate on the unfinished business be moved from 3 o'clock p. m. this afternoon to 3:30; and I further ask unanimous consent that during the next 30 minutes the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2388, H. R. 9893, the military construction authorization bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, am I to understand that not more than 30 minutes will be devoted to the consideration of H. R. 9893?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is correct. If more time is required, the bill simply will have to be laid aside.

Mr. ELLENDER. Will I still retain the floor?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Certainly. This action is taken, Mr. President, with the understanding that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] will have the floor immediately after the consideration of Calendar 2388, H. R. 9893, shall have been concluded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent requests of the Senator from Texas? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the Chair lays before the Senate Calendar No. 2388, H. R. 9893, which will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 9893) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

TITLE I

SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

Inside the United States

Technical Services Facilities (Ordnance Corps)

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.: Training and storage facilities, \$147,000.

Jet Propulsion Laboratory (California Institute of Technology), California: Research and development facility, \$143,000.

Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colo.: Maintenance facility, \$2,142,000.

Seneca Ordnance Depot, N. Y.: Utilities, \$88,000.

Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Oreg.: Storage facilities, \$258,000.

Redstone Arsenal, Ala.: Maintenance facilities, training facilities, family housing and utilities, \$6,159,000.

White Sands Proving Grounds, N. Mex.: Utilities, \$693,000.

(Quartermaster Corps)

Atlanta General Depot, Ga.: Operational facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$832,000.

Columbia Quartermaster Center, S. C.: Administrative facility, \$98,000.

Fort Worth General Depot, Tex.: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$1,285,000.

New Cumberland General Depot, Pa.: Maintenance facilities, \$631,000.

Sharpe General Depot, Calif.: Maintenance facilities, \$655,000.

(Chemical Corps)

Army Chemical Center, Md.: Troop housing, community facility, and operational facility, \$889,000.

Camp Detrick, Md.: Storage facilities and utilities, \$913,000.

Dugway Proving Ground, Utah: Research and development facilities and utilities, \$867,000.

(Signal Corps)

Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: Troop housing, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, administrative facility, and utilities, \$6,856,000.

(Corps of Engineers)

Fort Belvoir, Va.: Storage facility, training facility, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, research and development facilities, and utilities, \$492,000.

(Transportation Corps)

Fort Eustis, Va.: Operational facility, maintenance facility, and utilities, \$1,231,000.

(Medical Corps)

Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia: Research and development facility and community facility, \$4,209,000.

Field Forces Facilities

(First Army area)

Fort Devens (Camp Wellfleet), Mass.: Land acquisition, \$302,000.

Fort Dix, N. J.: Training facility, \$54,000.

Oswego, N. Y.: Training facilities and land acquisition, \$583,000.

Fort Totten, N. Y.: Troop housing, storage facilities, and utilities, \$1,212,000.

(Second Army area)

Fort Knox, Ky.: Maintenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,698,000.

Fort George G. Meade, Md.: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facility, troop housing, and utilities, \$5,885,000.

South Park Military Reservation, Pa.: Administrative facility, storage facilities, and utilities, \$190,000.

(Third Army area)

Fort Benning, Ga.: Administrative facilities, maintenance facilities, communications facilities, and community facilities, \$422,000.

Fort Bragg, N. C.: Administrative facilities, operational facility, and utilities, \$645,000.

Charlotte Armed Forces Induction Station, N. C.: Administrative facility, \$302,000.

Fort McClellan, Ala.: Troop housing, training facility, and community facility, \$397,000.

Fort Rucker, Ala.: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, training facilities, storage facilities, administrative facilities, trailer site facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$7,300,000.

(Fourth Army area)

Fort Bliss, Tex.: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, community facilities, and utilities, \$5,301,000.

Fort Hood, Tex.: Community facilities, maintenance facilities, and storage facilities, \$2,457,000.

Fort Sill, Okla.: Training facilities, \$4,173,000.

(Fifth Army area)

Fort Carson, Colo.: Storage facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, training facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,253,000.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.: Troop housing, \$140,000.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: Communications facilities and troop housing, \$1,092,000.

Fort Riley, Kans.: Administrative facilities, community facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$1,519,000.

St. Louis Support Center, Mo.: Administrative facility, \$3,346,000.

(Sixth Army area)

Fort Lewis, Wash.: Community facilities, training facilities, maintenance facilities, family housing, and utilities, \$3,022,000.

Fort Ord, Calif.: Maintenance facility and community facility, \$223,000.

United States Disciplinary Barracks, Calif.: Community facility, \$197,000.

Yuma Test Station, Ariz.: Troop housing, research and development facility, and storage facility, \$1,520,000.

(Military District of Washington)

Fort McNair, D. C.: Academic facilities, \$4,111,000.

(Armed Forces Special Weapons Project)

Various installations: Utilities, \$478,000.

(Tactical Site Support Facilities)

Various locations: Administrative facilities, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,506,000.

Outside the United States

(Alaskan area)

Ladd Air Force Base: Troop housing and maintenance facilities, \$1,688,000.

Fort Richardson: Storage facilities, \$2,333,000.

Whittier: Storage facilities and training facilities, \$2,849,000.

Wildwood Station (Kenai): Storage facility, \$352,000.

(Far East Command Area)

Okinawa: Storage facilities, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$540,000.

Korea: Maintenance facilities, storage facilities, port facilities, community facilities, improvements to buildings and utilities, \$6,000,000.

(Pacific Command Area)

Alimanu Military Reservation, Hawaii: Land acquisition, \$143,000.

Helemano, Hawaii: Community facility, land acquisition and utilities, \$136,000.

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Family housing and land acquisition, \$2,668,000.

(Caribbean Command Area)

Panama Canal Zone: Sewage disposal system for Army, Navy, and Air Force facilities, \$1,060,000.

(United States Army, Europe)

Various locations: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, community facilities, storage facilities, training facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$17,994,000.

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, in a total amount of \$200,783,000.

SEC. 103. (a) Public Law 161, 84th Congress is amended with respect to Fort Jay, N. Y., under the heading "Continental United States" and subheadings "Field Forces Facilities (First Army Area)" in section 101, by striking out "\$731,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$1,081,000", and in clause (1) of section 502, by striking out "\$224,927,000"

and "\$533,904,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$225,277,000" and "\$534,254,000", respectively.

(b) So much of section 401 of Public Law 534, 83d Congress, as reads "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational Facilities (including troop housing), \$70,000" is amended to read "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational facilities (including troop housing), \$180,000" and clause (4) of section 502 thereof is amended by striking the figure "\$462,600" and inserting in place thereof "\$572,600".

SEC. 104. The Secretary of the Army shall make all necessary studies, by contract or otherwise, to determine an appropriate site for the relocation of the San Jacinto Ordnance Depot, Tex.; such studies to be completed by January 31, 1957. Expenditures of \$25,000 out of appropriations available to the Department of the Army is authorized for such studies.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

Inside the United States

Shipyards Facilities

Naval shipyard, Boston, Mass.: Replacement of pier, and plans and specifications for drydock facilities, \$7,332.

Naval shipyard, Charleston, S. C.: Dredging equipment, \$148,000.

Naval minecraft base, Charleston, S. C.: Operational facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, community facilities, security facilities, and utilities, \$7,902,000.

Naval shipyard, Long Beach, Calif.: Facilities for remedying effects of ground subsidence and waterfront facilities, \$5,984,000.

Navy underwater sound laboratory, New London, Conn.: Research and development facilities and land acquisition, \$304,000.

Harbor defense base, Norfolk, Va.: Personnel facilities, \$300,000.

Naval shipyard, Norfolk, Va.: Utilities and land acquisition, \$244,000.

Navy mine defense laboratory, Panama City, Fla.: Medical facilities, \$84,000.

Naval shipyard, San Francisco, Calif.: Plans and specifications for drydock facilities, \$1,300,000.

Naval industrial reserve shipyard, Tampa, Fla.: Land acquisition, \$200,000.

Fleet Base Facilities

Naval station, Key West, Fla.: Utilities, \$927,000.

Naval station, Long Beach, Calif.: Waterfront facilities, \$2,256,000.

Naval station, New Orleans, La.: Utilities, \$226,000.

Naval station, Newport, R. I.: Waterfront facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities and utilities, \$11,672,000.

Naval station, Norfolk, Va.: Personnel facilities, \$2,844,000.

Naval station, Orange, Tex.: Flood-protection facilities, including land acquisition, \$265,000.

Aviation Facilities

(Naval air training stations)

Naval auxiliary landing field, Alice-Orange Grove, Tex.: Airfield pavements, \$2,242,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Tex.: Personnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities, station and aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, \$2,247,000.

Naval air station, Glynco, Ga.: Airfield pavements, personnel facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, fuel pipeline and storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,003,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Tex.: Personnel facilities, training facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,610,000.

Naval air station, Memphis, Tenn.: Fuel storage facilities and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$511,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Meridian, Miss.: Site preparation, utilities, plans and specifications for jet aircraft training facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,231,000.

Naval air station, Pensacola, Fla.: Community facilities and plans and specifications for waterfront facilities, \$347,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Whiting Field, Fla.: Land acquisition, \$13,000.

(Fleet support air stations)

Naval air station, Alameda, Calif.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$2,675,000.

Naval air station, Atlantic City, N. J.: Navigational aids and land acquisition, \$421,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Brown Field, Calif.: Personnel facilities and utilities, \$778,000.

Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine: Personnel facilities, airfield pavements, station maintenance facilities, community facilities, and storage facilities, \$3,738,000.

Naval air station, Cecil Field, Fla.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, storage facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,052,000.

Naval air station, Chincoteague, Va.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Edenton, N. C.: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, administrative facilities, personnel facilities, communications facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$13,926,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, Calif.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and land acquisition including not to exceed \$600,000 to be paid to Imperial County, Calif., to partially defray the county's cost in relocating the Niland-Blythe Road, \$831,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nev.: Training facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,304,000.

Naval air facility, Harvey Point, N. C.: Airfield pavements, waterfront facilities, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, navigational aids, aircraft and station maintenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, \$6 million.

Naval air station, Jacksonville, Fla.: Navigational aids, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,380,000.

Naval air station, Key West, Fla.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Naval air station, Lemoore, Calif.: Plans and specifications for development of master jet aircraft facilities, and land acquisition, \$10,089,000.

Naval air station, Miramar, Calif.: Personnel facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities, land acquisition, and obstruction removal for flight clearance, \$8,835,000.

Naval air station, Moffett Field, Calif.: Land acquisition, \$89,000.

Naval air station, Norfolk, Va.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Naval air station, North Island, San Diego, Calif.: Airfield pavements, ordnance and ammunition storage facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, operational facilities, navigational aids, and land acquisition, \$13,072,000.

Naval air station, Oceana, Va.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities, open storage facilities, security facilities, utilities, and relocation of Coast Guard facilities, \$5,286,000.

Naval air station, Quonset Point, R. I.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and navigational aids, \$2,753,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Sanford, Fla.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$6,926,000.

Naval air station: Whidbey Island, Wash.: Utilities, \$149,000.

(Marine Corps air stations)

Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, S. C.: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities, operational facilities, covered and cold storage facilities, community facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, and utilities, \$17,384,000.

Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, N. C.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Marine Corps air station, El Toro, Calif.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, airfield pavements, storage facilities, ammunition storage facilities, medical facilities, training facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities, and utilities, \$6,863,000.

Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, Calif.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities, training facilities, community facilities, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$12,556,000.

(Special purpose air stations)

Naval air development center, Johnsville, Pa.: Plans and specifications for research and development facilities, \$693,000.

Naval air station, Lakehurst, N. J.: Research and development facilities and equipment maintenance facilities, \$6,438,000.

Naval air station, Patuxent River, Md.: Aircraft maintenance facilities and research and development facilities, \$475,000.

Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, Calif.: Waterfront facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,682,000.

Naval air turbine test station, Trenton, N. J.: Research and development facilities, \$128,000.

Supply Facilities

Naval supply depot, Clearfield, Utah: Utilities, \$149,000.

Naval supply depot, Newport, R. I.: Storage facilities, \$390,000.

Naval supply center, Oakland, Calif.: Utilities, \$50,000.

Naval supply depot, Seattle, Wash.: Replacement of seawall, \$199,000.

Marine Corps Facilities

Marine Corps supply center, Albany, Ga.: Storage facilities, personnel facilities, maintenance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$1,742,000.

Marine Corps supply center, Barstow, Calif.: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities, \$3,436,000.

Marine Corps base, Camp Lejeune, N. C.: Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, training facilities, community facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and utilities, \$5,092,000.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C.: Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, storage facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,266,000.

Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.: Utilities, boat basin facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,429,000.

Marine Corps cold weather battalion, Bridgeport, Calif.: Utilities, \$294,000.

Marine Corps training center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.: Community facilities and land acquisition, \$1,165,000.

Marine Corps supply forwarding annex, Portsmouth, Va.: Security facilities, \$91,000.

Marine Corps schools, Quantico, Va.: Training facilities, ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,178,000.

Marine Corps recruit depot, San Diego, Calif.: Personnel facilities and community facilities, \$1,679,000.

Ordnance Facilities

Naval ammunition depot, Bangor, Wash.: Ordnance facilities, \$1,100,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Charleston, S. C.: Ordnance facilities, \$404,000.

Naval ordnance test station, China Lake, Calif.: Research and development facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements and fuel storage and dispensing facilities, \$6,028,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Earle, N. J.: Ordnance facilities, \$600,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Fallbrook, Calif.: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, \$1,584,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Mass.: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, \$993,000.

Naval ammunition and net depot, Seal Beach, Calif.: Ordnance facilities, \$2,176,000.

Naval mine depot, Yorktown, Va.: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities and utilities, \$3,480,000.

Service School Facilities

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Earthwork and land acquisition, \$7,469,000.

Naval training center, Bainbridge, Md.: Personnel facilities, training facilities, and utilities, \$6,569,000.

Naval receiving station, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Personnel facilities, \$97,000.

Naval amphibious base, Coronado, Calif.: Training facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$5,660,000.

Fleet air defense training center, Dam Neck, Va.: Personnel facilities, \$237,000.

Naval training center, Great Lakes, Ill.: Personnel facilities, and training facilities, \$8,413,000.

Medical Facilities

Naval hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.: Medical facilities, \$12,730,000.

Naval hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.: Hospital elevator, \$57,000.

Communications Facilities

Naval radio station, Cheltenham, Md.: Communications facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$2,489,000.

Naval radio station, Maine: Utilities and land acquisition, \$2,450,000.

Naval communication station, San Francisco, Calif.: Communications facilities and personnel facilities, \$2,029,000.

Naval communication station, Seattle, Wash.: Communications facilities, \$45,000.

Naval radio station, Winter Harbor, Maine: Communications facilities, \$83,000.

Office of Naval Research Facilities

Naval research laboratory, District of Columbia: Plans and specifications for research and development facilities, \$1,300,000.

Yards and Docks Facilities

Public works center, Norfolk, Va.: Utilities and land acquisition, \$443,000.

Naval construction battalion center, Port Hueneme, Calif.: Replacement of wharf and storage facilities, \$2,581,000.

Outside the United States

Shipyards Facilities

Naval ship repair facility, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Waterfront facilities, \$1,637,000.

Naval base, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Utilities at Olongapo, flood control and drainage facilities and community facilities, \$9,378,000.

Fleet Base Facilities

Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Operational facilities, and laundry and dry-cleaning facilities, \$2,351,000.

Naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Utilities, \$680,000.

Aviation Facilities

Naval air station, Atsugi, Japan: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, fuel storage facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$1,961,000.

Naval air station, Barber's Point, Oahu, T. H.: Personnel facilities and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$870,000.

Naval air station, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Personnel facilities, \$1,264,000.

Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, communications facilities, family housing, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,572,000.

Naval air station, Iwakuni, Japan: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, dredging, navigational aids, and fuel-storage facilities, \$1,704,000.

Marine Corps air station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, T. H.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, and operational facilities, \$1,045,000.

Naval air facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$1,401,000.

Naval station, Roosevelt Roads, P. R.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, fuel-storage facilities, ordnance facilities, personnel facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$4,470,000.

Naval aid station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands: Airfield pavements, breakwater, and personnel facilities, \$3,811,000.

Supply Facilities

Naval station, Adak, Alaska; Replacement of fuel-storage facilities, \$5 million.

Naval station, Argentia, Newfoundland: Fuel storage facilities, \$1,599,000.

Naval supply depot, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Covered and cold storage facilities, administrative facilities, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, and utilities, \$11,598,000.

Ordnance Facilities

Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, T. H.: Ordnance facilities, \$971,000.

Naval ordnance facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Ordnance facilities, \$245,000.

Naval ordnance facility, Yokosuka, Japan: Ordnance facilities, \$241,000.

Communications Facilities

Naval communication unit, Futema, Okinawa: Communications facilities, \$75,000.

Naval communication station, Guam, Mariana Islands: Communication facilities, \$222,000.

Naval communication facility, Philippine Islands: Communications facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,320,000.

Yards and Docks Facilities

Fifteenth naval district, Canal Zone: Utilities, \$2,210,000.

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to obtain by contract, such engineering, location, and site planning studies as may be necessary to enable him to determine the feasibility and advisability of establishing, continuing, or relocating the following facilities: Naval air station, Norfolk, Va. (bombing targets); Naval air facility, John H. Towers Field, Annapolis, Md.; Naval magazine, Port Chicago, Calif. Expenditures not to exceed \$200,000 for such studies may be made out of the appropriation "Military Construction, Navy." The Secretary of the Navy shall report to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives the conclusions of these studies to gether with such recommendations as he shall consider appropriate.

SEC. 203. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop classified naval installations and facilities by constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent

or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, equipment, and family housing in the total amount of \$84,043,000.

SEC. 204. Public Law 564, 81st Congress is amended as follows:

(a) In title II under the heading "Continental United States", change the amount for "Naval base, Newport, R. I.: Sewage facilities", from "\$1,243,000" to "\$1,268,000."

(b) In title IV section 402, clause (2) change the amount for public works authorized by title IV: "Inside continental United States", from "\$135,719,800" to "\$135,744,800."

SEC. 205. Public Law 155, 82d Congress, as amended, is amended as follows:

(a) In section 201, as amended, strike out so much thereof under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Supply facilities" as reads as follows:

"Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area: Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage; \$2,766,500"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area: Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage and land acquisition, \$2,766,500."

(b) In section 201, under the heading "Out-side Continental United States" and subheading "Communication facilities", strike out so much thereof as read as follows:

"Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Consolidated communication facilities; \$2,694,500"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Consolidated communication facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,694,500."

SEC. 206. Public Law 534, 83d Congress, is amended as follows:

(a) In section 201, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Aviation facilities," change the amount for Naval air missile test center (San Nicolas Island), Point Mugu, Calif., from "\$1,132,000" to "\$1,816,000".

(b) In section 201, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Ordnance facilities," change the amount for "Naval ammunition depot, Hawthorne, Nev.," from "\$308,000" to "\$538,000".

(c) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for public works authorized by this title II for inside continental United States from "\$102,042,000" to "\$102,956,000"; and total amount from "\$201,893,000" to "\$202,807,000".

SEC. 207. Public Law 161, 84th Congress, is amended as follows:

(a) In section 201, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Shipyard facilities," change the amount for "Naval electronics laboratory, San Diego, Calif.," from "\$143,000" to "\$162,000".

(b) In section 201, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Fleet base facilities," delete that portion which reads as follows: "Navy Department District of Columbia: family housing, \$81,000".

(c) In section 201, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Aviation facilities," change the amount for "Naval auxiliary air stations, El Centro, Calif.," from "\$366,000" to "\$450,000"; strike out so much thereof as reads as follows:

"Naval air station, Norfolk, Va.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities, operational facilities, \$4,660,000"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Naval air station, Norfolk, Va.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,660,000".

(d) In section 201 under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Ordnance facilities," delete that portion which reads as follows: "Naval proving ground, Dahlgren, Va.: Land acquisition, \$200,000".

(e) In section 201, under the heading "Outside Continental United States" and subheading "Ordnance facilities," strike out so much thereof as reads as follows:

"Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Testing facilities, and railroad facilities and barricades, \$1,132,000"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Testing facilities, railroad facilities and barricades, and land acquisition, \$1,132,000".

(f) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for public works authorized by title II for inside continental United States from "\$299,690,600" to "\$299,409,600"; and the total amount from "\$564,224,300" to "\$563,943,300".

TITLE III

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent of temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

Inside the United States

Air Defense Command

Buckingham Air Force Base, Fort Myers, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, \$629,000.

Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minn.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$863,000.

Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colo.: Housing and community facilities, \$342,000.

Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Winooski, Vt.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,211,000.

Geiger Field, Spokane, Wash.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, and family housing, \$2,827,000.

Glasgow Air Force Base, Glasgow, Mont.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and group improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$2,470,000.

Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, N. Dak.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$18,969,000.

Grandview Air Force Base, Kansas City, Mo.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,673,000.

Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pa.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,087,000.

Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,966,000.

K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Mich.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,051,000.

Kalkaska Air Force Base, Kalkaska, Mich.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,906,000.

Kinross Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie, Mich.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,156,000.

Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Oreg.: Operational and training facilities,

ities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,130,000.

McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Wash.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,514,000.

McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tenn.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,054,000.

Majors Field, Greenville, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$440,000.

Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport, Minneapolis, Minn.: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$3,015,000.

Minot Air Force Base, Minot, N. Dak.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,215,000.

Newcastle County Airport, Wilmington, Del.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,184,000.

Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, N. Y.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,030,000.

Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Mass.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$11,577,000.

Oxnard Air Force Base, Camarillo, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,392,000.

Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Wash.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,127,000.

Greater Portland, Oreg., area: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$13,508,000.

Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,057,000.

Richard Bong Air Force Base, Kansasville, Wis.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$6,801,000.

Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Mich.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,494,000.

Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City, Iowa: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,288,000.

Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, N. Y.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,802,000.

Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,441,000.

Truax Field, Madison, Wis.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,876,000.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Mich.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$3,278,000.

Youngstown Municipal Airport, Youngstown, Ohio: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,255,000.

Yuma County Airport, Yuma, Ariz.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,545,000.

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements and land acquisition, \$21,510,000.

Air Materiel Command

Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Ala.: Housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,541,000.

Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, N. Y.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$17,966,000.

Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah: Maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,339,000.

Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,570,000.

Marietta Air Force Station, Marietta, Pa.: Supply facilities, \$52,000.

McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, Calif.: Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,424,000.

Mukilteo Fuel Storage Station, Mukilteo, Wash.: Land acquisition, \$4,000.

Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,572,000.

Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown, Pa.: Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$3,983,000.

Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Ga.: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$5,478,000.

Searsport Fuel Storage Station, Searsport, Maine: Supply facilities, \$473,000.

Tacoma Fuel Storage Station, Tacoma, Wash.: Supply facilities, \$129,000.

Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Okla.: Operational and training facilities, hospital facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$5,990,000.

Wilkins Air Force Station, Shelby, Ohio: Family housing, \$89,000.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$17,138,000.

Various locations: Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities, and ground improvements, \$444,000.

Air Proving Ground Command

Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,094,000.

Air Training Command

Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$17,121,000.

Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan, Tex.: Housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,288,000.

Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Ala.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$18,000.

Edward Gary Air Force Base, San Marcos, Tex.: Maintenance facilities, \$783,000.

Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Tex.: Land acquisition, \$63,000.

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyo.: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,654,000.

Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,804,000.

James Connally Air Force Base, Waco, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,687,000.

Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Miss.: Land acquisition, \$34,000.

Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.: Hospital and medical facilities, \$3,440,000.

Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Tex.: Utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$225,000.

Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$212,000.

Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colo.: Land acquisition, \$410,000.

Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Ariz.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,902,000.

Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,650,000.

McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kans.: Land acquisition, \$396,000.

Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Ga.: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$1,848,000.

Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nev.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,456,000.

Parks Air Force Base, Pleasanton, Calif.: Utilities and ground improvements, \$111,000.

Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,260,000.

Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.: Land acquisition, \$133,000.

Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,164,000.

Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Ill.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,296,000.

Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$24,433,000.

Stead Air Force Base, Reno, Nev.: Supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,221,000.

Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$716,000.

Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Okla.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$977,000.

Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, \$90,000.

Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Ariz.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance

nance facilities, and land acquisition, \$6,347,000.

Air University

Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala.: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$215,000.

Continental Air Command

Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$13,395,000.

Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$237,000.

Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Ga.: Housing and community facilities, \$345,000.

Mitchel Air Force Base, Hempstead, N. Y.: Utilities and ground improvements, \$205,000.

Headquarters Command

Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.: Utilities and ground improvements, \$8,000.

Military Air Transport Command

Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Md.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,335,000.

Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, S. C.: Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$868,000.

Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Del.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$3,195,000.

McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, N. J.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,169,000.

Palm Beach Air Force Base, Palm Beach, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,545,000.

Vint Hill Farm Station, Warrenton, Va.: Operational and training facilities, \$768,000.

Washington National Airport, District of Columbia: Maintenance facility, \$275,000.

Research and Development Command

Canel Air Force Plant No. 62, Hartford, Conn.: Research, development, and test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$22,445,000.

Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, Calif.: Research, development, and test facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$5,488,000.

Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogorda, N. Mex.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development, and test facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$7,877,000.

Indian Springs Air Force Base, Indian Springs, Nev.: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, and family housing, \$961,000.

Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, N. Mex.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and research, development, and test facilities, \$5,481,000.

Laredo Test Site, Laredo, Tex.: Research, development, and test facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,219,000.

Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,939,000.

National Reactor Test Station, Idaho Falls, Idaho: Operational and training facilities, research, development and test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$11,415,000.

Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, research, development and test facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground

improvements, and land acquisition, \$15,169,000.

Sacramento Peak Observatory, Sacramento Peak, N. Mex.: Family housing, \$153,000.

Strategic Air Command

Abiene Air Force Base, Abilene, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,043,000.

Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Okla.: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,003,000.

Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, La.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,117,000.

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisitions, \$15,938,000.

Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$922,000.

Campbell Air Force Base, Hopkinsville, Ky.: Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$479,000.

Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$2,438,000.

Castle Air Force Base, Merced, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,179,000.

Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Clinton, Okla.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,004,000.

Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Miss.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$14,518,000.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Ariz.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$503,000.

Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$7,665,000.

Elsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, S. Dak.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$943,000.

Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Wash.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$4,457,000.

Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kans.: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,271,000.

Gray Air Force Base, Kilieen, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, \$23,000.

Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Miss.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,483,000.

Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,694,000.

Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Ga.: Operational and training facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,131,000.

Lake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles, La.: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,552,000.

Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebr.: Operational and training facilities, main-

tenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$4,685,000.

Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Ark.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,528,000.

Lockbourn Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,952,000.

Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,522,000.

MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,262,000.

Maistrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Mont.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,236,000.

March Air Force Base, Riverside, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$5,156,000.

Mitchell Air Force Base, Mitchell, S. Dak.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,374,000.

Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,064,000.

Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebr.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$5,697,000.

Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Fla.: Housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$786,000.

Pittsburgh Air Force Base, Pittsburgh, N. Y.: Housing and community facilities, \$1,491,000.

Portsmouth Air Force Base, Portsmouth, N. H.: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$661,000.

Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kans.: Operational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$3,882,000.

Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$923,000.

Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Ga.: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$781,000.

Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, N. Mex.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,791,000.

Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Mass.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$9,315,000.

Whiteman Air Force Base, Knobnoster, Mo.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$815,000.

Tactical air command

Ardmore Air Force Base, Ardmore, Okla.: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$330,000.

Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Ark.: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$933,000.

Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru, Ind.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and removal of hazard, \$2,169,000.

Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis, N. Mex.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and relocation of structure, \$4,505,000.

Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, S. C.: Operational and training facilities, \$2,428,000.

England Air Force Base, Alexandria, La.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,919,000.

Foster Air Force Base, Victoria, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$952,000.

George Air Force Base, Victorville, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,144,000.

Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Va.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,613,000.

Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Wash.: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,111,000.

Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, Myrtle Beach, S. C.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,665,000.

Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, N. C.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,106,000.

Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tenn.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,583,000.

Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, N. C.: Operation and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$6,637,000.

Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, S. C.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,805,000.

Wendover Air Force Base, Wendover, Utah: Operational and training facilities, \$67,000.

Special Facilities

Various locations: Research, development and test facilities, administrative facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,240,000.

Aircraft Control and Warning System

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$80,942,000.

Outside the United States

Alaskan Air Command

Eielson Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$14,984,000.

Elmendorf Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$5,444,000.

Galena Airfield: Operational and training facilities and supply facilities, \$1,772,000.

King Salmon Airport: Operational and training facilities, \$289,000.

Ladd Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$7,055,000.

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, \$6,628,000.

Far East Air Forces

Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Operational and training facilities, \$991,000.

Johnston Island Air Force Base, Johnston Island: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$724,000.

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisitions, and family housing, \$25,969,000.

Military Air Transport Service

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$55,859,000.

Northeast Air Command

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and family housing, \$75,650,000.

Strategic Air Command

Andersen Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and family housing, \$23,980,000.

Harmon Air Force Base, Guam: Land acquisition, \$14,000.

Northwest Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$229,000.

Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,213,000.

United States Air Force in Europe

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and erection of prefabricated structures, \$114,260,000.

Aircraft Control and Warning System

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$70,000.

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop: (a) Classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, in the total amount of \$163 million.

(b) Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force missions, new weapons developments, or improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next military construction authorization act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$50 million: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall notify the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this subsection, including those real-estate actions pertaining thereto.

SEC. 303. Section 1 of the act of March 30, 1949 (ch. 41, 50 U. S. C. 491), is amended by the addition of the following:

"The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to procure communication services required for the semiautomatic ground environment system. No contract for such services may be for a period of more than 10 years from the date communication services are first furnished under such contract. The aggregate contingent liability of the Government under the termination provisions of all contracts authorized hereunder may not exceed a total of \$222 million and no termination payment shall be final until audited and approved by the General Accounting Office which shall have access to such carrier records and accounts as it may deem necessary for the purpose. In procuring such services, the Secretary of the Air Force shall utilize to the fullest extent the facilities and capabilities of communication common carriers, including rural telephone cooperatives, within their respective service areas and for power supply, shall utilize to the fullest extent the facilities and capabilities of public utilities and rural electric cooperatives within their respective service areas. Negotiations with communication common carriers, including cooperatives, and representation in proceedings involving such carriers before Federal and State regulatory bodies where such negotiations or proceedings involve contracts authorized by this paragraph shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 201 of the act of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. A. sec. 481)."

SEC. 304. (a) Public Law 161, 84th Congress, is amended, under the heading "Continental United States" in section 301, as follows:

Under the subheading "Air Defense Command"—

(1) With respect to Buckingham Weapons Center, Fort Myers, Fla., strike out "\$11,577,000" and insert in place thereof "\$15,462,000."

(2) With respect to Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minn., strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,623,000."

(3) With respect to Grand Forks site, North Dakota, strike out "\$5,822,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,709,000."

(4) With respect to Greater Milwaukee area, Wisconsin, airbase to be known as "Richard Bong Air Force Base," strike out "\$16,603,000" and insert in place thereof "\$23,859,000."

(5) With respect to Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pa., strike out "\$404,000" and insert in place thereof "\$525,000."

(6) With respect to Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, Calif., strike out "\$1,501,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,229,000."

(7) With respect to Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Oreg., strike out "\$2,042,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,656,000."

(8) With respect to McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tenn., strike out "\$582,000" and insert in place thereof "\$817,000."

(9) With respect to A-139 site, North Dakota, strike out "\$5,339,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,603,000."

(10) With respect to Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, N. Y., strike out "\$1,748,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,575,000."

(11) With respect to Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Wash., strike out "\$1,039,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,199,000."

Under the subheading "Air Materiel Command"—With respect to Searsport Air Force Tank Farm, Searsport, Maine, strike out "\$133,000" and insert in place thereof "\$329,000."

Under the subheading "Air Training Command"—

(1) With respect to Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Tex., strike out "\$2,816,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,438,000."

(2) With respect to Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Miss., strike out "\$349,000" and insert in place thereof "\$500,000."

(3) With respect to Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Ariz., strike out "\$1,557,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,923,000."

(4) With respect to Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nev., strike out "\$1,153,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,837,000."

(5) With respect to Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Tex., strike out "\$956,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,210,000."

(6) With respect to Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex., strike out "\$549,000" and insert in place thereof "\$730,000."

(7) With respect to Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Ill., strike out "\$1,247,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,862,000."

(8) With respect to Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Fla., strike out "\$478,000" and insert in place thereof "\$534,000."

(9) With respect to Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Okla., strike out "\$871,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,181,000."

(10) With respect to Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Ariz., strike out "\$1,045,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,215,000."

(11) With respect to Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyo., strike out "\$1,403,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,746,000."

Under the subheading "Air University"—With respect to Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala., strike out "\$2,661,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,031,000."

Under the subheading "Continental Air Command"—

(1) With respect to Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex., strike out "\$590,000" and insert in place thereof "\$697,000."

(2) With respect to Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Ga., strike out "\$758,000" and insert in place thereof "\$859,000."

Under the subheading "Military Air Transport Service"—With respect to Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, S. C., strike out "\$4,032,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,306,000."

Under the subheading "Research and Development Command"—

(1) With respect to Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, Calif., strike out "\$12,429,000" and insert in place thereof "\$13,299,000."

(2) With respect to Hartford Research Facility, Hartford, Conn., strike out "\$22,375,000" and insert in place thereof "\$25,780,000."

(3) With respect to Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, N. Mex., strike out "\$4,965,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,637,000."

Under the subheading "Strategic Air Command"—

(1) With respect to Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Tex., strike out "\$4,214,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,656,000."

(2) With respect to Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, S. Dak., strike out "\$12,380,000" and insert in place thereof "\$15,186,000."

(3) With respect to Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kans., strike out "\$4,753,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,885,000."

(4) With respect to Great Falls Air Force Base, Great Falls, Mont., strike out "\$5,435,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,713,000."

(5) With respect to Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Ga., strike out "\$4,115,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,951,000."

(6) With respect to Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Fla., strike out "\$4,118,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,599,000."

Under the subheading "Tactical Air Command"—With respect to Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Wash., strike out "\$3,574,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,724,000."

Under the subheading "Aircraft control and warning system"—With respect to

"Various locations" strike out "\$100,382,000" and insert in place thereof "\$120,382,000."

(b) Public Law 161, 84th Congress, is amended under the heading "Outside Continental United States" in section 301, as follows:

(1) With respect to Kenal Airfield under the subheading "Alaskan Air Command" strike out "\$356,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,247,000."

(c) Public Law 161, 84th Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502 the amounts "\$743,989,000", "\$530,563,000" and "\$1,279,902,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$801,256,000", "\$532,454,000" and "\$1,339,060,000", respectively.

(d) Public Law 534, 83d Congress, is amended, under the heading "Continental United States" in section 301, as follows: Under the subheading "Air Defense Command" with respect to Klamath Falls Airport, Klamath Falls, Oreg., strike out "\$4,133,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,077,000."

(e) Public Law 534, 83d Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502 the amounts "\$405,176,000" and "\$415,005,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$406,120,000" and "\$415,949,000," respectively.

TITLE IV

General provisions

SEC. 401. The Secretary of each military department may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities under this act without regard to sections 1136, 3648, and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on land includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to provide family housing includes authority to acquire such land as the Secretary concerned determines, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to be necessary in connection with that housing. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

SEC. 402. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this act, but appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles I, II, and III shall not exceed—

(1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$86,916,000; outside the United States, \$35,763,000; section 102, \$200,783,000; or a total of \$323,462,000.

(2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$292,572,000; outside the United States, \$61,625,000; section 203, \$84,043,000, or a total of \$438,240,000; and

(3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$726,848,000; outside the United States, \$405,061,000; section 302 (a), \$163,000,000; section 302 (b), \$50,000,000 or a total of \$1,344,909,000.

SEC. 403. Any of the amounts named in title I, II, or III of this act may, in the discretion of the Secretary concerned, be increased by 5 percent for projects inside the United States and by 10 percent for projects outside the United States. However, the total cost of all projects in each such title may not be more than the total amount authorized to be appropriated for projects in that title.

SEC. 404. Whenever—

(1) the President determines that compliance with section 4 (c) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 (c))

for contracts made under this act for the establishment or development of military installations and facilities in foreign countries would interfere with the carrying out of this act; and

(2) the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller General have agreed upon alternative methods for adequately auditing those contracts;

the President may exempt those contracts from the requirements of that section.

SEC. 405. Contracts made by the United States under this act shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the national security will not be impaired and the award is consistent with the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 et seq.).

SEC. 406. The Secretaries of the military departments may acquire land, and interests in land, not exceeding \$5,000 in cost (exclusive of administrative costs and deficiency judgment awards), which the Secretary concerned determines to be urgently required in the interests of national defense. The authority under this section may not, however, be used to acquire more than one parcel of land unless the parcels are non-contiguous or, if contiguous, do not exceed \$5,000 in total cost.

SEC. 407. The Secretaries of the military departments may, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and following notification of the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, acquire, construct, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, to restore or replace facilities damaged or destroyed.

SEC. 408. (a) Under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments may expend out of appropriations available for military construction such amounts as may be required for the establishment and development of military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing (except family quarters), converting, extending, or installing permanent or temporary public works determined to be urgently required, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for projects not otherwise authorized by law when the cost of the project is not in excess of \$200,000, subject to the following limitations:

(1) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of \$50,000, shall be authorized unless approved in advance by the Secretary of Defense.

(2) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of \$25,000 shall be authorized unless approved in advance by the Secretary of the military department concerned.

(3) Not more than one allotment may be made for any project authorized under this section.

(4) The cost of conversion of existing structures to family quarters may not exceed \$50,000 in any fiscal year at any single facility.

(b) The Secretaries of the military departments may expend out of appropriations available for maintenance and operation amounts necessary to accomplish a project which, except for the fact that its cost does not exceed \$25,000, would otherwise be authorized to be accomplished under subsection (a).

(c) The Secretary of each department shall report in detail semiannually to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to the exercise of the authorities granted by this section.

(d) Section 26 of the act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 853, 856; 34 U. S. C. 559), is repealed.

SEC. 409. (a) The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Secretary of a military de-

partment, may provide family housing at Fort McNair, District of Columbia, for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by the construction or rehabilitation of one set of family housing, and special communication facilities, without regard to the second proviso of section 3 of the act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 375, 379), or section 3 of the act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459, 462).

(b) Appropriations not to exceed \$180,000 (\$80,000 for the family housing unit and \$100,000 for special communication facilities) available to the military departments for military construction may be utilized for the purposes of this section without regard to the limitations on the cost of family housing otherwise prescribed by law.

SEC. 410. As of July 1, 1957, all authorizations for military public works to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department in connection with the establishment or development of military installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are contained in acts enacted before July 15, 1952, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed, except—

(1) authorizations for public works and for appropriations therefor that are set forth in those acts in the titles that contain the general provisions;

(2) the authorization for public works projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts in whole or in part before July 1, 1957, and authorizations for appropriations therefor;

(3) the authorization for the rental guaranty for family housing in the amount of \$100 million that is contained in section 302 of Public Law 534, 82d Congress;

(4) the authorizations for public works and the appropriation of funds that are contained in the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 881 et seq.); and

(5) the authorization for the development of the Line of Communications, France, in the amount of \$82 million, that is contained in title I, section 102 of Public Law 534, 82d Congress.

SEC. 411. (a) The first paragraph of section 407 of the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"In addition to family housing and community facilities otherwise authorized to be constructed or acquired by the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense is authorized, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to construct, or acquire by lease or otherwise, family housing for occupancy as public quarters, and community facilities, in foreign countries through housing and community facilities projects which utilize foreign currencies to a value not to exceed \$250 million acquired pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 454) or through other commodity transactions of the Commodity Credit Corporation."

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretaries of the military departments such amounts other than foreign currencies as are necessary for the construction, or acquisition by lease or otherwise, of family housing and community facilities projects in foreign countries that are authorized by section 407 of the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended, but the amounts so appropriated for any such project may not be more than 25 percent of the total cost of that project.

SEC. 412. Section 515 of the act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324, 352) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 515. During the fiscal years 1956, 1957, and 1958 the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities at or near military tactical installations for as-

signment as public quarters to military personnel and their dependents, if any, without rental charge upon a determination by the Secretary of Defense or his designee that there is a lack of adequate housing facilities at or near such military tactical installations. Such housing facilities shall be leased on a family or individual unit basis and not more than 3,000 of such units may be so leased at any one time. Expenditures for the rental for such housing facilities may be made out of appropriations available for maintenance and operation but may not exceed \$150 a month for any such unit."

SEC. 413. (a) The net floor limitations prescribed by section 3 of the act of June 12, 1948 (5 U. S. C. 626p) do not apply to 47 units of the housing authorized to be constructed at the United States Air Force Academy by the act of April 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 47). The net floor area limitations for those 47 units are as follows: 5,000 square feet for 1 unit for the Superintendent; 3,000 square feet for each of 2 units for deans; and 1,750 square feet for each of 44 units for department heads.

(b) The last sentence of section 9 of the Air Force Academy Act (68 Stat. 49) is amended by striking out "\$1 million" and inserting in place thereof "\$1,858,000."

SEC. 414. Section 3 of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 882), is further amended by striking out clause (a) and inserting in place thereof the following:

"(a) acquire by purchase, lease, or transfer, construct, expand, rehabilitate, convert, and equip such facilities as he shall determine to be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act, except that expenditures for the leasing of property for such purposes may be made from appropriations otherwise available for the payment of rentals and without regard to the monetary limitation otherwise imposed by this section;".

SEC. 415. To the extent that housing is to be constructed at a military installation under title IV of the Housing Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 635, 646), any outstanding authority under the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), the act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324), and this act to provide housing at that installation may be exercised at other military installations of the department concerned.

SEC. 416. The Secretaries of the military departments are authorized to contract for the storage, handling, and distribution of liquid fuels for periods not exceeding 5 years, with option to renew for additional periods not exceeding 5 years, for a total not to exceed 20 years. This authority is limited to facilities which conform to the criteria prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for protection, including dispersal, and also are included in a program approved by the Secretary of Defense for the protection of petroleum facilities. Such contracts may provide that the Government at the expiration or termination thereof shall have the option to purchase the facilities under contract without regard to sections 1136, 3648, and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and prior to approval of title to the underlying land by the Attorney General: *Provided further*, That the Secretaries of the military departments shall report to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to the names of the contractors and the terms of the contracts, the reports to be furnished at times and in such form as may be agreed upon between the Secretaries of the military departments and the Committees on Armed Services.

SEC. 417. That, notwithstanding any other law, the Secretary of a military department may lease, for terms of not more than 5 years, off-base structures including real property relating thereto, in foreign countries, needed for military purposes.

SEC. 418. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, no contract shall be entered into by the United States for the construction or acquisition of family housing units by or for the use of military or civilian personnel of any of the military services of the Department of Defense unless the Department of Defense, in each instance, has come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 419. None of the authority contained in titles I, II, and III of this act shall be deemed to authorize any building construction project within the continental United States at an average nationwide unit cost in excess of—

(a) \$22 per square foot for cold-storage warehousing;

(b) \$6 per square foot for regular warehousing;

(c) \$1,850 per man for permanent barracks;

(d) \$6,500 per man for bachelor officer quarters,

unless the Secretary of Defense determines that, because of special circumstances, application to such project of the limitation on unit costs contained in this section is impracticable.

SEC. 420. None of the authorization contained in section 101 of this act for the construction of 326-man barracks with mess shall be used to provide, with respect to any such barracks, for mess facilities other than a single, consolidated mess.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, the purpose of this bill is to authorize construction by the military departments, within and outside the United States, in the total amount of \$2,106,611,000, broken down as follows between the three services: Army, \$323,426,000; Navy, \$438,240,000; and Air Force, \$1,344,909,000.

This year's bill is slightly less than the \$2,357,313,000 reported by the Committee last year.

I invite the attention of the Senators to the fact that the committee report contains a breakdown by State and by military department. At the conclusion of my statement, I shall be glad to discuss items in which any Senator is particularly interested.

Full and impartial hearings were held on all such matters, and interested parties were given the opportunity to present their views. The committee actions on the contested subjects and more salient features are reviewed beginning on page 2 of the committee report.

There are almost 3,000-line items in the bill. Hearings were held on every one. The subcommittee held hearings from shortly after January 1 until very recently. We feel we have given the bill complete consideration.

There are a few innovations in the bill. For instance, the bill requires that before dwellings for the military service can be constructed, their construction must be cleared through the Committees on Armed Services of the House and the Senate, even though they are not built by appropriated funds.

The committee has deleted funds for certain installations for Talos. It is not a rejection of that program, but installation and construction of a part of that program have been held up until further tests are made.

Mr. President, the bill was handled by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr.

CASE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], and myself. The subcommittee filed a unanimous report on the bill, and the full committee in turn has filed a unanimous report. The report on the bill fully covers the contents of the bill. I am glad to refer Senators to the report.

I shall be glad to yield for any questions, but, before I do so, I want the Senator from South Dakota and the Senator from Washington to have a chance to say a few words on the bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I recall, General LeMay made a very good case when he requested money to build bases offshore as well as in the United States. To what extent has the request of General LeMay been met? In other words, have sufficient funds been provided to build the air bases recommended by General LeMay?

Mr. STENNIS. Those have been provided funds which were requested in the regular budget message in January, and certain additional authorizations are included to take care of expanding facilities for the Strategic Air Force.

Mr. ELLENDER. I presume then that a portion, at least, of General LeMay's request is provided for in the pending bill?

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator is correct. We are expecting another portion of that request to be included in the next bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. I have another question. The Senator will recall that last year I objected strenuously to the erection of a new home for Admiral Radford at the Naval Observatory, and the construction of, as I recall, five buildings to form a compound, where Admiral Radford was to remain or live during his tenure as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It was, of course, also to be occupied by his successors.

Mr. STENNIS. Yes.

Mr. ELLENDER. Will the Senator tell us whether or not that item has been deleted from the bill, and if so, what provisions, if any, have been made for the construction of a permanent dwelling place for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. STENNIS. The subcommittee and the full committee considered that phase of the matter, and there is in the bill a provision at Fort McNair for a suitable dwelling for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The sum is \$80,000. Fort McNair is the location where the other members of the staff will also live. There was also a request for certain special communications, some of which are rather expensive to install. We allowed for that purpose the sum of \$100,000. That is all there is in the bill for this item.

Mr. ELLENDER. There will be only one dwelling?

Mr. STENNIS. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. To be occupied by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff?

Mr. STENNIS. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and his supporting officers can also live at Fort McNair.

Mr. ELLENDER. The other flag officers have quarters in that same locality, so it will not be necessary to erect additional quarters for the flag officers, as was contemplated last year.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator is correct. Under this plan, it will not be necessary.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. So as to complete the RECORD at this point, I think it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff should be on neutral ground, so to speak, if possible, with the respective Joint Chiefs of Staff, and should not be in an installation which was primarily Army, Navy, or Air Force. That is why we chose Ft. McNair, where there are representatives of the State Department and different services, but which is not exclusively in the possession of any one single service, although the Army does provide the housekeeping and administrative detachments.

Mr. ELLENDER. There would not have been any objection at all on my part if the facility originally planned had been built alongside of other existing facilities at Ft. McNair, but I strenuously opposed the plan to take the Naval Observatory over and convert it into living quarters for the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and a host of flag officers.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator. The approximately 72 acres of the Naval Observatory grounds are in the city of Washington, and there are only a few buildings there. We thought that this particular construction should be accomplished on an existing post capable of providing the necessary supports.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. JACKSON. The distinguished chairman of the subcommittee has made a very able statement of the items included in this very important military construction bill. I should like to take this opportunity to compliment the chairman and the distinguished Senator from South Dakota for the very fine and comprehensive job that they were able to do in connection with this bill. As the chairman of the subcommittee has pointed out, all our decisions were unanimous.

In the bill we have provided construction support for all three services. Many of the items contained in the authorizations are of a classified nature. The committee spent several months taking extensive testimony from witnesses from the Department of Defense, from the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

Mr. President, of necessity we had to rely on the judgment, the wisdom, and the professional military advice of the representatives of the Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.

I believe, that the bill is a fair one, based on the budget presented to us.

However, it means that, in light of increased defense requirements, the military construction costs will rise next year. It may well mean that we shall have to pass some supplemental authorizations before Congress concludes its session this year, in view of the increased funds for the Air Force.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Washington and the Senator from South Dakota for their remarks, and I wish especially to thank them for their long, patient, untiring, and very helpful, as well as able and constructive, work in connection with handling the multitude of matters and nearly 3,000 lines in the text of the bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of my statement on the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR STENNIS

This year's military construction bill (H. R. 9893) is about the same size this year as last year. Our bill contains an authorization slightly in excess of \$2 billion, the exact figures are in the subcommittee's report that is before the Members.

The Army's portion is a little more than \$323 million. The Navy gets \$438 million, and the Air Force, with the lion's share, has in round figures \$1,345,000,000.

As Senators know, we held detailed hearings on most all aspects of the bill and whenever items were contested, arrangements were made for witnesses to present their views to the subcommittee.

The Army portion of the bill is relatively routine and is about 40 percent less than it received last year. About 12 percent of the Department's total request is for guided missiles and rocket development, and somewhere around 40 percent for NIKE, of which I will speak more about a little later.

The \$438 million for the Navy is basically for the modernization of its shore establishment and various strategical overseas stations. That portion pertaining to its shipyard facilities expands and modernizes them to take care of *Forrestal*-type carriers. In addition, there are substantial percentages for the modernization and maintenance of the facilities required by the fleet air arm and its submarine and antisubmarine activities.

The Air Force portion can be fundamentally broken down between the maintenance and operational facilities required for the newer type airplanes and the extension, widening, and strengthening of runways for these planes, such as the 100-series fighters and the B-52 bomber.

There are, of course, more definitive details that I could go into, but I hope the committee report covers them adequately, and I would prefer to answer questions that Senators may care to ask.

Especial consideration was given to more salient subjects, including facilities for Nike-Talos, DEW line, Sage, family housing, and quarters for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

As most of the Members of the Senate know, there has been considerable discussion concerning Nike-Talos during the last few months. Title I contains about \$130 million for Army anti-aircraft installations, most of which are for Nike. As a result of our investigation, the subcommittee found that Nike is operational and in being and is the only such system the country has. We learned that Talos is nonoperational and in the experimental stage. Incidentally, the Air Force originally requested better than \$16 million for Talos and with this authority planned to establish four operational

sites at four SAC bases. We also came to the conclusion that there is an apparent overlapping of assigned roles and missions in this field. We, therefore, recommend approval of the Nike request, but that no moneys be spent to establish operational sites for land-based Talos until a test has been conducted to ascertain the relative merits of the two systems. In the report, the subcommittee also suggests that the assigned roles and missions be clarified.

DEW line will eventually be about a billion-dollar program, with a \$200 million annual operating cost. This bill contains around \$125 million for DEW line. In recommending approval, we feel it necessary to call on the Department of Defense to maintain constant surveillance of the cost, utilization, and construction progress, and to report periodically thereon to the committee.

Sage, as Senators know, is the system which collects the information picked up by DEW line and puts it in a militarily usable form. This is also a billion-dollar program and will cost about \$400 million annually in operational charges once established. Of this \$400 million, approximately \$240 million will be for leased telephone circuits.

The subcommittee's main concern in reviewing this item was to insure that the Government is given adequate protection with regard to the rates. The Department of Defense and the Air Force have assured the subcommittee that they believe they have adequate authority in this area. The subcommittee report calls upon the Department of the Air Force to maintain constant surveillance of the rates charged and to make semiannual reports to the committee.

Passage of this bill will authorize the construction of 3,790 family housing units from appropriated funds for special purposes within the United States and at certain overseas locations.

This is not the full picture for, as I believe my colleagues know, the so-called Capehart Act gives the Secretary of Defense almost unlimited authority to contract for the construction of family quarters in the amount and at locations of his own choosing. Section 418 of the bill requires that the Department of Defense come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees in each instance where housing projects are to be constructed or acquired. In addition, this report calls for the establishment of criteria more consistent with the planned long-range peacetime troop structure of the Defense Establishment.

The bill contains, as it did last year, the request to authorize 5 sets of family housings and special communications in the amount of \$300,000 for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to be constructed on the Naval Observatory Grounds in the District. The subcommittee is not fully in sympathy with the request and recommends approval of only one set of quarters for the Chairman, himself, in the amount of \$80,000, and \$100,000 for the communication facilities, all of which it believes should be constructed at Fort McNair in the District, which is an existing establishment capable of providing the necessary logistical support. The Naval Observatory grounds encompass approximately 72 acres of extremely valuable land and we feel that it would be unwise to take action designed to build a new military post at that location.

Originally, the bill as presented by Defense totaled about \$1.862 billion. The House approved \$1.843 billion, or substantially the same amount. Subsequent to House action and while we were still reviewing the matter, the President, in his April message, and Defense requested additional authority for extension of DEW line and SAC facilities. These, plus subcommittee action, resulted in our total of \$2.106 billion (approximately \$263 million difference). The difference is divided roughly between DEW line, overseas

bases, missile facilities, and SAC facilities.

SAC needs no explanation. The "beefing up" of bases to take the B-52 and the provision for alternate sites in accordance with the dispersal policy results in an authority for SAC of more than \$200 million. Approximately 12 alternate SAC bases are covered in this bill. Based on communications from the Secretary of the Air Force, we possibly would have been justified in adding 4 or 5 additional dispersal sites at approximately \$22 million each at this time. However, there was not sufficient time to review them all.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, at this time I yield to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], who desires to submit an amendment.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague, the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], and myself, I submit to the committee amendment the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FREAR in the chair). The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 81, in line 2, it is proposed to strike out "\$8,304,000", and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

Except none of the authorization for land acquisition pertaining to the Black Rock area shall apply unless the Secretary of Defense shall resurvey the entire requirement, including the possible use of other Government-controlled lands in the State of Nevada and the possibility of joint Navy-Air Force utilization of existing facilities, and the Secretary of Defense shall certify to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives that the acquisition of the Black Rock extension is essential to meet the Navy's training requirements, \$8,304,000."

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment submitted by me, on behalf of the senior Senator from Nevada and myself, to the committee amendment is to require the Department of Defense to prove its need to acquire from private interests within the 1½ million acres of public lands in northern Nevada, land for a naval aerial gunnery range. Today, by means of this bill, the Navy is seeking to acquire 3 million acres of land in northern Nevada for a gunnery range. It may be significant for the Senate to know that this exceeds the total acreage of the States of Delaware and Rhode Island, as well as 4 or 5 Districts of Columbia.

Our amendment to the committee amendment calls upon the Secretary of Defense to resurvey the Navy's entire requirement with respect to naval aviation training in northern Nevada, and to certify to the Senate and the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, after the making of such resurvey, that the acquisition of land in the Black Rock region is essential to meet such training requirements. If such certification is not provided, this amendment to the committee amendment would withhold authorization of funds for land acquisition in that particular area, the Black Rock desert region.

Mr. President, the problem of having each military service have its own "private shooting gallery" to train our

Armed Forces is becoming a big handicap to the ordinary way of life for many thousands of the residents of the West.

Interestingly enough, the military is now seeking, in the West, a total area larger than that of the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont, combined.

Of course, all of our military services must be kept the best in the world; and I know that the people of my State of Nevada, as well as all the other people of the West, want the services to be maintained in that way. However, I feel that the Congress must approach this matter and the other phases of the land-withdrawal problem affirmatively, so that the public-land States will not have their basic economies completely upset. Those basic economies are grazing and mining; and in this particular area there are also tremendous fish and wildlife resources.

I have always maintained that the Fallon Naval Air Base, in our State, should be enlarged. I believe that should be done because of its outstanding facilities. But in this instance I believe that the Navy Department can use jointly—and I particularly wish to emphasize the word "jointly"—with the Air Force and other Government agencies another 3½ million acres of land in southern Nevada, where, incidentally, there is located the largest Air Force bombing and gunnery range in the United States.

Mr. President, I urge the Senate to adopt this amendment to the committee amendment, as a means of pointing out to our military that the land resources in the West are not inexhaustible.

I yield now to my very distinguished senior colleague from Nevada, who is equally interested in this problem.

WITHDRAWAL OF PUBLIC LAND FOR A PUBLIC PURPOSE—NEVADA AIR TRAINING BASES

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I wish to join my colleague, the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE] in urging the adoption of this amendment to the committee report.

I desire to add that it is my deep feeling that when public land is proposed to be withdrawn for a public purpose the State administrative and the legislature and the county commissioners of the counties concerned should be consulted, inasmuch as they have continually to wrestle with the problem of taxes to support the State government. I believe that our action in this case will establish a precedent.

Furthermore, Mr. President, during World War II, many millions of dollars were expended in the Tonopah, Nev. air base and bombing range, for the erection of facilities which, if now repaired, can be utilized for the Navy's purpose. That location may be 4 or 5 minutes' air time further from Fallon than the northern area; but the establishment there of a refueling base will answer the purpose. This procedure will fit in with expansion of the Fallon Air Base, which, as my junior colleague from Nevada has so well said, all of us want to have expanded.

I would like to say, Mr. President, that the State of Nevada is one of the 11 public land States; 87 percent of our

area has been retained by the Government.

ALL PUBLIC LAND UTILIZED

But what the Government bureau heads do not understand when they look at a map in Washington is that the entire 87 percent, about 60 million acres, has been utilized by the people of Nevada and taxed for nearly a century by the sovereign State of Nevada, through the livestock units.

The patented land throughout the State, wherever there was water sufficient to patent a homestead, has provided the headquarters ranches for the livestock units.

The reason the 60 million acres—87 percent—is still publicly owned is because there was not sufficient water to irrigate the amount of land that is required under a homestead patent act—therefore there was no way to pass it into private ownership and put it on the regular tax roll.

If water for irrigation was available for all of the land, practically all of it would have been patented long since.

STATES RIGHTS

The method of taxing the 87 percent of federally owned land through the livestock units must be understood to understand the economy of my State of Nevada.

Each State of the union has its own peculiar problems and many of them not common to all States. That, Mr. President, is the basis of "States Rights"—which is thoroughly understood by many Members of this body.

These livestock units include the entire area of our State suitable for grazing. I served as state engineer from 1927 to 1935, eight years and a half.

THREE PARTS TO LIVESTOCK UNIT

We have patented lands wherever there was water enough for irrigation, and that is where the feed is raised to winter the livestock.

In the northern half of our State, it requires about a ton of hay to the year average to "winter" a cow unit, a cow and a calf. That means that if you have 500 acres in cultivation you could run 500 cattle on that theory that you had enough feed to "winter" the stock—and in addition you have the public summer, spring, and fall range and in some places winter range to run the stock—sheep or cattle—except when there is snow on the ground or extreme cold.

There are three parts to a livestock unit; the patented land where the feed is raised; the water rights for irrigation and stock-watering rights throughout the range—and the use of the public land in connection with it, already described and has been used for generations, some for nearly a century, eighty or ninety years by successors in interest.

LOOKS SIMPLE FROM WASHINGTON

Now in Washington it looks very simple. The bureau heads look at a map and here is public land we already own so all we have to do is just withdraw it for a special public use. But when you withdraw it, you take a slice out of a range unit, even if you do not include the ranch, you impair the earning power

of the unit without cutting the rancher's investment; therefore he is in any case destroyed.

ANY BUREAU CAN MOVE IN

As of this moment the armed services or any bureau in Washington can move into the public land States and say we want this land set aside for a particular public use that already belongs to the Government.

There is nothing to stop them except the Bureau of the Budget, or, in this case the Armed Services Committee or whatever committee to which a particular use might be assigned. If then they get authorization from the proper committee and their request for funds is approved by the budget committee, the government of the State of Nevada, the State legislature, or the United States Senators representing that State have nothing whatever to say about it.

The armed services or the particular bureau can move right in, and if an actual or potential mine is located within the area or a livestock unit or whatever industry it may be, all they have to do if they cannot agree on their price, is to move in and let victims sue and then it is settled in a court through condemnation proceedings. There is no other recourse.

NO TAXABLE PROPERTY STABLE

So as long as that condition prevails, nothing will ever be definite, and no taxable property unit described can be stable in a public-land State, especially where 87 percent of the land is owned and controlled by the Federal Government.

START BY CONSULTING THE STATE

What is needed and what I have asked for continually, is that any bureau or Government service that contemplates the withdrawal of public lands for public purposes be required to consult the State administration through a proper committee set up by the legislature whatever course is the most advantageous. I think the committee system would be the most direct. Get the consent of this committee or the refusal with reasons which then can be submitted to Congress where they can be considered by the proper committees, just as you are doing today, but start with the State, where the proper consideration for the rights of the States would properly direct.

I would favor an official approval by the Congress. There are bills already introduced in the House that could be made to cover the subject. It is necessary for the protection of the taxable property of the State, the economic structure, and the protection of the citizens of the State, to which they are rightfully entitled.

Now I have faced this for 35 years, Mr. Chairman, as State engineer and in my private engineering business in the State of Nevada and throughout the public land States.

No bureau in Washington understands the economic structure of a State—or in fact is very interested in it—you, as chairman of this committee, understand States rights. I have carried a transit over most of these counties. I have slept in the brush, with the sheep

herders and buckaroos and liked it. Then when I was State engineer we took the responsibility.

Mr. President, I am very gratified that the committee is accepting our proposed amendment so that a thorough survey can be made to determine the actual needs and the available facilities.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield briefly to me?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I am persuaded by what my colleagues, the Senators from Nevada, have had to say about their amendment to the committee amendment. I talked to them prior to the time when they drafted it, and I also talked to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, who has done such outstanding work on the bill.

I hope their amendment to the committee amendment will be acceptable, because I think they are justified in everything they have said.

Mr. BIBLE. I thank the Senator from Texas very much, indeed; and I also wish to thank the distinguished Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], for discussing with us this amendment to the committee amendment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I wish to say to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee that I think this amendment to the committee amendment offers a very good solution to a very vexing problem.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE] for himself and his colleague [Mr. MALONE] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleague [Mr. FREAR], I offer an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 139, in the committee amendment, after line 14, it is proposed to insert:

SEC. 421. The Secretaries of the military departments, and such other officer or officers as may be designated for such purposes and under such regulations as may be prescribed, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, are authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, settle, and pay in an amount not to exceed \$1,000 where accepted by the claimant in full satisfaction and final settlement, any claim against the United States, where such claim is substantiated in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe in such regulations, for any decrease in the fair market value of real property owned in fee by the claimant arising out of and as a direct result of any acquisition of other land, or interests therein, authorized under this act from nongovernmental sources for the extension of military operational flying facilities: *Provided*, That only one claim may be submitted under this section for any tract or parcel affected, and such claim shall be presented in writing within 1 year from the date of the completion of any such military construction project: *Provided further*, That any settlement made by the Secretary, or his

designee, under the authority of this section and such regulations as may be prescribed hereunder, shall be final and conclusive for all purposes, notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary. The Secretary may report such claims as exceed \$1,000 to Congress for its consideration.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I have previously discussed this amendment with the chairman of the subcommittee, who is in charge of the bill.

The purpose of this amendment is to provide the legal authority whereby certain citizens in the area of the New Castle County Air Base, near Wilmington, Del., who will be adversely affected as the result of the extension of a jet runway at that base, may file claims and be eligible for payments for damages resulting from depreciated property values when it can be established that such damages resulted from the new project.

Under this bill the Air Force is asking for the authority to condemn certain property in the area of that base for the building of this new runway. Under the existing law they are only able to pay the property owners for that property which lies immediately in the path of the runway, and they have no authority under the existing law to recognize or make payments to any property owner who has property immediately adjacent to the runway.

This proposed extension of the runway will cut a major highway, and certain property owners on the far side of the runway will, after its construction, be forced to drive 12 to 15 miles in order to get to a point which in reality is located less than 1 mile from their homes.

Many of these property owners located in this area in order to be convenient to their work, and now the establishment of the new jet runway will not only prove to be a great inconvenience but also greatly depreciate the market value of their homes.

In instances where there are farms near these runways, poultry houses or other buildings have likewise become useless, and these farmers too should be compensated for such damages.

It is recognized that we in Congress cannot intelligently include in this authorization bill a specific amount to which each property owner should be entitled. We do not have the adequate facilities to make the necessary appraisals for such decisions; however, we can adopt this amendment which recognizes the problem and confers upon the Air Force the authority to negotiate with property owners in the area immediately surrounding any extended runway and make the necessary settlements.

Under the proposed amendment the Air Force would be authorized to make direct settlements on any claims up to \$2,500 and on any claims in excess of \$2,500 to negotiate an agreement and submit their recommendations regarding that agreement to the Congress, which in turn can approve and make the necessary appropriations for payments.

I understand that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], a member of the committee, would prefer that this amount of \$2,500 be reduced to \$1,000 to conform with similar authority extended

to other Government agencies. If so, I shall have no objection to modifying my amendment accordingly since neither the \$2,500 nor the \$1,000 item would in any manner indicate what any claim should be. Nor does it confine the claims to those amounts.

It merely means that the Air Force can go ahead and settle any claim up to that figure, and all claims in excess of that amount would be submitted to Congress for approval and payment.

This problem which I have outlined here as affecting residents in the New Castle County area is not a problem necessarily confined to them, but it is a problem which can arise in any State in the country where an extension of a runway is being requested.

The amendment is applicable to all such projects coming under the jurisdiction of the Air Corps, and certainly if the Air Corps is going in a State and taking over certain property they should be liable not only for the payment of the property acquired but also for the payment of damages to surrounding property owners.

The amendment merely provides a method by which adjoining property owners could negotiate with the Department for compensatory damages.

I urge its adoption.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, the amendment offered by the Senator presents a very serious question. It deserves the utmost consideration. It involves a broad policy question which we think should have careful attention. There is some doubt in the minds of members of the committee as to whether or not such a policy question should be decided in a bill of this kind. However, there is merit in the amendment. We are very glad to accept the amendment and take it to conference, to see if a proper provision can be drafted.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I was wondering if the Senator from Delaware would not be content to set the limit at \$1,000, instead of \$2,500. Under the Torts Act the heads of departments have authority to settle administratively claims against the Government up to \$1,000, without going to court. It seems to me that this amendment should conform to the provisions of that act. I hope the Senator will modify his amendment so as to make the maximum figure \$1,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have no objection to that, if that is the desire of the committee. The amendment including the other amount was prepared by the Department, at its suggestion. The amendment is in no way an indication that everyone would receive either \$1,000 or \$2,500, or that the amount would be the limit of their claims.

Mr. President, I modify my amendment by changing the figure from \$2,500 to \$1,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment is modified accordingly.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, the committee is glad to accept the amend-

ment, under the circumstances already outlined.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] for himself and his colleague [Mr. FREAR] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 111, in the committee amendment, between lines 22 and 23, it is proposed to insert the following:

Hobbs Air Force Base, Hobbs, N. Mex.: Operation and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities, and ground improvements and land acquisitions, \$6,547,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] to the committee amendment.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Mississippi yield to me for 2 minutes?

Mr. STENNIS. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, the Hobbs Airfield was an active airfield during the war. It is now an auxiliary airfield to the airfield at Lubbock, Tex., a distance of only 60 or 70 miles away. The Department has not furnished estimates as to what the reactivation would cost. The reason given is that it would be too expensive to reactivate it, because the altitude is too high, and too long runways would be necessary for the operation of the planes.

The following figures show that the altitude is not so great as that of some of the other fields operating in the same area.

Hobbs, N. Mex., the field to which the amendment refers, is 3,630 feet above sea level. Clovis, within 120 miles, is 4,265 feet above sea level. Albuquerque is 4,950 feet above sea level; Alamogordo is 4,303 feet above sea level; Colorado Springs, 5,980; Denver, 5,280; El Paso, 3,700.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, there is merit in what the Senator says. This field may well be a part of a pattern of development of auxiliary fields, to which the Senator from New Mexico has referred. The committee has considered the amendment and is glad to accept it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the Senator from Mississippi and his subcommittee have done an excellent job on the bill, and I wish to commend them. I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee one question, which

concerns the so-called Capehart military housing.

As the Senator knows, military housing is very important, as one of the benefits designed to keep people in the service. The Senate passed a bill on this subject. The House has held up the bill, for certain reasons. Personally I do not believe that we should try to attach housing provisions to a military construction bill at this time. It would involve too many complications.

Does not the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Mississippi, who is so familiar with all these questions, believe that if it appears that the housing bill is to be held up in the House and not passed, we should act promptly on a separate bill dealing with the so-called Capehart military housing, before the Congress adjourns?

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator from Massachusetts is correct. Some provision must be made for military housing. It would not fit into this bill at this late time. If the housing bill does not pass, we would look with sympathetic consideration upon the idea of having a bill reported which would meet the situation.

Mr. President, I offer a series of technical amendments to correct certain figures in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments offered by the Senator from Mississippi will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 77, line 11, it is proposed to delete the figure "\$7,332.00" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$7,332,000."

On page 80, line 21, it is proposed to delete the figure "\$600,000" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$660,000."

On page 91, line 24, it is proposed to delete "title IV:" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "title II:".

On page 95, line 2, it is proposed to delete the figure "\$299,409,600" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$299,512,600".

On page 95, lines 3 and 4, it is proposed to delete the figure "\$563,943,300" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$564,046,300".

On page 120, line 2, it is proposed to delete the figure "\$70,000." and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$70,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from Mississippi to the committee amendment.

The amendments to the amendment were agreed to.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I should like to say a few words of appreciation of the leadership of the Senator from Mississippi in handling this bill and conducting the hearings. I also express my appreciation for the fine contribution made by the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], growing out of his vast experience and knowledge in the field of missiles.

I should like to say more upon this subject. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a statement which I shall furnish later.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CASE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. President, the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] has well covered the general scope of this authorization bill for military construction. I desire only to mention a few matters for the sake of emphasis.

First, however, let me say that this bill had more extended hearings, I think, than any like bill which has been presented to the Senate in recent years. The Senator from Mississippi devoted long hours over many days to taking testimony. His knowledge in this field and his ability to get at the facts were of great value to the committee. He dealt fairly with every witness and was most courteous to the other members of the committee in every respect.

And I should also like to commend the contribution to the work of the committee by the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON]. His experience in, and knowledge of, the field of atomic energy and the development of missiles were of special value in developing the committee's conclusions regarding related facilities. It was a genuine pleasure to work with him on this bill.

The committee had the benefit, also, of extraordinary talents in Col. Kenneth BeLieu as our clerk. He not only did the ordinary work one expects of a staff specialist, but gave us tireless research enriched by his background knowledge in military procedures. He has been one of the best clerks I have ever encountered in serving on a congressional committee.

With respect to the contents of the bill, I desire at this time only to speak of the decisions we were necessarily forced to make on matters that involve policy.

I refer, for example, to the proposals for installations involving the use of the defensive weapons of Nike and Talos. The press has carried much about these competitive weapon systems. The committee does not claim to have the expert knowledge that would let us scientifically evaluate their respective merits. We had hoped to have the benefits of a field test of some sort. That was not possible because of the incomplete development of Talos.

So, our committee was obliged to adopt a tentative decision. We delay the decision that must some day be made. In the meantime, I hope that an objective evaluation can be made of the merits of the respective systems by competent, objective people. That evaluation on the basis of laboratory and scientific standards can be made. It should be done before the military construction bill comes up next year.

A second illustration of a policy decision had to be made on the extension of the so-called DEW line, the distant early warning system. This is a tremendously costly thing—the DEW line. Its possible use and its capabilities lie in the realm of uncertainty. Let it seemed too much of a gamble not to proceed with what has been started.

For one, however, I hope that the General Accounting Office and the fiscal people in the Department of Defense will take a good hard look at the costs of the DEW line. Everyone knows that construction conditions are rough in many locations. But there should be some way to check costs, a better way than was brought to the attention of this committee to date.

The third matter I would mention has to do with the need for improving the security and usability of our bases.

In 1953, when this same subcommittee returned from its overseas inspection trip, we made certain recommendations relating to construction overseas. Number 1 of those recommendations was this:

"Greater care should be taken to insure the security and usability of bases on which the United States money is spent."

In support of that, we said:
"For example, (a) about \$5 million was expended on a field in Egypt, the use of

which is now denied to the United States. No firm rights were obtained before the money was spent."

Events of the past few days certainly lend force to the words we used. The election in Iceland is said to have imperiled the tenure of our great base built at Keflavik. The head of the new government in Morocco is now saying that the base agreements negotiated with France were obsolete, implying that our tenure of the bases in north Africa is insecure.

I need not argue the point. The significance of this matter must be apparent to everyone. Consideration of this problem led the committee to be receptive when testimony was offered for developing more bases in this country to handle the new heavy jet bombers. The bill as presented carries authorizations that would strengthen or develop a dozen bases in various parts of the country and make them capable of serving the big jets.

I shall not develop the figures on either planes or bases but will simply say that even with the increased number authorized for development, we will not have all we shall need.

These policy decisions which the committee was called upon to make are not normally anticipated in bills on construction, but those who read the printed hearings will realize how the decisions were an inevitable part of passing on the projects proposed in the bill. Naturally a great deal of the most important testimony was off the record on these matters but what was left on the record constitutes an impressive story.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I again express my appreciation of the opportunity to serve with the very able members of the Senate who constitute the Committee on Armed Services. They are devoted people, devoted to the security of the United States.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator from South Dakota. What little I have been able to accomplish has been made possible through the fine support of other members of the subcommittee.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, let me add my words of commendation and thanks. The Senator from Mississippi has been most helpful and cooperative, as have the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON].

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, we appreciate the efforts of the Senators from Nevada [Mr. MALONE and Mr. BIBLE] in presenting the merits of the problem at Fallon. The people of Nevada have been very ably represented before our subcommittee by their two Senators. They were very helpful to us. I hope some adjustment can be arrived at which will keep the Fallon Air Base in operation, and at the same time meet the local situation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H. R. 9893) was passed.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. CASE of South Dakota conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I wish especially to thank Col. Kenneth E. Belieu for his very fine and helpful services to the subcommittee during the months of hearings and consideration of the bill. His work has been outstanding and helpful. He has a fine background as an excellent soldier, and has a fine understanding of both military questions and the practical side of the problems involved.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Mississippi about Col. Belieu. I expect to say something about him in the statement I shall submit later for inclusion in the RECORD.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, notified the Senate that Mr. PILLION had been appointed a manager on the part of the House at the conference of the two Houses on the bill (H. R. 6376) to provide for the hospitalization and care of the mentally ill of Alaska, and for other purposes, vice Mr. SAYLOR, excused.

The message announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9852) to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

H. R. 906. An act for the relief of William Martin, of Tok Junction, Alaska;

H. R. 909. An act for the relief of Charles O. Ferry and other employees of the Alaska Road Commission;

H. R. 1963. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Augustine;

H. R. 9052. An act to amend the Export Control Act of 1949 to continue for an additional period of 2 years the authority provided thereunder for the regulation of exports;

H. R. 9072. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agen-

cies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9720. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes;

H. R. 10003. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes;

H. R. 10766. An act to authorize the payment of compensation for certain losses and damages caused by United States Armed Forces during World War II; and

H. R. 10872. An act to provide for extension of the time during which annual assessment work on unpatented mining claims validated under section 2 of the Act of August 11, 1955, may be made, and for other purposes.

MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1956

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11356) to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. As I understand, under the unanimous-consent agreement entered into yesterday, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] will be recognized at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I wish the RECORD to show that I am very deeply indebted to the Senator from Louisiana for his understanding and for his graciousness and for his truly cooperative attitude on matters affecting the Nation. I appreciate his cooperation very much.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I thank our distinguished majority leader for the compliment. For the past hour I have been sitting here in amazement watching our fine majority leader at work. I can state from personal knowledge that he really gets what he goes after. I can vouch for the good job he is doing. Yesterday he persuaded me to forego a 6-hour speech that I had planned to make today on foreign aid. He is indeed a good operator, and he knows how to get the job done. I wish to take this opportunity to compliment him, and to sincerely and from the bottom of my heart, commend him for the exceptional manner in which he has been able to facilitate and expedite the work of the Senate.

Mr. President, it was my privilege last year to make another personal inspection of overseas missions. As a matter of fact, this was my fourth complete circuit of the world by air. On this trip I had occasion to visit 22 countries, in all of which I made notes and recorded my observations on the manner in which our foreign aid program is being operated, as well as a detailed study of our embassies and legations operations, and the United States information program. On the desk to my left are the individual country reports made by me on all the countries I visited. The stack measures probably a foot in thickness.

In addition, I hold in my hand the diary which was written by me on the trip. It consists of 328 pages, and it contains the observations made by me as to conditions I found in the countries visited.

A few days ago the country-by-country reports to which I have just referred, plus pertinent parts of my diary, were filed with the Senate Committee on Appropriations. It is my hope that members of the Committee on Appropriations, as well as other Members of the Senate, who desire to inform themselves of the operations of our Embassies and legations abroad, as well as the way our information program and our foreign-aid program is being administered, will take the time to consult these records. I am happy to make available to them on a confidential basis, my findings and observations.

Mr. President, I devoted much time last year to this inspection of our foreign missions. Immediately upon my return from abroad, I boarded a chartered plane with the members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and proceeded to hold hearings at the grassroots on the farm problem, out of which hearings developed the farm bill that became law in April.

From the middle of October of 1955, and until April of this year when the farm bill was approved by Congress, practically all of my time was spent in that endeavor. Then, beginning in the latter part of March, I opened the hearings on the public works appropriation bill. These hearings before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Public Works, continued for more than 2 months; we heard over 650 witnesses; as Senators know, the public works appropriations bill was not finally enacted into law until yesterday.

Mr. President, I am relating these facts merely to explain why I was unable to complete until now my report on our overseas missions. I had planned on having the report in the hands of the Committee on Appropriations not later than March, but because of the two time-consuming tasks I had to perform in the meantime, I was unable to do so until last week.

I repeat, Mr. President, that I hope this report will not have been made in vain and that Senators will obtain some benefit from reading it, it will offer particular advantage to any Senator who is interested in seeking information on specific country programs.

Mr. President, as I have stated on many occasions, I cheerfully voted in 1948 for the so-called Marshall plan in the hope that our great country might be of assistance to our neighbors across the seas who had been devastated by war. I agreed with the advocates of the Marshall plan, that by assisting our Western European allies financially, we could revitalize their industry and improve their agriculture to the point where, within a space of a few years, they could produce both industrially and agriculturally to the same level or even at a higher level than they were able to produce prior to the war—that is, in 1938.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

July 2, 1956
June 29, 1956
8th-2nd, o. 109

CONTENTS

Accounting.....6	Food and drug.....18	Oranges.....19
Adjournment.....14,22	Foreign aid.....15,25	Personnel.....10,28
Appropriations.....1	Forestry.....33	Postal rates.....13
Atomic energy...9,20,23,32	Housing.....7	Public debt.....21
CCC.....13	Information.....30	Reclamation.....4,24
Depressed areas.....5	Lands, public.....17	Roads.....33
Disaster relief.....29	Legislative program....13	School construction...8,13
Education.....8,13	Livestock.....34	Security.....16
Electrification...4,20,24	Marketing.....19	Surplus commodities....2
Family farms.....26	Meat inspection.....18	Taxation.....34
Farm program.....27	Military construction...2	Textiles.....11
Fisheries.....13	Milk imports.....3	Tobacco.....12
Flag.....31	Nomination.....36	Trade, foreign.....35
Flood control.....13		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed mutual security bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on Defense Department appropriation bill. Ready for President. House committee reported bill to authorize construction of Hells Canyon Dam. House committee reported area assistance bill. House conferees appointed on bill to improve Government accounting and obligation procedures. Rules Committee ordered housing bill tabled. Jt. Committee on Atomic Energy ordered reported bills to accelerate civilian atomic power program. Sen. Humphrey criticized handling of security cases by this Department.

HOUSE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10986, the Defense Department appropriation bill for 1957. pp. 10230, 10315. This bill is now ready for the President.
2. **SURPLUS COMMODITIES.** Conferees were appointed on H. R. 9893, to authorize certain military construction. The bill authorizes the Secretary of Defense to use for family housing construction in foreign countries, foreign currencies not to exceed \$250 million acquired through provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act or other commodity transactions of CCC. Senate conferees were appointed on June 28. p. 10229
3. **MILK IMPORTS.** The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 609, to extend the Federal Import Milk Act to Alaska (H. Rept. 2536). p. 10300
4. **RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4719, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon (H. Rept. 2542). p. 10300

5. AREA ASSISTANCE. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11811, to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment and underemployment in depressed industrial and rural areas (H. Rept. 2543). p. 10300
6. ACCOUNTING. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 9593, to simplify Federal accounting practices and facilitate the payment of obligations. p. 10235 (Senate conferees have not been appointed.)
7. HOUSING. The Rules Committee ordered tabled H. R. 11742, the housing bill. p. D714
8. EDUCATION. Continued debate on H. R. 7535, to authorize Federal Assistance to the States and local communities financing an expanded program of school construction so as to eliminate the national shortage of classrooms. pp. 10240, 10275, 10286
9. ATOMIC ENERGY. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy ordered reported S. 4146 and H. R. 12061, to accelerate the civilian atomic power program in the U. S. p. D715
10. PERSONNEL. Both Houses received from the Presidential Adviser on Personnel Management a proposed bill "to consolidate and revise certain provisions of law relating to additional compensation of civilian employees of the Federal Government stationed in foreign areas and to facilitate recruitment, reduce turnover, and compensate for extra costs and hardships due to overseas assignments"; to the Post Office and Civil Service Committees. pp. 10299, 10303
Received from the Health, Education, and Welfare Department a proposed bill "to encourage the extension and improvement of voluntary health prepayment plans or policies"; to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. p. 10299
11. TEXTILES. Rep. Alexander criticized the present import allowances on certain clothing and textiles, and urged that trade limitations be imposed on Japanese textiles imports. p. 10292
12. TOBACCO. Rep. Cramer urged that certain tariff adjustments be made on behalf of the Spanish All-Havana Cigar Industry of Tampa, Fla., because of the adverse effect on this industry created by the Cuban cigar industry. p. 10283
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced the following legislative program for July 2-6: Mon., the Consent Calendar, the small flood control projects bill, the fisheries bill, and the rule on the postal rate increase bill; Tues., Private Calendar, the postal rate increase bill; Wed., no session; Thurs. and Fri., the school construction program bill for Federal affected areas, and the CCC borrowing authority increase bill. pp. 10229, 10274
14. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 2. pp. 10229, 10299

SENATE

15. FOREIGN AID. Passed with amendments H. R. 11356, the mutual security bill, by a vote of 54 to 25 (p. 10317). Agreed to amendments by Sen. Dirksen to authorize obligations in advance of appropriations authorized in the bill, and to authorize an additional \$5 million for information, relief, exchange of persons, education and resettlement programs (p. 10320), by Sen. Humphrey, as modified, for the greater promotion of economic development in underdeveloped



Congressional Record

United States
of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 84th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 102

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1956

No. 109

House of Representatives

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou eternal spirit, unto whom all hearts are open and all desires known, may we now be numbered among the seekers and finders of God.

We pray that we may daily assemble here, not primarily to argue and maneuver for the victory of our personal opinions but to yield ourselves to Thy divine guidance and to seek to know the mind of God.

Grant that, before we legislate and make any decision during these dark and troublous days, this Chamber may be for each of us a listening place where we shall catch the inspiration of Thy spirit.

Make us more eager to hear and heed Thy voice revealing Thy will and showing us how best we may discharge all our tasks and responsibilities.

To Thy name we ascribe all the praise. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, its clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 9952. An act to provide a lump-sum readjustment payment for members of the Reserve components who are involuntarily released from active service.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 9893. An act to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the foregoing bill, and requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and

appoints Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. CASE of South Dakota to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. MARTIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to inquire of the majority leader as to the program today and what he has outlined.

Mr. McCORMACK. I shall be very happy to advise the gentleman and I am glad my friend asked this question.

The first order of business today is the conference report on the Defense Department appropriation bill. Thereafter there will be a continuation of general debate on the school construction bill. We hope general debate will be completed this afternoon and the first section read. Beyond that we will not go today.

I will announce the program for next week later. There will be a continuation of this bill, and it is very important that all Members be here Monday—at least I make that statement as an expression of my own opinion.

The school construction bill will come up, of course, after the other business is disposed of and it will be read under the 5-minute rule.

There may be other matters of import also.

Mr. MARTIN. There is no likelihood of the present bill being considered beyond reading of the first section today?

Mr. McCORMACK. No. The gentleman probably is going to ask me about tomorrow. I may say we are not going to meet tomorrow. That is understood by all the parties interested in the bill. I have taken the matter up with everyone interested.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 83]

Adair	Fino	Rees, Kans.
Anfuso	Fulton	Richards
Ayres	Gamble	Roosevelt
Barrett	Garmatz	Rutherford
Bass, Tenn.	Green, Pa.	Sadiak
Baumhart	Halleck	Saylor
Beamer	Harden	Scott
Belcher, Okla.	Harvey	Scudder
Bell	Hull	Sheehan
Bray	James	Shelley
Brooks, Tex.	Kilburn	Sieminski
Brownson	King, Pa.	Springer
Canfield	Kirwan	Staggers
Celler	Lane	Thompson, La.
Chase	Lesinski	Thompson, Tex.
Chatham	McCulloch	Thornberry
Christopher	McDowell	Tumulty
Coudert	Meador	Van Pelt
Crumpacker	Miller, Md.	Velde
Cunningham	Minshall	Vursell
Curtis, Mo.	Morano	Wainwright
Davidson	Morrison	Wickersham
Davis, Tenn.	O'Hara, Minn.	Wigglesworth
Davis, Wis.	Patman	Wilson, Ind.
Donovan	Powell	Zelenko
Dorn, S. C.	Prouty	
Eberharter	Reece, Tenn.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 343 Members have answered to their names; a quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

AUTHORIZING CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 9893) to

authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. VINSON, Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana, Mr. KILDAY, Mr. SHORT, and Mr. ARENDS.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works may have until midnight Saturday to file certain reports on certain bills, together with any minority views.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

REPORT ON H. R. 11811

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may have until midnight Saturday to file a report on the bill H. R. 11811.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

MINORITY REPORT ON H. R. 8902

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be allowed until midnight tonight to file a minority report on the bill H. R. 8902.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

REPORT ON H. R. 11861

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight to file committee reports on the bill H. R. 11861, the soil erosion bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, this day marks the 15th anniversary of the death of Ignace Jan Paderewski, world renowned statesman, composer, and pianist. As most of us know, he died in New York City on June 29, 1941, at the age of 80.

Poland, America, the free world followed his body to its temporary resting place in Arlington Cemetery with the grief suitable to our mourning for one whose spirit had come to symbolize all that we hold dear. Poland, then, as now, was the symbol of the unconquerable soul of a nation, suffering under foreign rule and conquest, victim for years and

centuries of political and religious oppression; and Paderewski, musician of fire and fervor, famous at once for technical mastery and for emotional appeal, stood before the world as the symbol of Poland.

He became the first Premier of the Polish Republic in 1919, after the people of Poland asserted their independence according to the principle of national self-determination embodied in the famous 14 points of President Woodrow Wilson. In his brief political career of a few years, after the close of World War I, he earned the undying love of his native land and the admiration of the world by his magnificent performance in bringing together warring factions in Poland, and speaking for Poland in the conferences to establish postwar boundaries with a persuasiveness and fairness that brought the world as far on the road toward peace as one man's voice and force could bring it. It has been said that, had his counsels been fully accepted, World War II might have been prevented.

When Poland lost her independence again, at the start of the Second World War, he refused to play concerts in public.

Paderewski's body lies in Arlington, in the custody of our Nation. His heart is preserved in a crypt in Cypress Hills Abbey, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the custody of the heirs of Paderewski's friend, my good and long-time friend, the late member of the Assembly of the State of New York, John Smolenski.

May God speed the day when this body, that worked for the glory of Poland, and this heart, that beat with a fierce passion for freedom, may be reunited in that free Poland for which we Americans hold them as a sacred trust. I pray that yesterday's uprising against Communist oppression in Poznan may be the beginning of that day.

POLES STRIKE FOR LIBERTY

(Mr. ZABLOCKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, the news of yesterday's rioting in Poznan against the Communist oppressors of the Polish Nation electrified the entire free world, and demonstrated once again that the Polish people will continue to resist the Communist rule with every ounce of their strength.

According to news dispatches, thousands of Polish workers clashed yesterday with tanks and troops, shouting for bread and demanding that the Russians leave Poland.

This was the biggest anti-Communist demonstration in the Communist-dominated part of the world since the June 17, 1953, uprising in East Germany, when some 200,000 workers revolted against the Red rule.

The uprising in Poznan shows that the spirit of people who prize liberty and independence cannot be suppressed or killed. Without arms—with bare hands and stones—the people will rise and resist the oppressor. They have done it before, and they will do it again until they are free.

This most recent momentous event in Poznan should make us pause and think—think hard—about what is happening in the captive nations, and within the entire sphere of Communist domination.

There is trouble behind the Iron Curtain—serious trouble. The Soviet military program has apparently taxed the resources of captive nations, and of the Soviet Union itself, to the utmost. It has forced the Communists to plan a reduction of their armies, and a transfer of this manpower to industrial undertakings, intended to improve the standard of living of the peoples that they dominate. It has forced the ruling clique to change their tactics.

It is very apparent that the present leaders of the Soviet Union find it increasingly difficult to maintain their oppressive rule. The events of the past 2 years show that they are searching for new methods of keeping the satellite and captive nations in line, and of simultaneously advancing their long-range plans for the extension of their rule over other nations.

I do not believe that the long-range objectives of the Communists have changed. The fact remains, however, that the difficulties which they are presently encountering are—in a sense—forcing them into a corner. They can try to get out of it by relaxing their rule, and by trying to improve the living conditions behind the Iron Curtain. Or—and this is a possibility we must not ignore—they can try to do something drastic.

For this reason, the free world must remain alert, and we must be prepared to meet any eventuality.

Together with other Members of this House, and with free men all over the world, I want to pay tribute today to the brave people of Poznan, whose courage and determination serve as an inspiration to all of us.

The struggle for liberty continues, and it will not stop until Poland—and the other captive peoples—are once again free. The people of Poznan and of other areas of Poland have shown that they are determined to win that struggle. It is our task to spare no effort in the endeavors to bring about the victory of liberty, and the establishment of lasting and just peace in the world.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 10986) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement on the part of the managers be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House, June 28, 1956.)

security appropriation bill. p. 10859

5. MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The conferees agreed to file a report on H. R. 9893, which authorizes certain military public works and includes provision for financing some of these works from surplus agricultural commodities. p. D751
6. FCA AUDIT. Received from the Comptroller General the report on the audit of FCA for the fiscal year 1955 (H. Doc. 441); to Government Operations Committee. p. 10858
7. RECLAMATION. At the request of Rep. Forrester, S. 1622, to authorize the Interior Department to make payment for certain improvements located on public lands in the Rapid Valley unit, S. Dak., of the Missouri River Basin project, was recommitted to conference committee. p. 10856.
8. ELECTRIFICATION. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11477, to authorize construction of certain works of improvement in the Niagara River for power and other purposes (H. Rept. 2635). p. 10859
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader McCormack announced that D. C. bills will be considered Mon., to be followed by the mutual security appropriation bill and the supplemental appropriation bill, respectively. He stated that a number of miscellaneous bills will then be taken up, including trip leasing, loans for central markets. Regarding adjournment prospects, he said: "I would say so far as the House is concerned, if we put in an hour or two extra at night, we ought to be able to get through with the necessary program in the House within the next 3 weeks." pp. 10851, 10852.

SENATE - July 6

10. TAXATION; REAL PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment S. 4183, to authorize the payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments with respect to certain Federal real property (S. Rept. 2424). p. 10787
11. RECLAMATION. Sen. Goldwater inserted a list of organizations which have been working against private development of Hells Canyon. p. 10790
12. STATES' RIGHTS. Sen. Stennis commended the Judiciary Committee for reporting S. 3143, to strengthen States' rights. p. 10792
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 9. p. 10804

BILLS INTRODUCED - July 6

14. PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS. S. 4177, by Sen. Watkins, to remove the special anti-trust jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture over packers, contained in the Packers and Stockyards Act, and to restore general jurisdiction over packers to the Federal Trade Commission; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author, p. 10788.
15. PERSONNEL. H. R. 12128, by Rep. Pelly, to establish a system for the classification and compensation of scientific and professional positions in the Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 10859
16. TRANSPORTATION. H. J. Res. 675, by Rep. Priest, designating the period Oct.

July 7, 1956

22 to 27, 1956, as National Transportation Week; to Judiciary Committee.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - July 6

- 17. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Reed, N. Y., inserted an editorial favoring private development of Niagara power. p. A5311
- 18. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Chipperfield favoring foreign aid. p. A5312
- 19. EXPENDITURES. Rep. Forand inserted a Knights of Columbus magazine article favoring economy in Government expenditures. p. A5342
- 20. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN AID. Rep. Martin/inserted an article by Alice Widener opposing S. Res. 85 and 86, providing for an international food bank. p. A5316
- 21. RECLAMATION. Rep. Green, Oreg., inserted a letter favoring the high Hells Canyon dam. p. A5345
She also inserted an AFLOID letter favoring the project. p. A5349

HOUSE - July 7

- 22. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. Passed with amendment S. 3820, to increase the borrowing authority of CCC. The amendment to S. 3820 consisted of the insertion of the language of H. R. 11132, which had been passed as reported. H. R. 11132 was subsequently laid on the table. pp. 10864, 10895
- 23. GREAT PLAINS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11833, to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide for a Great Plains conservation program (H. Rept. 2640). p. 10926
- 24. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Received the conference report on H. R. 9893, to authorize certain construction at military installations. The bill authorizes the Secretary of Defense to use for family housing construction in foreign countries, foreign currencies not to exceed \$250 million acquired through provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act or other commodity transactions of CCC (H. Rept. 2641). pp. 10886, 10926
- 25. FOREIGN AID. Received the conference report on H. R. 11356, the mutual security authorization bill (H. Rept. 2643). The conference report includes the following provisions: Authorizes appropriation of \$3,927,575,000 to carry forward the mutual security program, which is \$360,100,000 more than the original House bill. Authorizes \$293,000,000 for development assistance instead of \$243,000,000 as contained in the House bill; provides for a single economic development fund for all the countries of Asia, the Middle East, and Africa; provides that 80% of development assistance be on a loan basis, except to the extent that funds are used for financing sales of surplus agricultural commodities under sec. 402 or for regional projects. Increases the House authorization of \$1,400,000 for ocean freight charges on gift packages shipped by voluntary non-profit agencies to \$3,000,000, and eliminates the \$14,000,000 authorization for ocean freight charges on surplus agricultural commodities distributed by voluntary agencies "because provision has been made for paying such expenses out of Commodity Credit Corporation funds, under an amendment to the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, which was enacted after the mutual security bill passed the House"; increases the ceiling on U. S. annual contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ACT OF 1956

JULY 7, 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. VINSON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 9893]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9893) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

TITLE I

SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITIES

(Ordnance Corps)

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: Training and storage facilities, \$147,000.

Jet Propulsion Laboratory (California Institute of Technology), California: Research and development facility, \$143,000.

Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colorado: Maintenance facility, \$2,142,000.

Seneca Ordnance Depot, New York: Utilities, \$88,000.

Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Oregon: Storage facilities, \$258,000.

Redstone Arsenal, Alabama: Maintenance facilities, training facilities, family housing and utilities, \$6,159,000.

White Sands Proving Grounds, New Mexico: Utilities, \$693,000.

(Quartermaster Corps)

Atlanta General Depot, Georgia: Operational facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$832,000.

Columbia Quartermaster Center, South Carolina: Administrative facility, \$98,000.

Fort Worth General Depot, Texas: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$1,285,000.

New Cumberland General Depot, Pennsylvania: Maintenance facilities, \$631,000.

Sharpe General Depot, California: Maintenance facilities, \$655,000.

(Chemical Corps)

Army Chemical Center, Maryland: Troop housing, community facility, and operational facility, \$889,000.

Camp Detrick, Maryland: Storage facilities and utilities, \$913,000.

Dugway Proving Ground, Utah: Research and development facilities and utilities, \$867,000.

(Signal Corps)

Fort Huachuca, Arizona: Troop housing, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, administrative facility, and utilities, \$6,856,000.

(Corps of Engineers)

Fort Belvoir, Virginia: Storage facility, training facility, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, research and development facilities, and utilities, \$492,000.

(Transportation Corps)

Fort Eustis, Virginia: Operational facility, maintenance facility, and utilities, \$1,231,000.

(Medical Corps)

Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia: Research and development facility and community facility, \$4,209,000.

FIELD FORCES FACILITIES

(First Army Area)

Fort Devens (Camp Wellfleet), Massachusetts: Land acquisition, \$302,000.

Fort Dix, New Jersey: Training facility, \$54,000.

Oswego, New York: Training facilities and land acquisition, \$583,000.

Fort Totten, New York: Troop housing, storage facilities, and utilities, \$1,212,000.

(Second Army Area)

Fort Knorr, Kentucky: Maintenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,698,000.

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facility, troop housing, and utilities, \$5,885,000.

South Park Military Reservation, Pennsylvania: Administrative facility, storage facilities, and utilities, \$190,000.

(Third Army Area)

Fort Benning, Georgia: Administrative facilities, maintenance facilities, communications facilities, and community facilities, \$422,000.

Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Administrative facilities, operational facility, and utilities, \$645,000.

Charlotte Armed Forces Induction Station, North Carolina: Administrative facility, \$302,000.

Fort McClellan, Alabama: Troop housing, training facility, and community facility, \$397,000.

Fort Rucker, Alabama: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, training facilities, storage facilities, administrative facilities, trailer site facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$7,300,000.

(Fourth Army Area)

Fort Bliss, Texas: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, community facilities, and utilities, \$5,301,000.

Fort Hood, Texas: Community facilities, maintenance facilities, and storage facilities, \$2,457,000.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma: Training facilities, \$4,173,000.

(Fifth Army Area)

Fort Carson, Colorado: Storage facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, training facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,253,000.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana: Troop housing, \$140,000.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Communications facilities and troop housing, \$1,092,000.

Fort Riley, Kansas: Administrative facilities, community facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$1,519,000.

Saint Louis Support Center, Missouri: Administrative facility, \$3,346,000.

(Sixth Army Area)

Fort Lewis, Washington: Community facilities, training facilities, maintenance facilities, family housing, and utilities, \$3,022,000.

Fort Ord, California: Maintenance facility and community facility, \$223,000.

United States Disciplinary Barracks, California: Community facility, \$197,000.

Yuma Test Station, Arizona: Troop housing, research and development facility, and storage facility, \$1,520,000.

*(Military District of Washington)**Fort McNair, D. C.: Academic facilities, \$4,111,000.**(Armed Forces Special Weapons Project)**Various installations: Utilities, \$478,000.**(Tactical Site Support Facilities)**Various locations: Administrative facilities, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,506,000.*

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

*(Alaskan Area)**Ladd Air Force Base: Troop housing and maintenance facilities, \$1,688,000.**Fort Richardson: Storage facilities, \$2,333,000.**Whittier: Storage facilities and training facilities, \$2,849,000.**Wildwood Station (Kenai): Storage facility, \$352,000.**(Far East Command Area)**Okinawa: Storage facilities, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and utilities \$540,000.**Korea: Maintenance facilities, storage facilities, port facilities, community facilities, improvements to buildings and utilities, \$6,000,000.**(Pacific Command Area)**Alimanu Military Reservation, Hawaii: Land acquisition, \$143,000.**Helemano, Hawaii: Community facility, land acquisition and utilities, \$136,000.**Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Family housing and land acquisition, \$2,668,000.**(Caribbean Command Area)**Panama Canal Zone: Sewage disposal system for Army, Navy and Air Force facilities, \$1,060,000.**(United States Army, Europe)**Various locations: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, community facilities, storage facilities, training facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$17,994,000.*

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, in a total amount \$200,783,000.

SEC. 103. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is amended with respect to Fort Jay, New York, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheadings "FIELD FORCES FACILITIES (First Army Area)" in section 101, by striking out "\$731,000" and inserting

in place thereof "\$1,081,000", and in clause (1) of section 502, by striking out "\$224,927,000" and "\$533,904,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$225,277,000" and "\$534,254,000", respectively.

(b) So much of section 401 of Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, as reads "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational Facilities (including troop housing), \$70,000" is amended to read "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational facilities (including troop housing), \$180,000" and clause (4) of section 502 thereof is amended by striking the figure "\$462,600" and inserting in place thereof "\$572,600".

SEC. 104. The Secretary of the Army shall make all necessary studies, by contract or otherwise, to determine an appropriate site for the relocation of the San Jacinto Ordnance Depot, Texas; such studies to be completed by January 31, 1957. Expenditure of \$25,000 out of appropriations available to the Department of the Army is authorized for such studies.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

SHIPYARD FACILITIES

Naval shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts: Replacement of pier, and plans and specifications for drydock facilities, \$7,332,000.

Naval shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina: Dredging equipment, \$148,000.

Naval minecraft base, Charleston, South Carolina: Operational facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, community facilities, security facilities, and utilities, \$7,902,000.

Naval shipyard, Long Beach, California: Facilities for remedying effects of ground subsidence and waterfront facilities, \$5,984,000.

Navy underwater sound laboratory, New London, Connecticut: Research and development facilities and land acquisition, \$304,000.

Harbor defense base, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel facilities \$300,000.

Naval shipyard, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities and land acquisition, \$244,000.

Navy mine defense laboratory, Panama City, Florida: Medical facilities, \$84,000.

Naval shipyard, San Francisco, California: Plans and specifications for drydock facilities, \$1,300,000.

Naval industrial reserve shipyard, Tampa, Florida: Land acquisition, \$200,000.

FLEET BASE FACILITIES

Naval station, Key West, Florida: Utilities, \$927,000.

Naval station, Long Beach, California: Waterfront facilities, \$2,256,000.

Naval station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Utilities, \$226,000.

Naval station, Newport, Rhode Island: Waterfront facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities and utilities, \$11,672,000.

Naval station, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel facilities, \$2,844,000.
Naval station, Orange, Texas: Flood-protection facilities, including land acquisition, \$265,000.

AVIATION FACILITIES

(Naval Air Training Stations)

Naval auxiliary landing field, Alice-Orange Grove, Texas: Airfield pavements, \$2,242,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Texas: Personnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities, station and aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, \$2,247,000.

Naval air station, Glynco, Georgia: Airfield pavements, personnel facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, fuel pipeline and storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,003,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Texas: Personnel facilities, training facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,610,000.

Naval air station, Memphis, Tennessee: Fuel storage facilities and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$511,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Meridian, Mississippi: Site preparation, utilities, plans and specifications for jet aircraft training facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,231,000.

Naval air station, Pensacola, Florida: Community facilities and plans and specifications for waterfront facilities, \$347,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Whiting Field, Florida: Land acquisition, \$13,000.

(Fleet Support Air Stations)

Naval air station, Alameda, California: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$2,675,000.

Naval air station, Atlantic City, New Jersey: Navigational aids and land acquisition, \$421,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Brown Field, California: Personnel facilities and utilities, \$778,000.

Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine: Personnel facilities, airfield pavements, station maintenance facilities, community facilities, and storage facilities, \$3,738,000.

Naval air station, Cecil Field, Florida: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, storage facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,052,000.

Naval air station, Chincoteague, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Edenton, North Carolina: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, administrative facilities, personnel facilities, communications facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$13,926,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, California: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and land acquisition including not to exceed \$660,000 to be paid to Imperial County, California, to partially defray the county's cost in relocating the Niland-Blythe Road, \$831,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nevada: Training facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities, and land acquisition.

except none of the authorization for land acquisition pertaining to the Black Rock area shall apply unless the Secretary of Defense shall resurvey the entire requirement, including the possible use of other Government-controlled lands in the State of Nevada and the possibility of joint Navy-Air Force utilization of existing facilities, and the Secretary of Defense shall certify to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives that the acquisition of the Black Rock extension is essential to meet the Navy's training requirements, \$8,304,000.

Naval air facility, Harvey Point, North Carolina: Airfield pavements, waterfront facilities, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, navigational aids, aircraft and station maintenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, \$6,000,000.

Naval air station, Jacksonville, Florida: Navigational aids, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,380,000.

Naval air station, Key West, Florida: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Naval air station, Lemoore, California: Plans and specifications for development of master jet aircraft facilities, and land acquisition, \$10,089,000.

Naval air station, Miramar, California: Personnel facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities, land acquisition, and obstruction removal for flight clearance, \$8,835,000.

Naval air station, Moffett Field, California: Land acquisition, \$89,000.

Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Naval air station, North Island, San Diego, California: Airfield pavements ordnance and ammunition storage facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, operational facilities, navigational aids, and land acquisition, \$13,072,000.

Naval air station, Oceana, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities, open storage facilities, security facilities, utilities, and relocation of Coast Guard facilities, \$5,286,000.

Naval air station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and navigational aids, \$2,753,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Sanford, Florida: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$6,926,000.

Naval air station, Whidbey Island, Washington: Utilities, \$149,000.

(Marine Corps Air Stations)

Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, South Carolina: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities, operational facilities, covered and cold storage facilities, community facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, and utilities, \$17,384,000.

Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, North Carolina: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Marine Corps air station, El Toro, California: Aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, airfield pavements, storage facilities, ammunition storage facilities, medical facilities, training facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities, and utilities, \$6,863,000.

Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, California: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities, training facilities, community facilities, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$12,556,000.

(Special Purpose Air Stations)

Naval air development center, Johnsville, Pennsylvania: Plans and specifications for research and development facilities, \$693,000.

Naval air station, Lakehurst, New Jersey: Research and development facilities and equipment maintenance facilities, \$6,438,000.

Naval air station, Patuxent River, Maryland: Aircraft maintenance facilities and research and development facilities, \$475,000.

Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, California: Waterfront facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,682,000.

Naval air turbine test station, Trenton, New Jersey: Research and development facilities, \$128,000.

SUPPLY FACILITIES

Naval supply depot, Clearfield, Utah: Utilities, \$149,000.

Naval supply depot, Newport, Rhode Island: Storage facilities, \$390,000.

Naval supply center, Oakland, California: Utilities, \$50,000.

Naval supply depot, Seattle, Washington: Replacement of seawall, \$199,000.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

Marine Corps supply center, Albany, Georgia: Storage facilities, personnel facilities, maintenance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$1,742,000.

Marine Corps supply center, Barstow, California: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities, \$3,436,000.

Marine Corps base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina: Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, training facilities, community facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and utilities, \$5,092,000.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina: Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, storage facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,266,000.

Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, California: Utilities, boat basin facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,429,000.

Marine Corps cold weather battalion, Bridgeport, California: Utilities, \$294,000.

Marine Corps training center, Twentynine Palms, California: Community facilities and land acquisition, \$1,165,000.

Marine Corps supply forwarding annex, Portsmouth, Virginia: Security facilities, \$91,000.

Marine Corps schools, Quantico, Virginia: Training facilities, ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,178,000.

Marine Corps recruit depot, San Diego, California: Personnel facilities and community facilities, \$1,679,000.

ORDNANCE FACILITIES

Naval ammunition depot, Bangor, Washington: Ordnance facilities, \$1,100,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Charleston, South Carolina: Ordnance facilities, \$404,000.

Naval ordnance test station, China Lake, California: Research and development facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements and fuel storage and dispensing facilities, \$6,028,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Earle, New Jersey: Ordnance facilities, \$600,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Fallbrook, California: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, \$1,584,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Massachusetts: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, \$993,000.

Naval ammunition and net depot, Seal Beach, California: Ordnance facilities, \$2,176,000.

Naval mine depot, Yorktown, Virginia: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities and utilities, \$3,480,000.

SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Earthwork and land acquisition, \$7,469,000.

Naval training center, Bainbridge, Maryland: Personnel facilities, training facilities, and utilities, \$6,569,000.

Naval receiving station, Brooklyn, New York: Personnel facilities, \$97,000.

Naval amphibious base, Coronado, California: Training facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$5,660,000.

Fleet air defense training center, Dam Neck, Virginia: Personnel facilities, \$237,000.

Naval training center, Great Lakes, Illinois: Personnel facilities, and training facilities, \$8,413,000.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Naval hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Medical facilities, \$12,730,000.

Naval hospital, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Hospital elevator, \$57,000.

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Naval radio station, Cheltenham, Maryland: Communications facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$2,489,000.

Naval radio station, Maine: Utilities and land acquisition, \$2,450,000.

Naval communication station, San Francisco, California: Communications facilities and personnel facilities, \$2,029,000.

Naval communication station, Seattle, Washington: Communications facilities, \$45,000.

Naval radio station, Winter Harbor, Maine: Communications facilities, \$83,000.

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

Naval research laboratory, District of Columbia: Plans and specifications for research and development facilities \$1,300,000.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Public works center, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities and land acquisition, \$443,000.

Naval construction battalion center, Port Hueneme, California: Replacement of wharf, and storage facilities, \$2,581,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

SHIPYARD FACILITIES

Naval ship repair facility, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Water-front facilities, \$1,637,000.

Naval base, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Utilities at Olongapo, flood control and drainage facilities and community facilities, \$9,378,000.

FLEET BASE FACILITIES

Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Operational facilities, and laundry and dry cleaning facilities, \$2,351,000.

Naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Utilities, \$680,000.

AVIATION FACILITIES

Naval air station, Atsugi, Japan: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, fuel storage facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$1,961,000.

Naval air station, Barber's Point, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Personnel facilities and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$870,000.

Naval air station, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Personnel facilities, \$1,264,000.

Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, communications facilities, family housing, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,572,000.

Naval air station, Iwakuni, Japan: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, dredging, navigational aids, and fuel storage facilities, \$1,704,000.

Marine Corps air station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, and operational facilities, \$1,045,000.

Naval air facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$1,401,000.

Naval station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, fuel storage facilities, ordnance facilities, personnel facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$4,470,000.

Naval air station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands: Airfield pavements, breakwater, and personnel facilities, \$3,811,000.

SUPPLY FACILITIES

Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Replacement of fuel storage facilities, \$5,000,000.

Naval station, Argentia, Newfoundland: Fuel storage facilities, \$1,599,000.

Naval supply depot, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Covered and cold storage facilities, administrative facilities, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, and utilities, \$11,598,000.

ORDNANCE FACILITIES

Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Ordnance facilities, \$971,000.

Naval ordnance facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Ordnance facilities, \$245,000.

Naval ordnance facility, Yokosuka, Japan: Ordnance facilities, \$241,000.

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Naval communication unit, Futema, Okinawa: Communications facilities, \$75,000.

Naval communication station, Guam, Mariana Islands: Communication facilities, \$222,000.

Naval communication facility, Philippine Islands: Communications facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,320,000.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Fifteenth naval district, Canal Zone: Utilities, \$2,210,000.

SEC. 202. *The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to obtain by contract, such engineering, location, and site planning studies as may be necessary to enable him to determine the feasibility and advisability of establishing, continuing, or relocating the following facilities: Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia (bombing targets); Naval magazine, Port Chicago, California. Expenditures not to exceed \$150,000 for such studies may be made out of the appropriation "Military Construction, Navy". The Secretary of the Navy shall report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives the conclusions of these studies together with such recommendations as he shall consider appropriate.*

SEC. 203. *The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop classified naval installations and facilities by constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, equipment, and family housing in the total amount of \$84,043,000.*

SEC. 204. *Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress is amended as follows:*

(a) *In title II under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" change the amount for "Naval base, Newport, Rhode Island: Sewage facilities", from "\$1,243,000" to "\$1,268,000."*

(b) *In title IV section 402, clause (2) change the amount for public works authorized by title II: "Inside continental United States", from "\$135,719,800" to "\$135,744,800."*

SEC. 205. *Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, as amended, is amended as follows:*

(a) *In section 201, as amended, strike out so much thereof under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "SUPPLY FACILITIES" as reads as follows:*

"Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area: Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage; \$2,766,500"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area: Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage and land acquisition, \$2,766,500".

(b) In section 201, under the heading "OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "COMMUNICATION FACILITIES", strike out so much thereof as read as follows:

"Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Consolidated communication facilities; \$2,694,500"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Consolidated communications facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,694,500".

SEC. 206. Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress is amended as follows:

(a) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "AVIATION FACILITIES", change the amount for "Naval air missile test center (San Nicolas Island), Point Mugu, California," from "\$1,132,000" to "\$1,816,000".

(b) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE FACILITIES", change the amount for "Naval ammunition depot, Hawthorne, Nevada" from "\$308,000" to "\$538,000".

(c) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for public works authorized by title II for inside continental United States from "\$102,042,000" to "\$102,956,000"; and total amount from "\$201,893,000" to "\$202,807,000".

SEC. 207. Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is amended as follows:

(a) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "SHIPYARD FACILITIES", change the amount for "Naval electronics laboratory, San Diego, California" from "\$143,000" to "\$162,000".

(b) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "FLEET BASE FACILITIES", delete that portion which reads as follows: "Navy Department District of Columbia: family housing, \$81,000".

(c) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "AVIATION FACILITIES", change the amount for "Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, California" from "\$366,000" to "\$450,000"; strike out so much thereof as reads as follows:

"Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities, operational facilities, \$4,660,000"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,660,000".

(d) In section 201 under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE FACILITIES", delete that portion which reads as follows: "Naval proving ground, Dahlgren, Virginia: Land acquisition \$200,000".

(e) In section 201, under the heading "OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE FACILITIES", strike out so much thereof as reads as follows:

"Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Testing facilities, and railroad facilities and barricades, \$1,132,000"; and insert in place thereof the following:

“Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Testing facilities, railroad facilities and barricades, and land acquisition, \$1,132,000”.

(f) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for public works authorized by title II for inside continental United States from “\$299,690,600” to “\$299,512,600”; and the total amount from “\$564,224,300” to “\$564,046,300”.

TITLE III

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

Buckingham Air Force Base, Fort Myers, Florida: Operational and training facilities, \$629,000.

Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$863,000.

Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado: Housing and community facilities, \$342,000.

Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Winooski, Vermont: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,211,000.

Geiger Field, Spokane, Washington: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, and family housing, \$2,827,000.

Glasgow Air Force Base, Glasgow, Montana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$2,470,000.

Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$18,969,000.

Grandview Air Force Base, Kansas City, Missouri: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,673,000.

Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,087,000.

Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,966,000.

K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Michigan: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,051,000.

Manistee Air Force Base, Manistee, Michigan: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,906,000.

Kinross Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,156,000.

Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Oregon: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,130,000.

McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,514,000.

McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,054,000.

Majors Field, Greenville, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$440,000.

Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$3,015,000.

Minot Air Force Base, Minot, North Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,215,000.

Newcastle County Airport, Wilmington, Delaware: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,184,000.

Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,030,000.

Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$11,577,000.

Oxnard Air Force Base, Camarillo, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,392,000.

Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Washington: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,127,000.

Greater Portland, Oregon, area: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$13,508,000.

Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,057,000.

Richard Bong Air Force Base, Kansasville, Wisconsin: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$6,801,000.

Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Michigan: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,494,000.

Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City, Iowa: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,288,000.

Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,802,000.

Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton Beach, New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,441,000.

Truax Field, Madison, Wisconsin: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,876,000.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$3,278,000.

Youngstown Municipal Airport, Youngstown, Ohio: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,255,000.

Yuma County Airport, Yuma, Arizona: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,545,000.

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements and land acquisition except that none of the authorization relating to the TALOS missile shall be effective until the Secretary of Defense shall have come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives with respect to its utilization, \$37,760,000.

AIR MATERIEL COMMAND

Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Alabama: Housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,541,000.

Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$17,966,000.

Hill Air Force Base, Odgen, Utah: Maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,339,000.

Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,570,000.

Marietta Air Force Station, Marietta, Pennsylvania: Supply facilities, \$52,000.

McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,424,000.

Mukilteo Fuel Storage Station, Mukilteo, Washington: Land acquisition, \$4,000.

Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,572,000.

Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown, Pennsylvania: Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$3,983,000.

Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$5,478,000.

Searsport Fuel Storage Station, Searsport, Maine: Supply facilities, \$473,000.

Tacoma Fuel Storage Station, Tacoma, Washington: Supply facilities, \$129,000.

Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Operational and training facilities, hospital facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$5,990,000.

Wilkins Air Force Station, Shelby, Ohio: Family housing, \$89,000.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$17,138,000.

Various locations: Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities, and ground improvements, \$444,000.

AIR PROVING GROUND COMMAND

Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,094,000.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$17,121,000.

Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan, Texas: Housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,288,000.

Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$18,000.

Edward Gary Air Force Base, San Marcos, Texas: Maintenance facilities, \$783,000.

Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas: Land acquisition, \$63,000.

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,654,000.

Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Texas: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,804,000.

James Connally Air Force Base, Waco, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,687,000.

Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi: Land acquisition, \$34,000.

Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Hospital and medical facilities, \$3,440,000.

Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Texas: Utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$225,000.

Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$212,000.

Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado: Land acquisition, \$410,000.

Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,902,000.

Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,650,000.

McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas: Land acquisition, \$396,000.

Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$1,848,000.

Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,456,000.

Parks Air Force Base, Pleasanton, California: Utilities and ground improvements, \$111,000.

Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,260,000.

Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Land acquisition, \$133,000.

Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,164,000.

Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,296,000.

Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$24,433,000.

Stead Air Force Base, Reno, Nevada: Supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,221,000.

Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$716,000.

Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$977,000.

Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas: Operational and training facilities, \$90,000.

Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$6,347,000.

AIR UNIVERSITY

Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$215,000.

CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND

Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, California: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$13,395,000.

Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$237,000.

Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Georgia: Housing and community facilities, \$345,000.

Mitchel Air Force Base, Hempstead, New York: Utilities and ground improvements, \$205,000.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.: Utilities and ground improvements, \$8,000.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND

Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,335,000.

Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$868,000.

Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$3,195,000.

McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,169,000.

Palm Beach Air Force Base, Palm Beach, Florida: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,545,000.

Vint Hill Farm Station, Warrenton, Virginia: Operational and training facilities, \$768,000.

Washington National Airport, District of Columbia: Maintenance facility, \$275,000.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

Canel Air Force Plant #62, Hartford, Connecticut: Research, development, and test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$22,445,000.

Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California: Research, development, and test facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$5,488,000.

Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development, and test facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$7,877,000.

Indian Springs Air Force Base, Indian Springs, Nevada: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, and family housing, \$961,000.

Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and research, development, and test facilities, \$5,481,000.

Laredo Test Site, Laredo, Texas: Research, development, and test facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,219,000.

Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,939,000.

National Reactor Test Station, Idaho Falls, Idaho: Operational and training facilities, research, development and test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$11,415,000.

Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida: Operational and training facilities, research, development and test facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$15,169,000.

Sacramento Peak Observatory, Sacramento Peak, New Mexico: Family housing, \$153,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,043,000.

Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,003,000.

Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,117,000.

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisitions, \$15,938,000.

Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$922,000.

Campbell Air Force Base, Hopkinsville, Kentucky: Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$479,000.

Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$2,438,000.

Castle Air Force Base, Merced, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,179,000.

Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Clinton, Oklahoma: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,004,000.

Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$14,518,000.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$503,000.

Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$7,665,000.

Dublin Air Force Base, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,478,000.

Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$943,000.

Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$4,457,000.

Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,271,000.

Gray Air Force Base, Killeen, Texas: Operational and training facilities, \$23,000.

Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Mississippi: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,483,000.

Hobbs Air Force Base, Hobbs, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisitions, \$6,547,000.

Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida: Operational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,694,000.

Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,131,000.

Lake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles, Louisiana: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,552,000.

Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebraska: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$4,685,000.

Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,528,000.

Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,952,000.

Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,522,000.

MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,262,000.

Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,236,000.

March Air Force Base, Riverside, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$5,156,000.

Mitchell Air Force Base, Mitchell, South Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,374,000.

Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,064,000.

Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$5,697,000.

Pincastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$786,000.

Plattsburgh Air Force Base, Plattsburgh, New York: Housing and community facilities, \$1,491,000.

Portsmouth Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$661,000.

Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas: Operational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$3,882,000.

Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$923,000.

Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$781,000.

Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,791,000.

Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$9,315,000.

Whiteman Air Force Base, Knobnoster, Missouri: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$3,815,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Ardmore Air Force Base, Ardmore, Oklahoma: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$330,000.

Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$933,000.

Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru, Indiana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and removal of hazard, \$2,169,000.

Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and relocation of structure, \$4,505,000.

Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, \$2,428,000.

England Air Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,919,000.

Foster Air Force Base, Victoria, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$952,000.

George Air Force Base, Victorville, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,144,000.

Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,613,000.

Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,111,000.

Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,665,000.

Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,106,000.

Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tennessee: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,583,000.

Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$6,637,000.

Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,805,000.

Wendover Air Force Base, Wendover, Utah: Operational and training facilities, \$67,000.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Various locations: Research, development and test facilities, administrative facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,240,000.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing, and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$80,942,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Eielson Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$14,984,000.

Elmendorf Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$5,444,000.

Galena Airfield: Operational and training facilities and supply facilities, \$1,772,000.

King Salmon Airport: Operational and training facilities, \$289,000.

Ladd Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$7,055,000.

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, \$6,628,000.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES

Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Operational and training facilities, \$991,000.

Johnston Island Air Force Base, Johnston Island: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$724,000.

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$25,969,000.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$55,859,000.

NORTHEAST AIR COMMAND

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and family housing, \$75,650,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Andersen Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and family housing, \$23,980,000.

Harmon Air Force Base, Guam: Land acquisition, \$14,000.

Northwest Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$229,000.

Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,213,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE IN EUROPE

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and erection of prefabricated structures, \$114,260,000.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$70,000,000.

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop: (a) classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, in the total amount of \$163,000,000.

(b) Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force missions, new weapons developments, or improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next military construction authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$50,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall notify the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this subsection, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto.

SEC. 303. Section 1 of the Act of March 30, 1949 (ch. 41, 50 U. S. C. 491), is amended by the addition of the following:

"The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to procure communication services required for the semiautomatic ground environment system. No contract for such services may be for a period of more than ten years from the date communication services are first furnished under such contract. The aggregate contingent liability of the Government under the termination provisions of all contracts authorized hereunder may not exceed a total of \$222,000,000 and no termination payment shall be final until audited and approved by the General Accounting Office which shall have access to such carrier records and accounts as it may deem necessary for the purpose. In procuring such services, the Secretary of the Air Force shall utilize to the fullest extent practicable the facilities and capabilities of communication common carriers, including rural telephone cooperatives, within their respective service areas and for power supply, shall utilize to the fullest extent practicable, the facilities and capabilities of public utilities and rural electric cooperatives within their respective service areas. Negotiations with communication common carriers, including cooperatives, and representation in proceedings involving such carriers before Federal and State regulatory bodies where such negotiations or proceedings involve contracts authorized by this paragraph shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 201 of the Act of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. A. sec. 481)."

SEC. 304. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is amended, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:

Under the subheading "AIR DEFENSE COMMAND"—

(1) with respect to Buckingham Weapons Center, Fort Myers, Florida, strike out "\$11,577,000" and insert in place thereof "\$15,462,000".

(2) with respect to Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota, strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,623,000".

(3) with respect to Grand Forks site, North Dakota, strike out "\$5,822,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,709,000".

(4) with respect to Greater Milwaukee area, Wisconsin, airbase to be known as "Richard Bong Air Force Base", strike out "\$16,608,000" and insert in place thereof "\$23,859,000".

(5) with respect to Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, strike out "\$404,000" and insert in place thereof "\$525,000".

(6) with respect to Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California, strike out "\$1,501,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,229,000".

(7) with respect to Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Oregon, strike out "\$2,042,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,656,000".

(8) with respect to McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee, strike out "\$582,000" and insert in place thereof "\$817,000".

(9) with respect to Minot site, North Dakota, strike out "\$5,339,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,603,000".

(10) with respect to Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New York, strike out "\$1,748,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,575,000".

(11) with respect to Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Washington, strike out "\$1,039,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,199,000".

Under the subheading "AIR MATERIEL COMMAND"—With respect to Searsport Air Force Tank Farm, Searsport, Maine, strike out "\$133,000" and insert in place thereof "\$329,000".

Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND"—

(1) with respect to Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas, strike out "\$2,816,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,438,000".

(2) with respect to Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Mississippi, strike out "\$349,000" and insert in place thereof "\$500,000".

(3) with respect to Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona, strike out "\$1,557,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,923,000".

(4) with respect to Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada, strike out "\$1,153,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,837,000".

(5) with respect to Pcirin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas, strike out "\$956,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,210,000".

(6) with respect to Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$549,000" and insert in place thereof "\$730,000".

(7) with respect to Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois, strike out "\$1,247,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,862,000".

(8) with respect to Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida, strike out "\$478,000" and insert in place thereof "\$534,000".

(9) with respect to Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma, strike out "\$871,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,181,000".

(10) with respect to Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona, strike out "\$1,045,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,215,000".

(11) with respect to Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming, strike out "\$1,403,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,746,000".

Under the subheading "AIR UNIVERSITY" With respect to Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, strike out "\$2,661,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,031,000."

Under the subheading "CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND"—

(1) with respect to Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$590,000" and insert in place thereof "\$697,000".

(2) with respect to Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Georgia, strike out "\$758,000" and insert in place thereof "\$859,000".

Under the subheading "MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE"—With respect to Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina, strike out "\$4,032,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,306,000".

Under the subheading "RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND"—

(1) with respect to Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California, strike out "\$12,429,000" and insert in place thereof "\$13,299,000".

(2) with respect to Hartford Research Facility, Hartford, Connecticut, strike out "\$22,375,000" and insert in place thereof "\$25,780,000".

(3) with respect to Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico, strike out "\$4,965,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,637,000".

Under the subheading "STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND"—

(1) with respect to Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas, strike out "\$4,214,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,656,000".

(2) with respect to Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota, strike out "\$12,380,000" and insert in place thereof "\$15,186,000".

(3) with respect to Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas, strike out "\$4,753,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,885,000".

(4) with respect to Great Falls Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana, strike out "\$5,435,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,713,000".

(5) with respect to Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Georgia, strike out "\$4,115,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,951,000".

(6) with respect to Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida, strike out "\$4,118,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,599,000".

Under the subheading "TACTICAL AIR COMMAND"—With respect to Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington, strike out "\$3,574,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,724,000".

Under the subheading "AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM"—With respect to "Various locations" strike out "\$100,382,000" and insert in place thereof "\$120,382,000".

(b) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is amended under the heading "OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:

(1) With respect to Kenai Airfield under the subheading "ALASKAN AIR COMMAND" strike out "\$356,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,247,000".

(c) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502 the amounts "\$743,989,000", "\$530,563,000" and "\$1,279,902,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$801,256,000", "\$532,454,000" and "\$1,339,060,000", respectively.

(d) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is amended, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows: Under the subheading "AIR DEFENSE COMMAND" with respect to Klamath Falls Airport, Klamath Falls, Oregon, strike out "\$4,133,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,077,000".

(e) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502 the amounts "\$405,176,000" and "\$415,005,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$406,120,000" and "\$415,949,000", respectively.

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. The Secretary of each military department may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities under this Act without regard to sections 1136, 3648, and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on land includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to provide family housing includes authority to acquire such land as the Secretary concerned determines, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to be necessary in connection with that housing. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

SEC. 402. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles I, II, and III shall not exceed—

(1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$86,916,000; outside the United States, \$35,763,000; section 102, \$200,783,000; or a total of \$323,462,000.

(2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$292,572,000; outside the United States, \$61,625,000; section 203, \$84,043,000, or a total of \$438,240,000; and

(3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$759,123,000; outside the United States, \$405,061,000; section 302 (a), \$163,000,000; section 302 (b), \$50,000,000 or a total of \$1,377,184,000.

SEC. 403. Any of the amounts named in title I, II, or III of this Act may, in the discretion of the Secretary concerned, be increased by 5 per centum for projects inside the United States and by 10 per centum for projects outside the United States. However, the total cost of all projects in each such title may not be more than the total amount authorized to be appropriated for projects in that title.

SEC. 404. Whenever—

(1) the President determines that compliance with section 4 (c) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 (c)) for contracts made under this Act for the establishment or development of military installations and facilities in foreign countries would interfere with the carrying out of this Act; and

(2) the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller General have agreed upon alternative methods for adequately auditing those contracts;

the President may exempt those contracts from the requirements of that section.

SEC. 405. Contracts made by the United States under this Act shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the national security will not be impaired and the award is consistent with the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 et seq.).

SEC. 406. The Secretaries of the military departments may acquire land, and interests in land, not exceeding \$5,000 in cost (exclusive of administrative costs and deficiency judgment awards), which the Secretary concerned determines to be urgently required in the interests of national defense. The authority under this section may not, however, be used to acquire more than one parcel of land unless the parcels are noncontiguous or, if contiguous, do not exceed \$5,000 in total cost.

SEC. 407. The Secretaries of the military departments may, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and following notification of the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, acquire, construct, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, to restore or replace facilities damaged or destroyed.

SEC. 408. (a) Under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments may expend out of appropriations available for military construction such amounts as may be required for the establishment and development of military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing (except family quarters), converting, extending, or installing permanent or temporary public works determined to be urgently required, including site

preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for projects not otherwise authorized by law when the cost of the project is not in excess of \$200,000, subject to the following limitations:

(1) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of \$50,000, shall be authorized unless approved in advance by the Secretary of Defense.

(2) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of \$25,000 shall be authorized unless approved in advance by the Secretary of the military department concerned.

(3) Not more than one allotment may be made for any project authorized under this section.

(4) The cost of conversion of existing structures to family quarters may not exceed \$50,000 in any fiscal year at any single facility.

(b) The Secretaries of the military departments may expend out of appropriations available for maintenance and operation amounts necessary to accomplish a project which, except for the fact that its cost does not exceed \$25,000, would otherwise be authorized to be accomplished under subsection (a).

(c) The Secretary of each department shall report in detail semiannually to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to the exercise of the authorities granted by this section.

(d) Section 26 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 853, 856; 34 U. S. C. 559), is repealed.

SEC. 409. (a) The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Secretary of a military department, may provide family housing at Fort McNair, District of Columbia, for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by the construction or rehabilitation of one set of family housing, and special communication facilities, without regard to the second proviso of section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 375, 379), or section 3 of the Act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459, 462).

(b) Appropriations not to exceed \$180,000 (\$100,000 for the family housing unit and \$80,000 for special communication facilities) available to the military departments for military construction may be utilized for the purposes of this section without regard to the limitations on the cost of family housing otherwise prescribed by law.

SEC. 410. As of July 1, 1957, all authorizations for military public works to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department in connection with the establishment or development of military installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are contained in Acts enacted before July 15, 1952, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed, except—

(1) authorizations for public works and for appropriations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the titles that contain the general provisions;

(2) the authorization for public works projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts in whole or in part before July 1, 1957, and authorizations for appropriations therefor;

(3) the authorization for the rental guaranty for family housing in the amount of \$100,000,000 that is contained in section 302 of Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress;

(4) the authorizations for public works and the appropriation of funds that are contained in the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 881 et seq.); and

(5) the authorization for the development of the Line of Communications, France, in the amount of \$82,000,000, that is contained in title I, section 102 of Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress.

SEC. 411. (a) The first paragraph of section 407 of the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"In addition to family housing and community facilities otherwise authorized to be constructed or acquired by the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense is authorized, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to construct, or acquire by lease or otherwise, family housing for occupancy as public quarters, and community facilities, in foreign countries through housing and community facilities projects which utilize foreign currencies to a value not to exceed \$250,000,000 acquired pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 454) or through other commodity transactions of the Commodity Credit Corporation."

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretaries of the military departments such amounts other than foreign currencies as are necessary for the construction, or acquisition by lease or otherwise, of family housing and community facilities projects in foreign countries that are authorized by section 407 of the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended, but the amount so appropriated for any such project may not be more than 25 per centum of the total cost of that project.

SEC. 412. Section 515 of the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324, 352) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 515. During the fiscal year 1956, 1957, and 1958 the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities at or near military tactical installations for assignment as public quarters to military personnel and their dependents, if any, without rental charge upon a determination by the Secretary of Defense or his designee that there is a lack of adequate housing facilities at or near such military tactical installations. Such housing facilities shall be leased on a family or individual unit basis and not more than three thousand of such units may be so leased at any one time. Expenditures for the rental for such housing facilities may be made out of appropriations available for maintenance and operation but may not exceed \$150 a month for any such unit."

SEC. 413. (a) The net floor limitations prescribed by section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (5 U. S. C. 626p) do not apply to forty-seven units of the housing authorized to be constructed at the United States Air Force Academy by the Act of April 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 47). The net floor area limitations for those forty-seven units are as follows: five thousand square feet for one unit for the Superintendent; three thousand square feet for each of two units for deans; and one thousand seven hundred and fifty square feet for each of forty-four units for department heads.

(b) The last sentence of section 9 of the Air Force Academy Act (68 Stat. 49) is amended by striking out "\$1,000,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$1,858,000".

SEC. 414. Section 3 of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 882), is further amended by striking out clause (a) and inserting in place thereof the following:

"(a) acquire by purchase, lease, or transfer, construct, expand, rehabilitate, convert, and equip such facilities as he shall determine

to be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Act, except that expenditures for the leasing of property for such purposes may be made from appropriations otherwise available for the payment of rentals and without regard to the monetary limitation otherwise imposed by this section;”

SEC. 415. To the extent that housing is to be constructed at a military installation under title IV of the Housing Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 635, 646), any outstanding authority under the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324), and this Act to provide housing at that installation may be exercised at other military installations of the department concerned.

SEC. 416. The Secretaries of the military departments are authorized to contract for the storage, handling, and distribution of liquid fuels for periods not exceeding five years, with option to renew for additional periods not exceeding five years, for a total not to exceed twenty years. This authority is limited to facilities which conform to the criteria prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for protection, including dispersal, and also are included in a program approved by the Secretary of Defense for the protection of petroleum facilities. Such contracts may provide that the Government at the expiration or termination thereof shall have the option to purchase the facility under contract without regard to sections 1136, 3648, and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and prior to approval of title to the underlying land by the Attorney General: Provided further, That the Secretaries of the military departments shall report to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to the names of the contractors and the terms of the contracts, the reports to be furnished at times and in such form as may be agreed upon between the Secretaries of the military departments and the Committees on Armed Services.

SEC. 417. That, notwithstanding any other law, the Secretary of a military department may lease, for terms of not more than five years, off-base structures including real property relating thereto, in foreign countries, needed for military purposes.

SEC. 418. In the design of family housing or any other repetitive type buildings in the continental United States authorized by this Act, the military departments may, to the extent deemed practicable, use the principle of modular design in order that the facility may be built by conventional construction, on-site fabrication, or factory fabrication.

SEC. 419. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law, no contract shall be entered into by the United States for the construction or acquisition of family housing units by or for the use of military or civilian personnel of any of the military services of the Department of Defense unless the Department of Defense, in each instance, has come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 420. The first two sentences of section 404 of the Housing Amendments of 1955 are amended to read as follows: “Whenever the Secretary of Defense or his designee deem it necessary for the purpose of this title, he may acquire by purchase, donation, condemnation, or other means of transfer, any land or (with the approval of the Federal Housing Commissioner) any housing financed with mortgages insured under the provisions of title VIII of the National Housing Act as in effect prior to the enactment of the Housing Amendments of 1955. The purchase price of any such housing shall not exceed the Federal Housing Administration Com-

missioner's estimate of the replacement cost of such housing and related property (not including the value of any improvements installed or constructed with appropriated funds) as of the date of final endorsement for mortgage insurance reduced by an appropriate allowance for physical depreciation, as determined by the Secretary of Defense or his designee upon the advice of the Commissioner: Provided, That in any case where the Secretary or his designee acquires a project held by the Commissioner, the price paid shall not exceed the face value of the debentures (plus accrued interest thereon) which the Commissioner issued in acquiring such project."

SEC. 421. None of the authority contained in titles I, II, and III of this Act shall be deemed to authorize any building construction project within the continental United States at an average nationwide unit cost in excess of—

- (a) \$22 per square foot for cold-storage warehousing;
 - (b) \$6 per square foot for regular warehousing;
 - (c) \$1,850 per man for permanent barracks;
 - (d) \$6,500 per man for bachelor officer quarters,
- unless the Secretary of Defense determines that, because of special circumstances, application to such project of the limitation on unit costs contained in this section is impracticable.

SEC. 422. None of the authorization contained in section 101 of this Act for the construction of three-hundred-and-twenty-six-man barracks with mess shall be used to provide, with respect to any such barracks, for mess facilities other than a single, consolidated mess.

And the Senate agree to the same.

CARL VINSON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
PAUL J. KILDAY,
DEWEY SHORT,
L. C. ARENDS (except as to the Kalkaska-Manistee
item),

Managers on the Part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOHN STENNIS,
HENRY M. JACKSON,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL (except as to the Kalkaska
matter in sec. 301 of title III),
FRANCIS CASE (except as to the Kalkaska matter in
sec. 301 of title III),

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9893) to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

LEGISLATION IN CONFERENCE

On April 12, 1956, the House of Representatives passed H. R. 9893, which was the fiscal year 1957 military construction authorization for the three military departments. On June 28, 1956, the Senate considered the House bill and amended it by striking all language after the enacting clause and wrote a new bill.

The larger differences and the action agreed upon by the conferees are as follows:

In title I, the Army section of the bill, the Senate inserted an authority for the construction of troop housing in Korea. The House agreed to the granting of this authority. Also, in title I, the Senate added \$12 million to section 102, which contains authority for various classified construction. Upon explanation of the basis for the Senate action, the House accepted the Senate addition.

On the floor of the Senate, certain amendatory language was added to the authorization for the Naval Auxiliary Air Station at Fallon, Nev. In effect, the amendment would require that the Secretary of Defense resurvey the Navy's requirements for land in that area and examine into the possibility of utilizing other Government-controlled lands in the State of Nevada. Upon completion of that resurvey, the Secretary of Defense would certify to the Armed Services Committees that the acquisition of the particular property involved (Black Rock extension) was essential to meet the Navy's training requirements. Although it is the view of the House committee that there has been an exhaustive survey of the naval requirements in this area, and notwithstanding the fact that the House committee feels that the Navy has completely justified its requirements, it receded with respect to this amendment on the basis that an additional survey could be performed expeditiously, and in the event there are any elements of this problem which have not to date come to light, such a survey would be of merit.

As the bill passed the House, it contained an authority for a naval air facility to be known as John H. Towers Field, Annapolis, Md. The Senate bill did not contain this authority. Although the conferees agreed that the air arm of the Navy has become of such importance to our Naval Establishment as to make indoctrination in air matters an important part of the training of a midshipman, the House receded in this instance with the expressed hope that some reasonable solution to this problem can be found. In consonance

with the House committee action in this respect, that portion of section 202 which related to an engineering study with respect to Towers Field was stricken from the bill and an appropriate reduction made in the amount authorized for expenditure for this study.

Certain additions to section 203, which involves classified construction for the Navy, were agreed to by the House. These additions, as some others throughout the bill, had not been submitted to the House committee since all appropriate approvals and directives had not been issued until after the completion of House action on the bill. In this instance, the addition amounts to \$41,046,000.

In title III, the Air Force title, several changes were made by the Senate. These changes for the most part represent, as mentioned above, matters which were brought to the attention of the Senate committee following the completion of House action. The Department of the Air Force has wisely adopted a policy of dispersing its B-52 bombers in order to eliminate concentration of these important airplanes. The conferees are wholeheartedly in favor of this dispersal program and express the hope that the encouraging beginning in this bill will be carried to completion in future authorizations.

In this bill, the dispersal policy finds its implementation by increased authorizations at the following bases: Dow Air Force Base, Maine; Beale Air Force Base, Calif.; Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Okla.; Griffiss Air Force Base, N. Y.; Mather Air Force Base, Calif.; and Minot Air Force Base, N. Dak. The programs for these bases were part of the bill as it was originally presented to the Congress and, therefore, were the subject of consideration during the House committee's deliberations on the bill. Subsequent to the presentation of the construction program to the House, the dispersal program had matured even further and the Senate committee granted additional authorities in this area by substantial additions at Bergstrom Air Force Base, Tex.; Columbus Air Force Base, Miss.; Grand Forks Air Force Base, N. Dak.; and Sheppard Air Force Base, Tex. Amarillo Air Force Base, Tex., had not been the subject of any request for authorization as the program was submitted to the Congress. Dispersal authorization for this base was requested of the Senate committee and this base was inserted in the bill with an appropriate authorization. Also added by the Senate committee were dispersal authorizations for Mitchell Air Force Base, S. Dak., and Hobbs Air Force Base, N. Mex.

In furtherance of the dispersal program, the conferees added Dublin Air Force Base, Ga., as an appropriate location in the southeastern part of the United States. The conferees also granted an additional authority for this same purpose at Whiteman Air Force Base, Mo., a location in the central part of the United States, which the conferees felt was also well adapted to this program.

Some of the authorities granted were reduced for various reasons, including revised estimates of costs.

As the bill passed the House, a new Air Defense Command base in northern Michigan was designated to be at Manistee. The Senate version of the bill changed this location to Kalkaska. The Senate receded in this respect and accepted the Manistee location.

Section 301 of the bill contains an authority in the amount of \$37,760,000 for construction at various locations. Some \$16 million of this authorization represents authority for the construction of certain

Talos site facilities. The Senate reduced this authority by eliminating the Talos authorization. The Senate receded in this respect, but the conferees agreed that the authorization relating to the Talos facilities should not be used until the Secretary of Defense has come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives with respect to the use of this authority. Behind this action lies the concern which has been expressed over the very large expenditures involved, the relative merits of the two systems, and the proper assignment of roles and missions in both the Nike and Talos programs. It is the understanding of the conferees that the respective merits of these two missiles will be the subject of very detailed studies and tests which will provide guidance to the respective committees in necessary future determinations relating to this important problem.

Under the heading "United States Air Forces in Europe," several internal adjustments were made in the authorization granted. These adjustments, some of which are classified, resulted in a net increase in authorization of slightly over \$17 million. The House receded.

Another example of items which were submitted to the Congress after completion of House action on the bill are contained in an increased authorization of \$70 million under the heading "Aircraft Control and Warning System" in section 301 of the bill. This addition, while large, represents an important segment of our defense against attack and was well supported before the Senate committee. The House, therefore, receded in this instance.

Technological breakthroughs, changes in missions, and development of new weapons sometimes generate immediate construction requirements which could not have been anticipated by the military department concerned. The House conferees agreed with the action taken by the Senate, therefore, in adding an emergency \$50 million authorization to section 302 of the bill. No appropriations will be requested against this authorization and it is the understanding of the conferees that funds expended under this authority must be derived from existing authorizations.

Section 303 of both the House bill and the Senate amendment authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to procure the communication services required for the semiautomatic ground environment system, an air defense warning system commonly referred to as SAGE. The House bill provides that the Secretary shall utilize to the fullest extent, the facilities and capabilities of communication carriers, including rural telephone cooperatives, within their respective service areas. The Senate amendment contains the same provision, but adds a similar provision with respect to public utilities and rural electric cooperatives in connection with power supply. The conferees have agreed to the Senate language.

The latest estimate of the Air Force is that the annual cost of leased communications for SAGE will reach a total of \$157 million annually when the system is fully operative. This is a revision downward from the original estimate of \$240 million. In view of the magnitude of the cost involved, the Air Force was asked by the Senate committee whether it has adequate authority in existing law to protect the interests of the Government in connection with the rates for communication services for SAGE. It advised that it does have adequate authority, and it is noted that pursuant to section 201 of the act of

June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. A. sec. 481), the Department of Defense has already intervened in a pending proceeding before the Federal Communications Commission involving the bulk of the rates for the SAGE project. It is believed that, under these circumstances, the interests of the Government will be more adequately safeguarded.

Under title IV of the bill, General Provisions, the House version authorized the construction of family housing for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and certain commissioned officers and enlisted personnel attached to his staff by the construction or rehabilitation of five sets of family housing, together with certain emergency communication facilities. Appropriations not to exceed \$300,000, available to the military departments for military construction, were to be utilized in connection with this authority. The Senate version of the bill granted an authority relating to this matter which varied from the House language in that only one set of family housing was authorized and that was required to be constructed at Fort McNair, D. C. The Senate version permitted the expenditure of \$180,000, which was specifically divided into \$80,000 for the housing unit and \$100,000 for special communication facilities. Inasmuch as it is possible that some misunderstanding existed as to the exact details of the construction of the housing and the communication facilities, the Senate language was modified by allocating \$100,000 to the construction of the housing unit and \$80,000 to the communication facilities.

Certain modifications were made to section 410 of the bill with the effect that the rescission of previous authorities was made more stringent. An exception was made in this respect for the line of communications in France, since this construction has not progressed with the speed which had been expected.

A new section 417 was added to the bill, which will permit the entrance into leases for terms of not more than 5 years in foreign countries. A study of this matter reveals that substantial savings can be effected by the granting of this authority and the House, therefore, receded. This particular item, again, was an item which had not matured to the point where it could be presented to the House committee during its hearings on the bill.

Section 418 relates to clearance with the Armed Services Committees of housing constructed by or for the use of military or civilian personnel of the military services. The language of this section was slightly modified to include housing which is acquired as well as constructed. It was further modified to conform the clearance procedure, from the standpoint of language, to other similar laws.

With respect to the section of the bill dealing with the use of modular design and construction, the conferees agreed upon language which provides more flexibility in the use of this important construction device.

As the bill passed the House it contained authority for the acquisition of Wherry housing projects. The Senate struck this authority. The conferees agreed upon language which, while similar to that in the House version of the bill, will approach the problem of Wherry housing acquisition in a more realistic fashion. The conferees would like to reiterate the importance which they attach to the acquisition of Wherry housing because of the great savings which can be effected in this field. The new language appears as section 420 of the bill.

On the floor of the Senate an amendment was agreed to which would authorize payments to landowners, the market value of whose property was decreased as a result of the establishment of military facilities adjacent to their properties. The conferees agreed that this matter presents a problem which finds examples in all parts of the country. It is one which is already the subject of study within the Department of Defense and is one which must be faced and solved. The problem does, however, contain so many elements of as yet undetermined nature, and is so fraught with complexities in individual application, that it is obvious it will require extended study before adequate legislation can be developed. The conferees urge that the Department continue its studies in this field in order that it may make appropriate recommendations to Congress without substantial delay.

As the bill passed the House, the authorities granted in the Army, Navy, and Air Force titles totaled \$1,843,036,000. The corresponding authority granted in the Senate version of the bill totaled \$2,106,611,000, or \$263,575,000 more than the House version. The total agreed to by the conferees for titles I, II, and III is \$2,138,886,000. This latter sum is \$295,850,000 more than the House version and \$32,275,000 more than the Senate version.

CARL VINSON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
PAUL J. KILDAY,
DEWEY SHORT,
L. C. ARENDS (except
as to the Kalkaska-Manistee
item),
Managers on the Part Of the House.



If attendance during the preceding year had continued to be the basis of payment, the provision continuing the Federal connection of pupils on former Federal housing properties for a year after their sale would have in effect given a 2-year period of adjustment.

I am indeed grateful to the committee for their very conscientious work and study of these laws. I am sure they have already provided assistance to communities in helping bridge the gap during the transition from Federal to private ownership of the housing properties involved. I do believe that the addition of the amendment I have suggested, or such better language as the committee itself may draft, would give the longer breathing spell needed, with fewer complications.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, there is no objection to the gentleman's amendment from this side; we are perfectly willing to accept it.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. Can the gentleman stand another statement like that?

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. I certainly can.

Mr. BARDEN. I have heard no expression of objection over here. I certainly have no personal objection to it.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection the amendment is agreed to.

There was no objection.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 5, line 13, correct the spelling of "substction" and "sction" to read "subsec-tion" and "section."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROGERS of Colorado: Page 9, line 12, after "exceeded", strike out "35,000" and insert "45,000."

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, this is to correct what I think is an inequity in this law which has existed since its inception. When it was adopted, it provided that no school district that had as many as 35,000 pupils in the district on June 30, 1939, would be required to absorb 6 percent.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. PERKINS. The gentleman's idea in raising the figure from 35,000 to 45,000 is to bring in Denver, so it will not have to absorb the 6 percent.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. The gentleman's presumption is correct. I may point out that when this legislation was adopted previously they purposely set about to discriminate against large school districts. I think that the record will show there were at least 40 school districts that they intended to exclude; yet, in spite of that, 40 school districts have to absorb 6 percent instead of 3 percent.

If you want this to apply fairly and equally why not apply 3 percent across

the board in every instance? That is the reason why I say it is discriminatory. If you apply the formula equally, as I think it is the intention of this committee to do, then you should require them to absorb only 3 percent, because the school district must absorb 3 percent before it is eligible for participation. Why should not that be the measure?

In a school district with 10,000 pupils absorption of 3 percent would mean 300 pupils; a school district with 40,000 pupils would have to absorb 1,200. Why add a burden to the larger schools making them absorb a larger percentage than schools with a lesser enrollment?

For this reason I feel that my amendment should be adopted so that all could be treated equally.

It is true that I offered this amendment when this legislation was being considered in 1953; and I offered it in fairness to all school districts, for I felt that all should be treated on the same equal basis.

For that reason I ask that you adopt this amendment.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. Chairman, this presents the same type of problem that we met in some other instance. The gentleman asks, Why should we stop at 35? That poses exactly the same question to him. Why does he want to stop at 45? Somewhere, to get it out of the realm of a general Federal aid bill, we had to take the population of the cities all over the country and work out what in the plain application of figures would be a fair number to fix. That is what the committee agreed to do.

If you move the school population, for instance from 35 to 45 thousand, we have no figures. I cannot even guess what it would cost, but I assure you it would be a tremendous sum. Then we tried to take into consideration the element of fairness and the practical situation existing. We felt that an absorption of 6 percent was not at all unrealistic or unfair in a city with a school population of over 35,000. When you begin to go beyond that you are met with exactly the same question. Why should you stop at 45? Why should you stop at 55? Why should you stop? You would run into quite large figures which I do not believe the House would want to indulge in.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. If that is the argument, why not strike out 6 percent altogether and make it 3 percent equally across the board?

Mr. BARDEN. I would not want to get into that argument late Saturday evening. There are volumes of information that would have a bearing on the gentleman's views if he would take the time to review them.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. May I ask the gentleman a question? I note that under the provisions of this legislation the Commissioner has the power to waive the 3 percent condition of entitlement where he thinks it would be inequitable to apply it. My question is, Whether it is the judgment of the gentleman and his committee that if the Commissioner deemed it inequitable he could on a district that exceeds 35,000 waive 6 percent and make 3 percent applicable? If he did have that power, it would seem to me that might meet in part at least the point made by the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. BARDEN. I may say to the gentleman that, in the first place, you would make the office of Commissioner of Education the hottest seat in America. He would face some very great problems in trying to gather all of the data in order to make that determination.

Mr. KEATING. He has that now.

Mr. BARDEN. I understand that. You will see how strong we made that language. We did that, I will say to the gentleman, in an effort to give every possible opportunity for the administration of this act to be fair and to take care of those situations. The committee argued this long, and at times loud, but finally determined that the 6 percent absorption was fair and reasonable. On that the committee is pretty well agreed.

Mr. KEATING. But the gentleman does feel if a district is in excess of 35,000, it would require a 6 percent absorption, and the Commissioner would not have the discretion?

Mr. BARDEN. No; I do not think he would have that discretion. I do not think he would want it, to be frank with you.

Mr. KEATING. I was just trying to get information. That is all.

Mr. BARDEN. I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROGERS].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRICE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11695) to extend until June 30, 1958, the programs of financial assistance in the construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities under the provisions of Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, and to make certain other changes in such provisions, pursuant to House Resolution 560, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ACT OF 1956

Mr. VINSON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 9893) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2641)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9893) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"TITLE I

"SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

"*Inside the United States*

"Technical Services Facilities

"(Ordnance Corps)

"Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: Training and storage facilities, \$147,000.

"Jet Propulsion Laboratory (California Institute of Technology), California: Research and development facility, \$143,000.

"Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colorado: Maintenance facility, \$2,142,000.

"Seneca Ordnance Depot, New York: Utilities, \$88,000.

"Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Oregon: Storage facilities, \$258,000.

"Redstone Arsenal, Alabama: Maintenance facilities, training facilities, family housing and utilities, \$6,159,000.

"White Sands Proving Grounds, New Mexico: Utilities, \$693,000.

"(Quartermaster Corps)

"Atlanta General Depot, Georgia: Operational facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$832,000.

"Columbia Quartermaster Center, South Carolina: Administrative facility, \$98,000.

"Fort Worth General Depot, Texas: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$1,285,000.

"New Cumberland General Depot, Pennsylvania: Maintenance facilities, \$631,000.

"Sharpe General Depot, California: Maintenance facilities, \$655,000.

"(Chemical Corps)

"Army Chemical Center, Maryland: Troop housing, community facility, and operational facility, \$889,000.

"Camp Detrick, Maryland: Storage facilities and utilities, \$913,000.

"Dugway Proving Ground, Utah: Research and development facilities and utilities, \$867,000.

"(Signal Corps)

"Fort Huachuca, Arizona: Troop housing, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, administrative facility, and utilities, \$6,856,000.

"(Corps of Engineers)

"Fort Belvoir, Virginia: Storage facility, training facility, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, research and development facilities, and utilities, \$492,000.

"(Transportation Corps)

"Fort Eustis, Virginia: Operational facility, maintenance facility, and utilities, \$1,231,000.

"(Medical Corps)

"Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia: Research and development facility and community facility, \$4,209,000.

"Field Forces Facilities

"(First Army area)

"Fort Devens (Camp Wellfleet), Massachusetts: Land acquisition, \$302,000.

"Fort Dix, New Jersey: Training facility, \$54,000.

"Oswego, New York: Training facilities and land acquisition, \$583,000.

"Fort Totten, New York: Troop housing, storage facilities, and utilities, \$1,212,000.

"(Second Army area)

"Fort Knox, Kentucky: Maintenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,698,000.

"Fort George G. Meade, Maryland: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facility, troop housing, and utilities, \$5,885,000.

"South Park Military Reservation, Pennsylvania: Administrative facility, storage facilities, and utilities, \$190,000.

"(Third Army area)

"Fort Benning, Georgia: Administrative facilities, maintenance facilities, communications facilities, and community facilities, \$422,000.

"Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Administrative facilities, operational facility, and utilities, \$645,000.

"Charlotte Armed Forces Induction Station, North Carolina: Administrative facility, \$302,000.

"Fort McClellan, Alabama: Troop housing, training facility, and community facility, \$397,000.

"Fort Rucker, Alabama: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, training facilities, storage facilities, administrative facilities, trailer site facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$7,300,000.

"(Fourth Army area)

"Fort Bliss, Texas: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, community facilities, and utilities, \$5,301,000.

"Fort Hood, Texas: Community facilities, maintenance facilities, and storage facilities, \$2,457,000.

"Fort Sill, Oklahoma: Training facilities, \$4,173,000.

"(Fifth Army area)

"Fort Carson, Colorado: Storage facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, training facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,253,000.

"Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana: Troop housing, \$140,000.

"Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Communications facilities and troop housing, \$1,092,000.

"Fort Riley, Kansas: Administrative facilities, community facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$1,519,000.

"Saint Louis Support Center, Missouri: Administrative facility, \$3,346,000.

"(Sixth Army area)

"Fort Lewis, Washington: Community facilities, training facilities, maintenance facilities, family housing, and utilities, \$3,022,000.

"Fort Ord, California: Maintenance facility and community facility, \$223,000.

"United States Disciplinary Barracks, California: Community facility, \$197,000.

"Yuma Test Station, Arizona: Troop housing, research and development facility, and storage facility, \$1,520,000.

"(Military District of Washington)

"Fort McNair, D. C.: Academic facilities, \$4,111,000.

"(Armed Forces special weapons project)

"Various installations: Utilities, \$478,000.

"(Tactical site support facilities)

"Various locations: Administrative facilities, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,506,000.

"*Outside the United States*

"(Alaskan area)

"Ladd Air Force Base: Troop housing and maintenance facilities, \$1,688,000.

"Fort Richardson: Storage facilities, \$2,333,000.

"Whittier: Storage facilities and training facilities, \$2,849,000.

"Wildwood Station (Kenai): Storage facility, \$352,000.

"(Far East Command area)

"Okinawa: Storage facilities, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$540,000.

"Korea: Maintenance facilities, storage facilities, port facilities, community facilities, improvements to buildings and utilities, \$6,000,000.

"(Pacific Command area)

"Aiiamanu Military Reservation, Hawaii: Land acquisition, \$143,000.

"Heiemanu, Hawaii: Community facility, land acquisition and utilities, \$136,000.

"Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Family housing and land acquisition, \$2,668,000.

"(Caribbean Command area)

"Panama Canal Zone: Sewage disposal system for Army, Navy and Air Force facilities, \$1,060,000.

"(United States Army, Europe)

"Various locations: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, community facilities, storage facilities, training facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$17,994,000.

"SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, in a total amount \$200,783,000.

"SEC. 103. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is amended with respect to Fort Jay, New York, under the heading 'Continental United States' and subheadings 'Field Forces Facilities (First Army Area)' in section 101, by striking out '\$731,000' and inserting in place thereof '\$1,081,000', and in clause (1) of section 502, by striking out '\$224,927,000' and '\$533,904,000' and inserting in place thereof '\$225,277,000' and '\$534,254,000', respectively.

"(b) So much of section 401 of Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, as reads 'Adak Station, Alaska: Operational Facilities (including troop housing), \$70,000' is amended to read 'Adak Station, Alaska: Operational

facilities (including troop housing), \$180,000' and clause (4) of section 502 thereof is amended by striking the figure '\$462,600' and inserting in place thereof '\$572,600'.

"SEC. 104. The Secretary of the Army shall make all necessary studies, by contract or otherwise, to determine an appropriate site for the relocation of the San Jacinto Ordnance Depot, Texas; such studies to be completed by January 31, 1957. Expenditure of \$25,000 out of appropriations available to the Department of the Army is authorized for such studies.

"TITLE II

"SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

"Inside the United States

"Shipyard Facilities

"Naval shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts: Replacement of pier, and plans and specifications for drydock facilities, \$7,332,000.

"Naval shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina: Dredging equipment, \$148,000.

"Naval minecraft base, Charleston, South Carolina: Operational facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, community facilities, security facilities, and utilities, \$7,902,000.

"Naval shipyard, Long Beach, California: facilities for remedying effects of ground subsidence and waterfront facilities, \$5,984,000.

"Navy underwater sound laboratory, New London, Connecticut: Research and development facilities and land acquisition, \$304,000.

"Harbor defense base, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel facilities \$300,000.

"Naval shipyard, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities and land acquisition, \$244,000.

"Navy mine defense laboratory, Panama City, Florida: Medical facilities, \$84,000.

"Naval shipyard, San Francisco, California: Plans and specifications for drydock facilities, \$1,300,000.

"Naval industrial reserve shipyard, Tampa, Florida: Land acquisition, \$200,000.

"Fleet Base Facilities

"Naval station, Key West, Florida: Utilities, \$927,000.

"Naval station, Long Beach, California: Waterfront facilities, \$2,256,000.

"Naval station: New Orleans, Louisiana: Utilities, \$226,000.

"Naval station, Newport, Rhode Island: Waterfront facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities and utilities, \$11,672,000.

"Naval station, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel facilities, \$2,844,000.

"Naval station, Orange, Texas: Flood-protection facilities, including land acquisition, \$265,000.

"Aviation Facilities

"(Naval air training stations)

"Naval auxiliary landing field, Alice-Orange Grove, Texas: Airfield pavements, \$2,242,000.

"Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Texas: Personnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities, station and aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, \$2,247,000.

"Naval air station, Glynco, Georgia: Airfield pavements, personnel facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, fuel pipeline and storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,003,000.

"Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Texas: Personnel facilities, training facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,610,000.

"Naval air station, Memphis, Tennessee: Fuel storage facilities and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$511,000.

"Naval auxiliary air station, Meridian, Mississippi: Site preparation, utilities, plans and specifications for jet aircraft training facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,231,000.

"Naval air station, Pensacola, Florida: Community facilities and plans and specifications for waterfront facilities, \$347,000.

"Naval auxiliary air station, Whiting Field, Florida: Land acquisition, \$13,000.

"(Fleet support air stations)

"Naval air station, Alameda, California: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$2,675,000.

"Naval air station, Atlantic City, New Jersey: Navigational aids and land acquisition, \$421,000.

"Naval auxiliary air station, Brown Field, California: Personnel facilities and utilities, \$778,000.

"Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine: Personnel facilities, airfield pavements, station maintenance facilities, community facilities, and storage facilities, \$3,738,000.

"Naval air station, Cecil Field, Florida: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, storage facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,052,000.

"Naval air station, Chincoteague, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

"Naval auxiliary air station, Edenton, North Carolina: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, administrative facilities, personnel facilities, communications facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$13,926,000.

"Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, California: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and land acquisition including not to exceed \$660,000 to be paid to Imperial County, California, to partially defray the county's cost in relocating the Niland-Blythe Road, \$831,000.

"Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nevada: Training facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities, and land acquisition, except none of the authorization for land acquisition pertaining to the Black Rock area shall apply unless the Secretary of Defense shall resurvey the entire requirement, including the possible use of other Government-controlled lands in the State of Nevada and the possibility of joint Navy-Air Force utilization of existing facilities, and the Secretary of Defense shall certify to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives that the acquisition of the Black Rock extension is essential to meet the Navy's training requirements, \$8,304,000.

"Naval air facility, Harvey Point, North Carolina: Airfield pavements, waterfront facilities, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, navigational aids, aircraft and station maintenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, \$6,000,000.

"Naval air station, Jacksonville, Florida: Navigational aids, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,380,000.

"Naval air station, Key West, Florida: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

"Naval air station, Lemoore, California: Plans and specifications for development of master jet aircraft facilities, and land acquisition, \$10,089,000.

"Naval air station, Miramar, California: Personnel facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities, land acquisition, and obstruction removal for flight clearance, \$8,835,000.

"Naval air station, Moffet Field, California: Land acquisition, \$89,000.

"Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

"Naval air station, North Island, San Diego, California: Airfield pavements, ordnance and

ammunition storage facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, operational facilities, navigational aids, and land acquisition, \$13,072,000.

"Naval air station, Oceana, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities, open storage facilities, security facilities, utilities, and relocation of Coast Guard facilities, \$5,286,000.

"Naval air station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and navigational aids, \$2,753,000.

"Naval auxiliary air station, Sanford, Florida: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$6,926,000.

"Naval air station, Whidbey Island, Washington: Utilities, \$149,000.

"(Marine Corps air stations)

"Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, South Carolina: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities, operational facilities, covered and cold storage facilities, community facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, and utilities, \$17,384,000.

"Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, North Carolina: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

"Marine Corps air station, El Toro, California: Aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, airfield pavements, storage facilities, ammunition storage facilities, medical facilities, training facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities, and utilities, \$6,863,000.

"Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, California: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities, training facilities, community facilities, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$12,556,000.

"(Special purpose air stations)

"Naval air development center, Johnsville, Pennsylvania: Plans and specifications for research and development facilities, \$693,000.

"Naval air station, Lakehurst, New Jersey: Research and development facilities and equipment maintenance facilities, \$6,438,000.

"Naval air station, Patuxent River, Maryland: Aircraft maintenance facilities and research and development facilities, \$475,000.

"Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, California: Waterfront facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,682,000.

"Naval air turbine test station, Trenton, New Jersey: Research and development facilities, \$128,000.

"Supply Facilities

"Naval supply depot, Clearfield, Utah: Utilities, \$149,000.

"Naval supply depot, Newport, Rhode Island: Storage facilities, \$390,000.

"Naval supply center, Oakland, California: Utilities, \$50,000.

"Naval supply depot, Seattle, Washington: Replacement of seawall, \$199,000.

"Marine Corps Facilities

"Marine Corps supply center, Albany, Georgia: Storage facilities, personnel facilities, maintenance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$1,742,000.

"Marine Corps supply center, Barstow, California: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities, \$3,436,000.

"Marine Corps base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina: Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, training facilities, community facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and utilities, \$5,092,000.

"Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina: Personnel facilities, admin-

istrative facilities, storage facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,266,000.

"Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, California: Utilities, boat basin facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,429,000.

"Marine Corps cold weather battalion, Bridgeport, California: Utilities, \$294,000.

"Marine Corps training center, Twenty-nine Palms, California: Community facilities and land acquisition, \$1,165,000.

"Marine Corps supply forwarding annex, Portsmouth, Virginia: Security facilities, \$91,000.

"Marine Corps schools, Quantico, Virginia: Training facilities, ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,178,000.

"Marine Corps recruit depot, San Diego, California: Personnel facilities and community facilities, \$1,679,000.

"Ordnance Facilities

"Naval ammunition depot, Bangor, Washington: Ordnance facilities, \$1,100,000.

"Naval ammunition depot, Charleston, South Carolina: Ordnance facilities, \$404,000.

"Naval ordnance test station, China Lake, California: Research and development facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements and fuel storage and dispensing facilities, \$6,028,000.

"Naval ammunition depot, Earle, New Jersey: Ordnance facilities, \$600,000.

"Naval ammunition depot, Fallbrook, California: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, \$1,584,000.

"Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Massachusetts: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, \$993,000.

"Naval ammunition and net depot, Seal Beach, California: Ordnance facilities, \$2,176,000.

"Naval mine depot, Yorktown, Virginia: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities and utilities, \$3,480,000.

"Service School Facilities

"Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Earthwork and land acquisition, \$7,469,000.

"Naval training center, Bainbridge, Maryland: Personnel facilities, training facilities, and utilities, \$6,569,000.

"Naval receiving station, Brooklyn, New York: Personnel facilities, \$97,000.

"Naval amphibious base, Coronado, California: Training facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$5,660,000.

"Fleet air defense training center, Dam Neck, Virginia: Personnel facilities, \$237,000.

"Naval training center, Great Lakes, Illinois: Personnel facilities, and training facilities, \$8,413,000.

"Medical Facilities

"Naval hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Medical facilities, \$12,730,000.

"Naval hospital, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Hospital elevator, \$57,000.

"Communications Facilities

"Naval radio station, Cheltenham, Maryland: Communications facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$2,489,000.

"Naval radio station, Maine: Utilities and land acquisition, \$2,450,000.

"Naval communication station, San Francisco, California: Communications facilities and personnel facilities, \$2,029,000.

"Naval communication station, Seattle, Washington: Communications facilities, \$45,000.

"Naval radio station, Winter Harbor, Maine: Communications facilities, \$83,000.

"Office of Naval Research Facilities

"Naval research laboratory, District of Columbia: Plans and specifications for research and development facilities, \$1,300,000.

"Yards and Docks Facilities

"Public works center, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities and land acquisition, \$443,000.

"Naval construction battalion center, Port Hueneme, California: Replacement of wharf, and storage facilities, \$2,581,000.

"Outside the United States

"Shipyard Facilities

"Naval ship repair facility, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Waterfront facilities, \$1,637,000.

"Naval base, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Utilities at Olongapo, flood control and drainage facilities and community facilities, \$9,378,000.

"Fleet Base Facilities

"Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Operational facilities, and laundry and dry cleaning facilities, \$2,351,000.

"Naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Utilities, \$680,000.

"Aviation Facilities

"Naval air station, Atsugi, Japan: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, fuel storage facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$1,961,000.

"Naval air station, Barber's Point, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Personnel facilities and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$870,000.

"Naval air station, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Personnel facilities, \$1,264,000.

"Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, communications facilities, family housing, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,572,000.

"Naval air station, Iwakuni, Japan: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, dredging, navigational aids, and fuel storage facilities, \$1,704,000.

"Marine Corps air station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, and operational facilities, \$1,045,000.

"Naval air facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$1,401,000.

"Naval station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, fuel storage facilities, ordnance facilities, personnel facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$4,470,000.

"Naval aid station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands: Airfield pavements, breakwater, and personnel facilities, \$3,811,000.

"Supply Facilities

"Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Replacement of fuel storage facilities, \$5,000,000.

"Naval station, Argentia, Newfoundland: Fuel storage facilities, \$1,599,000.

"Naval supply depot, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Covered and cold storage facilities, administrative facilities, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, and utilities, \$11,598,000.

"Ordnance Facilities

"Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Ordnance facilities, \$971,000.

"Naval ordnance facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Ordnance facilities \$245,000.

"Naval ordnance facility, Yokosuka, Japan: Ordnance facilities, \$241,000.

"Communications Facilities

"Naval communication unit, Futema, Okinawa: Communications facilities, \$75,000.

"Naval communication station, Guam, Mariana Islands: Communication facilities, \$222,000.

"Naval communication facility, Philippine Islands: Communications facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,320,000.

"Yards and Dock Facilities

"Fifteenth naval district, Canal Zone: Utilities, \$2,210,000.

"Sec. 202. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to obtain by contract, such engineering, location, and site planning studies as may be necessary to enable him to determine the feasibility and advisability of estab-

lishing, continuing, or relocating the following facilities: Naval air station, Norfolk Virginia (bombing targets); Naval magazine, Port Chicago, California. Expenditures not to exceed \$150,000 for such studies may be made out of the appropriation 'Military Construction, Navy'. The Secretary of the Navy shall report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives the conclusions of these studies together with such recommendations as he shall consider appropriate.

"Sec. 203. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop classified naval installations and facilities by constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, equipment, and family housing in the total amount of \$84,043,000.

"Sec. 204. Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress is amended as follows:

"(a) In title II under the heading 'Continental United States' change the amount for 'Naval base, Newport, Rhode Island: Sewage facilities', from '\$1,243,000' to '\$1,268,000.'

"(b) In title IV section 402, clause (2) change the amount for public works authorized by title II: 'Inside continental United States', from '\$135,719,800' to '\$135,744,800.'

"Sec. 205. Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, as amended, is amended as follows:

"(a) In section 201, as amended, strike out so much thereof under the heading 'Continental United States' and subheading 'supply facilities' as reads as follows:

"'Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area: Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage; \$2,766,500'; and insert in place thereof the following:

"'Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area: Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage and land acquisition, \$2,766,500.'

"(b) In section 201, under the heading 'Outside Continental United States' and subheading 'Communication facilities,' strike out so much thereof as read as follows:

"'Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Consolidated communication facilities; \$2,694,500'; and insert in place thereof the following:

"'Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Consolidated communications facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,694,500.'

"Sec. 206. Public Law 534, 83d Congress, is amended as follows:

"(a) In section 201, under the heading 'Continental United States' and subheading 'Aviation facilities,' change the amount for 'Naval air missile test center (San Nicolas Island), Point Mugu, California,' from '\$1,132,000' to '\$1,816,000.'

"(b) In section 201, under the heading 'Continental United States' and subheading 'Ordnance facilities,' change the amount for 'Naval ammunition depot, Hawthorne, Nevada' from '\$308,000' to '\$538,000.'

"(c) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for public works authorized by title II for inside continental United States from '\$102,042,000' to '\$102,956,000'; and total amount from '\$201,893,000' to '\$202,807,000.'

"Sec. 207. Public Law 161, 84th Congress, is amended as follows:

"(a) In section 201, under the heading 'Continental United States' and subheading 'Shipyard facilities,' change the amount for 'Naval electronics laboratory, San Diego, California' from '\$143,000' to '\$162,000.'

"(b) In section 201, under the heading 'Continental United States' and subheading 'Fleet base facilities,' delete that portion which reads as follows: 'Navy Department District of Columbia: family housing, \$81,000.'

"(c) In section 201, under the heading 'Continental United States' and subheading 'Aviation facilities,' change the amount for 'Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, Cali-

fornia' from '\$366,000' to '\$450,000'; strike out so much thereof as reads as follows:

"Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities, operational facilities, \$4,660,000'; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,660,000."

"(d) In section 201 under the heading 'Continental United States' and subheading 'Ordnance facilities', delete that portion which reads as follows: 'Naval proving ground, Dahlgren, Virginia: Land acquisition \$200,000'.

"(e) In section 201, under the heading 'Outside Continental United States' and subheading 'Ordnance facilities', strike out so much thereof as reads as follows:

"Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Testing facilities, and railroad facilities and barricades, \$1,132,000'; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Testing facilities, railroad facilities and barricades, and land acquisition, \$1,132,000'.

"(f) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for public works authorized by title II for inside continental United States from '\$269,690,600' to '\$299,512,600'; and the total amount from '\$564,224,300' to '\$564,046,300'.

"TITLE III

"SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

"Inside the United States

"Air Defense Command

"Buckingham Air Force Base, Fort Myers, Florida: Operational and training facilities, \$629,000.

"Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$41,211,000.

"Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado: Housing and community facilities, \$342,000.

"Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Winooski, Vermont: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$5,211,000.

"Geiger Field, Spokane, Washington: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, and family housing, \$2,827,000.

"Glasgow Air Force Base, Glasgow, Montana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$2,470,000.

"Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$18,969,000.

"Grandview Air Force Base, Kansas City, Missouri: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,673,000.

"Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,087,000.

"Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,966,000.

"K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Michigan: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,051,000.

"Manistee Air Force Base, Manistee, Michigan: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,906,000.

"Kinross Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,156,000.

"Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Oregon: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,130,000.

"McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,514,000.

"McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,054,000.

"Majors Field, Greenville, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$440,000.

"Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$3,015,000.

"Minot Air Force Base, Minot, North Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,215,000.

"Newcastle County Airport, Wilmington, Delaware: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,184,000.

"Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,030,000.

"Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$11,577,000.

"Oxnard Air Force Base, Camarillo, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,392,000.

"Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Washington: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,127,000.

"Greater Portland, Oregon, area: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$13,508,000.

"Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,057,000.

"Richard Bong Air Force Base, Kansasville, Wisconsin: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$6,801,000.

"Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Michigan: Operational and training facilities,

maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,494,000.

"Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City, Iowa: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,288,000.

"Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,802,000.

"Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton Beach, New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,441,000.

"Truax Field, Madison, Wisconsin: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,876,000.

"Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$3,278,000.

"Youngstown Municipal Airport, Youngstown, Ohio: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,255,000.

"Yuma County Airport, Yuma, Arizona: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,545,000.

"Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements and land acquisition except that none of the authorization relating to the TALOS missile shall be effective until the Secretary of Defense shall have come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives with respect to its utilization, \$37,760,000.

"Air Materiel Command

"Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Alabama: Housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,541,000.

"Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$17,966,000.

"Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah: Maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,339,000.

"Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,570,000.

"Marietta Air Force Station, Marietta, Pennsylvania: Supply facilities, \$52,000.

"McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,424,000.

"Mukilteo Fuel Storage Station, Mukilteo, Washington: Land acquisition, \$4,000.

"Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,572,000.

"Oimstead Air Force Base, Middletown, Pennsylvania: Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$3,983,000.

"Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$5,478,000.

"Searsport Fuel Storage Station, Searsport, Maine: Supply facilities, \$473,000.

"Tacoma Fuel Storage Station, Tacoma, Washington: Supply facilities, \$129,000.

"Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Operational and training facilities, hospital facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$5,990,000.

"Wilkins Air Force Station, Shelby, Ohio: Family housing, \$89,000.

"Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research development and test facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$17,138,000.

"Various locations: Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities, and ground improvements, \$444,000.

"Air Proving Ground Command

"Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,094,000.

"Air Training Command

"Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$17,121,000.

"Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan, Texas: Housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,288,000.

"Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$18,000.

"Edward Gary Air Force Base, San Marcos, Texas: Maintenance facilities, \$783,000.

"Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas: Land acquisition, \$63,000.

"Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,654,000.

"Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Texas: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,804,000.

"James Connally Air Force Base, Waco, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,687,000.

"Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi: Land acquisition, \$34,000.

"Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Hospital and medical facilities, \$3,440,000.

"Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Texas: Utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$225,000.

"Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$212,000.

"Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado: Land acquisition, \$410,000.

"Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,902,000.

"Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,650,000.

"McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas: Land acquisition, \$396,000.

"Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$1,848,000.

"Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,456,000.

"Parks Air Force Base, Pleasanton, California: Utilities and ground improvements, \$111,000.

"Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,260,000.

"Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Land acquisition, \$133,000.

"Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,164,000.

"Scott Air Force Base, Bellville, Illinois: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,296,000.

"Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$24,433,000.

"Stead Air Force Base, Reno, Nevada: Supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,221,000.

"Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$716,000.

"Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$977,000.

"Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas: Operational and training facilities, \$90,000.

"Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$6,347,000.

"Air university

"Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$215,000.

"Continental air command

"Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, California: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$13,395,000.

"Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$237,000.

"Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Georgia: Housing and community facilities, \$345,000.

"Mitchel Air Force Base, Hempstead, New York: Utilities and ground improvements, \$205,000.

"Headquarters Command

"Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.: Utilities and ground improvements, \$8,000.

"Military Air Transport Command

"Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,335,000.

"Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$868,000.

"Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$3,195,000.

"McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,169,000.

"Palm Beach Air Force Base, Palm Beach, Florida: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,545,000.

"Vint Hill Farm Station, Warrenton, Virginia: Operational and training facilities, \$768,000.

"Washington National Airport, District of Columbia: Maintenance facility, \$275,000.

"Research and Development Command

"Canel Air Force Plant #62, Hartford, Connecticut: Research, development, and test

facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$22,445,000.

"Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California: Research, development, and test facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$5,488,000.

"Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development, and test facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$7,877,000.

"Indian Springs Air Force Base, Indian Springs, Nevada: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, and family housing, \$961,000.

"Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and research, development, and test facilities, \$5,481,000.

"Laredo Test Site, Laredo, Texas: Research, development, and test facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,219,000.

"Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development, and test facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,939,000.

"National Reactor Test Station, Idaho Falls, Idaho: Operational and training facilities, research, development and test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$11,415,000.

"Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida: Operational and training facilities, research, development and test facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$15,169,000.

"Sacramento Peak Observatory, Sacramento Peak, New Mexico: Family housing, \$153,000.

"Strategic Air Command

"Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,043,000.

"Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,003,000.

"Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,117,000.

"Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$15,938,000.

"Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$922,000.

"Campbell Air Force Base, Hopkinsville, Kentucky: Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$479,000.

"Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$2,438,000.

"Castle Air Force Base, Merced, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,179,000.

"Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Clinton, Oklahoma: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,004,000.

"Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$14,518,000.

"Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$503,000.

"Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$7,665,000.

"Dublin Air Force Base, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,478,000.

"Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$943,000.

"Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$4,457,000.

"Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,271,000.

"Gray Air Force Base, Killeen, Texas: Operational and training facilities, \$23,000.

"Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Mississippi: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,483,000.

"Hobbs Air Force Base, Hobbs, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,547,000.

"Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida: Operational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,694,000.

"Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,131,000.

"Lake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles, Louisiana: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,552,000.

"Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebraska: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$4,685,000.

"Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,528,000.

"Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,952,000.

"Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,522,000.

"MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,262,000.

"Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,236,000.

"March Air Force Base, Riverside, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$5,156,000.

"Mitchell Air Force Base, Mitchell, South Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,374,000.

"Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,064,000.

"Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$5,697,000.

"Pincastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$786,000.

"Plattsburgh Air Force Base, Plattsburgh, New York: Housing and community facilities, \$1,491,000.

"Portsmouth Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$661,000.

"Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas: Operational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$3,882,000.

"Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$923,000.

"Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$781,000.

"Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,791,000.

"Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$9,315,000.

"Whiteman Air Force Base, Knobnoster, Missouri: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$3,815,000.

"Tactical Air Command

"Ardmore Air Force Base, Ardmore, Oklahoma: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$330,000.

"Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$933,000.

"Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru, Indiana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and removal of hazard, \$2,169,000.

"Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and relocation of structure, \$4,505,000.

"Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, \$2,428,000.

"England Air Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,919,000.

"Foster Air Force Base, Victoria, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$952,000.

"George Air Force Base, Victorville, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,144,000.

"Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,613,000.

"Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,111,000.

"Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,665,000.

"Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,106,000.

"Stewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tennessee: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,583,000.

"Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$6,637,000.

"Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,805,000.

"Wendover Air Force Base, Wendover, Utah: Operational and training facilities, \$67,000.

"Special Facilities

"Various locations: Research, development and test facilities, administrative facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,240,000.

"Aircraft control and warning system

"Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing, and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$80,942,000.

"Outside the United States

"Alaskan Air Command

"Eielson Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$14,984,000.

"Elmendorf Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$5,444,000.

"Galena Airfield: Operational and training facilities and supply facilities, \$1,772,000.

"King Salmon Airport: Operational and training facilities, \$289,000.

"Ladd Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$7,055,000.

"Various locations: Operational and training facilities, \$6,628,000.

"Far East Air Forces

"Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Operational and training facilities, \$991,000.

"Johnston Island Air Force Base, Johnston Island: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$724,000.

"Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$25,969,000.

"Military Air Transport Service

"Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$55,859,000.

"Northeast Air Command

"Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and family housing, \$75,650,000.

"Strategic Air Command

"Andersen Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,111,000.

munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and family housing, \$23,980,000.

"Harmon Air Force Base, Guam: Land acquisition, \$14,000.

"Northwest Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$229,000.

"Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,213,000.

"United States Air Force in Europe

"Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and erection of prefabricated structures, \$114,260,000.

"Aircraft Control and Warning System

"Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$70,000,000.

"SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop: (a) classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, in the total amount of \$163,000,000.

"(b) Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force missions, new weapons developments, or improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next military construction authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall notify the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this subsection, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto.

"SEC. 303. Section 1 of the Act of March 30, 1949 (ch. 41, 50 U. S. C. 491), is amended by the addition of the following:

"The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to procure communication services required for the semiautomatic ground environment system. No contract for such services may be for a period of more than ten years from the date communication services are first furnished under such contract. The aggregate contingent liability of the Government under the termination provisions of all contracts authorized hereunder may not exceed a total of \$222,000,000 and no termination payment shall be final until audited and approved by the General Accounting Office which shall have access to such carrier records and accounts as it may deem necessary for the purpose. In procuring such services, the Secretary of the Air Force shall utilize to the fullest extent practicable the facilities and capabilities of communication common carriers, including rural telephone cooperatives, within their respective service areas and for power supply, shall utilize to the fullest extent practicable, the facilities and capabilities of public utilities and rural electric cooperatives within their respective service areas. Negotiations with communication common carriers, including cooperatives, and representation in proceedings involving such carriers before Federal and State regulatory bodies where such negotiations or proceedings involve contracts au-

thorized by this paragraph shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 201 of the Act of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. A. sec. 481)."

"SEC. 304. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is amended, under the heading 'Continental United States' in section 301, as follows:

"Under the subheading 'Air Defense Command'—

"(1) with respect to Buckingham Weapons Center, Fort Myers, Florida, strike out '\$11,577,000' and insert in place thereof '\$15,462,000'.

"(2) with respect to Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota, strike out '\$1,200,000' and insert in place thereof '\$1,623,000'.

"(3) with respect to Grand Forks site, North Dakota, strike out '\$5,822,000' and insert in place thereof '\$7,709,000'.

"(4) with respect to Greater Milwaukee area, Wisconsin, airbase to be known as 'Richard Bong Air Force Base', strike out '\$16,608,000' and insert in place thereof '\$23,859,000'.

"(5) with respect to Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, strike out '\$404,000' and insert in place thereof '\$525,000'.

"(6) with respect to Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California, strike out '\$1,501,000' and insert in place thereof '\$2,229,000'.

"(7) with respect to Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Oregon, strike out '\$2,042,000' and insert in place thereof '\$2,656,000'.

"(8) with respect to McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee, strike out '\$582,000' and insert in place thereof '\$817,000'.

"(9) with respect to Minot site, North Dakota, strike out '\$5,339,000' and insert in place thereof '\$6,603,000'.

"(10) with respect to Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New York, strike out '\$1,748,000' and insert in place thereof '\$2,575,000'.

"(11) with respect to Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Washington, strike out '\$1,039,000' and insert in place thereof '\$1,199,000'.

"Under the subheading 'Air Materiel Command'—With respect to Searsport Air Force Tank Farm, Searsport, Maine, strike out '\$133,000' and insert in place thereof '\$329,000'.

"Under the subheading 'Air Training Command'—

"(1) with respect to Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas, strike out '\$2,816,000' and insert in place thereof '\$3,438,000'.

"(2) with respect to Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Mississippi, strike out '\$349,000' and insert in place thereof '\$500,000'.

"(3) with respect to Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona, strike out '\$1,557,000' and insert in place thereof '\$1,923,000'.

"(4) with respect to Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada, strike out '\$1,153,000' and insert in place thereof '\$1,837,000'.

"(5) with respect to Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas, strike out '\$956,000' and insert in place thereof '\$1,210,000'.

"(6) with respect to Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, strike out '\$549,000' and insert in place thereof '\$730,000'.

"(7) with respect to Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois, strike out '\$1,247,000' and insert in place thereof '\$1,862,000'.

"(8) with respect to Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida, strike out '\$478,000' and insert in place thereof '\$534,000'.

"(9) with respect to Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma, strike out '\$871,000' and insert in place thereof '\$1,181,000'.

"(10) with respect to Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona, strike out '\$1,045,000' and insert in place thereof '\$1,215,000'.

"(11) with respect to Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming, strike out '\$1,403,000' and insert in place thereof '\$1,746,000'.

"Under the subheading 'Air University'—With respect to Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, strike out '\$2,661,000' and insert in place thereof '\$3,031,000'.

"Under the subheading 'Continental Air Command'—

"(1) with respect to Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, strike out '\$590,000' and insert in place thereof '\$697,000'.

"(2) with respect to Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Georgia, strike out '\$758,000' and insert in place thereof '\$859,000'.

"Under the subheading 'Military Air Transport Service'—With respect to Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina, strike out '\$4,032,000' and insert in place thereof '\$5,306,000'.

"Under the subheading 'Research and Development Command'—

"(1) with respect to Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California, strike out '\$12,429,000' and insert in place thereof '\$13,299,000'.

"(2) with respect to Hartford Research Facility, Hartford, Connecticut, strike out '\$22,375,000' and insert in place thereof '\$25,780,000'.

"(3) with respect to Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico, strike out '\$4,965,000' and insert in place thereof '\$5,637,000'.

"Under the subheading 'Strategic Air Command'—

"(1) with respect to Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas, strike out '\$4,214,000' and insert in place thereof '\$4,656,000'.

"(2) with respect to Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota, strike out '\$12,380,000' and insert in place thereof '\$15,186,000'.

"(3) with respect to Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas, strike out '\$4,753,000' and insert in place thereof '\$5,885,000'.

"(4) with respect to Great Falls Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana, strike out '\$5,435,000' and insert in place thereof '\$6,713,000'.

"(5) with respect to Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Georgia, strike out '\$4,115,000' and insert in place thereof '\$4,951,000'.

"(6) with respect to Pincastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida, strike out '\$4,118,000' and insert in place thereof '\$5,599,000'.

"Under the subheading 'Tactical Air Command'—With respect to Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington, strike out '\$3,574,000' and insert in place thereof '\$4,724,000'.

"Under the subheading 'Aircraft Control and Warning System'—With respect to 'Various locations' strike out '\$100,382,000' and insert in place thereof '\$120,382,000'.

"(b) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is amended under the heading 'Outside Continental United States' in section 301, as follows:

"(1) With respect to Kenal Airfield under the subheading 'Alaskan Air Command' strike out '\$356,000' and insert in place thereof '\$2,247,000'.

"(c) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502 the amounts '\$743,989,000', '\$530,563,000' and '\$1,279,902,000' and inserting in place thereof '\$801,256,000', '\$532,454,000' and '\$1,339,060,000', respectively.

"(d) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is amended, under the heading 'Continental United States' in section 301, as follows: Under the subheading 'Air Defense Command' with respect to Klamath Falls Airport, Klamath Falls, Oregon, strike out '\$4,133,000' and insert in place thereof '\$5,077,000'.

"(e) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502 the amounts

'\$405,176,000' and '\$415,005,000' and inserting in place thereof '\$406,120,000' and '\$415,949,000', respectively.

"TITLE IV

"General provisions

"Sec. 401. The Secretary of each military department may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities under this Act without regard to sections 1136, 3648, and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on land includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to provide family housing includes authority to acquire such land as the Secretary concerned determines, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to be necessary in connection with that housing. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

"SEC. 402. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles I, II, and III shall not exceed—

"(1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$86,916,000; outside the United States, \$35,763,000; section 102, \$200,783,000; or a total of \$323,462,000.

"(2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$292,572,000; outside the United States, \$61,625,000; section 203, \$84,043,000, or a total of \$438,240,000; and

"(3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$759,123,000; outside the United States, \$405,061,000; section 302 (a), \$163,000,000; section 302 (b), \$50,000,000 or a total of \$1,377,184,000.

"SEC. 403. Any of the amounts named in title I, II, or III of this Act may, in the discretion of the Secretary concerned, be increased by 5 per centum for projects inside the United States and by 10 per centum for projects outside the United States. However, the total cost of all projects in each such title may not be more than the total amount authorized to be appropriated for projects in that title.

"SEC. 404. Whenever—

"(1) the President determines that compliance with section 4 (c) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 (c)) for contracts made under this Act for the establishment or development of military installations and facilities in foreign countries would interfere with the carrying out of this Act; and

"(2) the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller General have agreed upon alternative methods for adequately auditing those contracts;

the President may exempt those contracts from the requirements of that section.

"SEC. 405. Contracts made by the United States under this Act shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the national security will not be impaired and the award is consistent with the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 et seq.).

"SEC. 406. The Secretaries of the military departments may acquire land, and interests in land, not exceeding \$5,000 in cost (exclusive of administrative costs and deficiency judgment awards), which the Secretary concerned determines to be urgently required in the interests of national defense. The authority under this section may not, however, be used to acquire more than one parcel of land unless the parcels are non-

contiguous or, if contiguous, do not exceed \$5,000 in total cost.

"SEC. 407. The Secretaries of the military departments may, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and following notification of the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, acquire, construct, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, to restore or replace facilities damaged or destroyed.

"SEC. 408. (a) Under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments may expend out of appropriations available for military construction such amounts as may be required for the establishment and development of military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing (except family quarters), converting, extending, or installing permanent or temporary public works determined to be urgently required, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for projects not otherwise authorized by law when the cost of the project is not in excess of \$200,000, subject to the following limitations:

"(1) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of \$50,000, shall be authorized unless approved in advance by the Secretary of Defense.

"(2) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of \$25,000 shall be authorized unless approved in advance by the Secretary of the military department concerned.

"(3) Not more than one allotment may be made for any project authorized under this section.

"(4) The cost of conversion of existing structures to family quarters may not exceed \$50,000 in any fiscal year at any single facility.

"(b) The Secretaries of the military departments may expend out of appropriations available for maintenance and operation amounts necessary to accomplish a project which, except for the fact that its cost does not exceed \$25,000, would otherwise be authorized to be accomplished under subsection (a).

"(c) The Secretary of each department shall report in detail semiannually to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to the exercise of the authorities granted by this section.

"(d) Section 26 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 853, 856; 34 U. S. C. 559), is repealed.

"SEC. 409. (a) The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Secretary of a military department, may provide family housing at Fort McNair, District of Columbia, for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by the construction or rehabilitation of one set of family housing, and special communication facilities, without regard to the second proviso of section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 375, 379), or section 3 of the Act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459, 462).

"(b) Appropriations not to exceed \$180,000 (\$100,000 for the family housing unit and \$80,000 for special communication facilities) available to the military departments for military construction may be utilized for the purposes of this section without regard to the limitations on the cost of family housing otherwise prescribed by law.

"SEC. 410. As of July 1, 1957, all authorizations for military public works to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department in connection with the establishment or development of military installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are contained in Acts enacted before July 15, 1952, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed, except—

"(1) authorizations for public works and for appropriations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the titles that contain the general provisions;

"(2) the authorization for public works projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts in whole or in part before July 1, 1957, and authorizations for appropriations therefor;

"(3) the authorization for the rental guaranty for family housing in the amount of \$100,000,000 that is contained in section 302 of Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress;

"(4) the authorizations for public works and the appropriation of funds that are contained in the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 881 et seq.); and

"(5) the authorization for the development of the Line of Communications, France, in the amount of \$82,000,000, that is contained in title I, section 102 of Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress.

"SEC. 411. (a) The first paragraph of section 407 of the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"In addition to family housing and community facilities otherwise authorized to be constructed or acquired by the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense is authorized, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to construct, or acquire by lease or otherwise, family housing for occupancy as public quarters, and community facilities, in foreign countries through housing and community facilities projects which utilize foreign currencies to a value not to exceed \$250,000,000 acquired pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 454) or through other commodity transactions of the Commodity Credit Corporation.'

"(b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretaries of the military departments such amounts other than foreign currencies as are necessary for the construction, or acquisition by lease or otherwise, of family housing and community facilities projects in foreign countries that are authorized by section 407 of the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended, but the amount so appropriated for any such project may not be more than 25 per centum of the total cost of that project.

"SEC. 412. Section 515 of the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324, 352) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 515. During the fiscal year 1956, 1957, and 1958 the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities at or near military tactical installations for assignment as public quarters to military personnel and their dependents, if any, without rental charge upon a determination by the Secretary of Defense or his designee that there is a lack of adequate housing facilities at or near such military tactical installations. Such housing facilities shall be leased on a family or individual unit basis and not more than three thousand of such units may be so leased at any one time. Expenditures for the rental for such housing facilities may be made out of appropriations available for maintenance and operation but may not exceed \$150 a month for any such unit.'

"SEC. 413. (a) The net floor limitations prescribed by section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (5 U. S. C. 626p) do not apply to forty-seven units of the housing authorized to be constructed at the United States Air Force Academy by the Act of April 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 47). The net floor area limitations for those forty-seven units are as follows: five thousand square feet for one unit for the Superintendent; three thousand square feet for each of two units for deans; and one thousand seven hundred and fifty square

feet for each of forty-four units for department heads.

"(b) The last sentence of section 9 of the Air Force Academy Act (68 Stat. 49) is amended by striking out '\$1,000,000' and inserting in place thereof '\$1,858,000'.

"Sec. 414. Section 3 of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 882), is further amended by striking out clause (a) and inserting in place thereof the following:

"(a) acquire by purchase, lease, or transfer, construct, expand, rehabilitate, convert, and equip such facilities as he shall determine to be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Act, except that expenditures for the leasing of property for such purposes may be made from appropriations otherwise available for the payment of rentals and without regard to the monetary limitation otherwise imposed by this section;"

"Sec. 415. To the extent that housing is to be constructed at a military installation under title IV of the Housing Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 635, 646), any outstanding authority under the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324), and this Act to provide housing at that installation may be exercised at other military installations of the department concerned.

"Sec. 416. The Secretaries of the military departments are authorized to contract for the storage, handling, and distribution of liquid fuels for periods not exceeding five years, with option to renew for additional periods not exceeding five years, for a total not to exceed twenty years. This authority is limited to facilities which conform to the criteria prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for protection, including dispersal, and also are included in a program approved by the Secretary of Defense for the protection of petroleum facilities. Such contracts may provide that the Government at the expiration or termination thereof shall have the option to purchase the facility under contract without regard to sections 1136, 3648, and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and prior to approval of title to the underlying land by the Attorney General: *Provided further*, That the Secretaries of the military departments shall report to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to the names of the contractors and the terms of the contracts, the reports to be furnished at times and in such form as may be agreed upon between the Secretaries of the military departments and the Committees on Armed Services.

"Sec. 417. That, notwithstanding any other law, the Secretary of a military department may lease, for terms of not more than five years, off-base structures including real property relating thereto, in foreign countries, needed for military purposes.

"Sec. 418. In the design of family housing or any other repetitive type buildings in the continental United States authorized by this Act, the military departments may, to the extent deemed practicable, use the principle of modular design in order that the facility may be built by conventional construction, on-site fabrication, or factory fabrication.

"Sec. 419. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law, no contract shall be entered into by the United States for the construction or acquisition of family housing units by or for the use of military or civilian personnel of any of the military services of the Department of Defense unless the Department of Defense, in each instance, has come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

"Sec. 420. The first two sentences of section 404 of the Housing Amendments of 1955 are amended to read as follows: 'Whenever the Secretary of Defense or his designee

deem it necessary for the purpose of this title, he may acquire by purchase, donation, condemnation, or other means of transfer, any land or (with the approval of the Federal Housing Commissioner) any housing financed with mortgages insured under the provisions of title VIII of the National Housing Act as in effect prior to the enactment of the Housing Amendments of 1955. The purchase price of any such housing shall not exceed the Federal Housing Administration Commissioner's estimate of the replacement cost of such housing and related property (not including the value of any improvements installed or constructed with appropriated funds) as of the date of final endorsement for mortgage insurance reduced by an appropriate allowance for physical depreciation, as determined by the Secretary of Defense or his designee upon the advice of the Commissioner: *Provided*, That in any case where the Secretary or his designee acquires a project held by the Commissioner, the price paid shall not exceed the face value of the debentures (plus accrued interest thereon) which the Commissioner issued in acquiring such project."

"Sec. 421. None of the authority contained in titles I, II, and III of this Act shall be deemed to authorize any building construction project within the continental United States at an average nationwide unit cost in excess of—

"(a) \$22 per square foot for cold-storage warehousing;

"(b) \$6 per square foot for regular warehousing;

"(c) \$1,850 per man for permanent barracks;

"(d) \$6,500 per man for bachelor officer quarters,

unless the Secretary of Defense determines that, because of special circumstances, application to such project of the limitation on unit costs contained in this section is impracticable.

"Sec. 422. None of the authorization contained in section 101 of this Act for the construction of three-hundred-and-twenty-six-man barracks with mess shall be used to provide, with respect to any such barracks, for mess facilities other than a single, consolidated mess."

And the Senate agree to the same.

PAUL VINSON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
PAUL J. KILDAY,
DEWEY SHORT,
L. C. ARENDS (except as to the
Kalkaska-Manistee item),

Managers on the Part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOHN STENNIS,
HENRY M. JACKSON,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL (except
as to the Kalkaska matter
in sec. 301 of title III),
FRANCIS CASE (except as to
the Kalkaska matter in sec.
301 of title III),

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9893) to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

LEGISLATION IN CONFERENCE

On April 12, 1956, the House of Representatives passed H. R. 9893, which was the fiscal year 1957 military construction authorization for the three military departments. On June 28, 1956, the Senate considered the House bill and amended it by striking all

language after the enacting clause and wrote a new bill.

The larger differences and the action agreed upon by the conferees are as follows:

In title I, the Army section of the bill, the Senate inserted an authority for the construction of troop housing in Korea. The House agreed to the granting of this authority. Also, in title I, the Senate added \$12 million to section 102, which contains authority for various classified construction. Upon explanation of the basis for the Senate action, the House accepted the Senate addition.

On the floor of the Senate, certain amendatory language was added to the authorization for the Naval Auxiliary Air Station at Fallon, Nev. In effect, the amendment would require that the Secretary of Defense resurvey the Navy's requirements for land in that area and examine into the possibility of utilizing other Government-controlled lands in the State of Nevada. Upon completion of that resurvey, the Secretary of Defense would certify to the Armed Services Committees that the acquisition of the particular property involved (Black Rock extension) was essential to meet the Navy's training requirements. Although it is the view of the House committee that there has been an exhaustive survey of the naval requirements in this area, and notwithstanding the fact that the House committee feels that the Navy has completely justified its requirements, it receded with respect to this amendment on the basis that an additional survey could be performed expeditiously, and in the event there are any elements of this problem which have not to date come to light, such a survey would be of merit.

As the bill passed the House, it contained an authority for a naval air facility to be known as John H. Towers Field, Annapolis, Md. The Senate bill did not contain this authority. Although the conferees agreed that the air arm of the Navy has become of such importance to our Naval Establishment as to make indoctrination in air matters an important part of the training of a midshipman, the House receded in this instance with the expressed hope that some reasonable solution to this problem can be found. In consonance with the House committee action in this respect, that portion of section 202 which related to an engineering study with respect to Towers Field was stricken from the bill and an appropriate reduction made in the amount authorized for expenditure for this study.

Certain additions to section 203, which involves classified construction for the Navy, were agreed to by the House. These additions, as some others throughout the bill, had not been submitted to the House committee since all appropriate approvals and directives had not been issued until after the completion of House action on the bill. In this instance, the addition amounts to \$41,046,000.

In title III, the Air Force title, several changes were made by the Senate. These changes for the most part represent, as mentioned above, matters which were brought to the attention of the Senate committee following the completion of House action. The Department of the Air Force has wisely adopted a policy of dispersing its B-52 bombers in order to eliminate concentration of these important airplanes. The conferees are wholeheartedly in favor of this dispersal program and express the hope that the encouraging beginning in this bill will be carried to completion in future authorizations.

In this bill, the dispersal policy finds its implementation by increased authorizations at the following bases: Dow AFB, Maine; Beale AFB, California; Clinton-Sherman AFB, Oklahoma; Griffiss AFB, New York; Mather AFB, California; and Minot AFB, North Dakota. The programs for these bases

were part of the bill as it was originally presented to the Congress and, therefore, were the subject of consideration during the House Committee's deliberations on the bill. Subsequent to the presentation of the construction program to the House, the dispersal program had matured even further and the Senate committee granted additional authorities in this area by substantial additions at Bergstrom AFB, Texas; Columbus AFB, Mississippi; Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota; and Sheppard AFB, Texas. Amarillo AFB, Texas, had not been the subject of any request for authorization as the program was submitted to the Congress. Dispersal authorization for this base was requested of the Senate Committee and this base was inserted in the bill with an appropriate authorization. Also added by the Senate Committee were dispersal authorizations for Mitchell AFB, South Dakota and Hobbs AFB, New Mexico.

In furtherance of the dispersal program, the conferees added Dublin Air Force Base, Georgia, as an appropriate location in the southeastern part of the United States. The conferees also granted an additional authority for this same purpose at Whiteman AFB, Missouri, a location in the central part of the United States which the conferees felt was also well adapted to this program.

Some of the authorities granted were reduced for various reasons, including revised estimates of costs.

As the bill passed the House, a new Air Defense Command base in northern Michigan was designated to be at Manistee. The Senate version of the bill changed this location to Kalkaska. The Senate receded in this respect and accepted the Manistee location.

Section 301 of the bill contains an authority in the amount of \$37,760,000 for construction at various locations. Some \$16 million of this authorization represents authority for the construction of certain Talos site facilities. The Senate reduced this authority by eliminating the Talos authorization. The Senate receded in this respect, but the conferees agreed that the authorization relating to the Talos facilities should not be used until the Secretary of Defense has come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives with respect to the use of this authority. Behind this action lies the concern which has been expressed over the very large expenditures involved, the relative merits of the two systems, and the proper assignment of roles and missions in both the Nike and Talos programs. It is the understanding of the conferees that the respective merits of these two missiles will be the subject of very detailed studies and tests which will provide guidance to the respective committees in necessary future determinations relating to this important problem.

Under the heading "United States Air Forces in Europe," several internal adjustments were made in the authorization granted. These adjustments, some of which are classified, resulted in a net increase in authorization of slightly over \$17 million. The House receded.

Another example of items which were submitted to the Congress after completion of House action on the bill are contained in an increased authorization of \$70 million under the heading "Aircraft Control and Warning System" in section 301 of the bill. This addition, while large, represents an important segment of our defense against attack and was well supported before the Senate committee. The House, therefore, receded in this instance.

Technological breakthroughs, changes in missions, and development of new weapons sometimes generate immediate construction requirements which could not have been anticipated by the military department concerned. The House conferees agreed with the action taken by the Senate, therefore, in adding an emergency \$50 million author-

ization to section 302 of the bill. No appropriations will be requested against this authorization and it is the understanding of the conferees that funds expended under this authority must be derived from existing authorizations.

Section 303 of both the House bill and the Senate amendment authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to procure the communication services required for the semiautomatic ground environment system, an air defense warning system commonly referred to as SAGE. The House bill provides that the Secretary shall utilize to the fullest extent, the facilities and capabilities of communication carriers, including rural telephone cooperatives, within their respective service areas. The Senate amendment contains the same provision, but adds a similar provision with respect to public utilities and rural electric cooperatives in connection with power supply. The conferees have agreed to the Senate language.

The latest estimate of the Air Force is that the annual cost of leased communications for SAGE will reach a total of \$157 million annually when the system is fully operative. This is a revision downward from the original estimate of \$240 million. In view of the magnitude of the cost involved, the Air Force was asked by the Senate committee whether it has adequate authority in existing law to protect the interests of the Government in connection with the rates for communication services for SAGE. It advised that it does have adequate authority, and it is noted that pursuant to section 201 of the act of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. A. sec. 481), the Department of Defense has already intervened in a pending proceeding before the Federal Communications Commission involving the bulk of the rates for the SAGE project. It is believed that, under these circumstances, the interests of the Government will be more adequately safeguarded.

Under title IV of the bill, General Provisions, the House version authorized the construction of family housing for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and certain commissioned officers and enlisted personnel attached to his staff by the construction or rehabilitation of five sets of family housing, together with certain emergency communication facilities. Appropriations not to exceed \$300,000, available to the military departments for military construction, were to be utilized in connection with this authority. The Senate version of the bill granted an authority relating to this matter which varied from the House language in that only one set of family housing was authorized and that was required to be constructed at Fort McNair, D. C. The Senate version permitted the expenditure of \$180,000, which was specifically divided into \$80,000 for the housing unit and \$100,000 for special communication facilities. Inasmuch as it is possible that some misunderstanding existed as to the exact details of the construction of the housing and the communication facilities, the Senate language was modified by allocating \$100,000 to the construction of the housing unit and \$80,000 to the communication facilities.

Certain modifications were made to section 410 of the bill with the effect that the rescission of previous authorities was made more stringent. An exception was made in this respect for the line of communications in France, since this construction has not progressed with the speed which had been expected.

A new section 417 was added to the bill, which will permit the entrance into leases for terms of not more than 5 years in foreign countries. A study of this matter reveals that substantial savings can be effected by the granting of this authority and the House, therefore, receded. This particular item,

again, was an item which had not matured to the point where it could be presented to the House committee during its hearings on the bill.

Section 418 relates to clearance with the Armed Services Committees of housing constructed by or for the use of military or civilian personnel of the military services. The language of this section was slightly modified to include housing which is acquired as well as constructed. It was further modified to conform the clearance procedure, from the standpoint of language, to other similar laws.

With respect to the section of the bill dealing with the use of modular design and construction, the conferees agreed upon language which provides more flexibility in the use of this important construction device.

As the bill passed the House it contained authority for the acquisition of Wherry housing projects. The Senate struck this authority. The conferees agreed upon language which, while similar to that in the House version of the bill, will approach the problem of Wherry housing acquisition in a more realistic fashion. The conferees would like to reiterate the importance which they attach to the acquisition of Wherry housing because of the great savings which can be effected in this field. The new language appears as section 420 of the bill.

On the floor of the Senate an amendment was agreed to which would authorize payments to landowners, the market value of whose property was decreased as a result of the establishment of military facilities adjacent to their properties. The conferees agreed that this matter presents a problem which finds examples in all parts of the country. It is one which is already the subject of study within the Department of Defense and is one which must be faced and solved. The problem does, however, contain so many elements of as yet undetermined nature, and is so fraught with complexities in individual application, that it is obvious it will require extended study before adequate legislation can be developed. The conferees urge that the Department continue its studies in this field in order that it may make appropriate recommendations to Congress without substantial delay.

As the bill passed the House, the authorities granted in the Army, Navy, and Air Force titles totaled \$1,843,036,000. The corresponding authority granted in the Senate version of the bill totaled \$2,106,611,000, or \$263,575,000 more than the House version. The total agreed to by the conferees for titles I, II, and III is \$2,138,886,000. This latter sum is \$295,850,000 more than the House version and \$32,275,000 more than the Senate version.

PAUL VINSON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
PAUL J. KILDAY,
DEWEY SHORT,
L. C. ARENDS (except
as to the Kal-
kaska - Manistee
item),

Managers on the Part of the House.

INCREASING THE BORROWING POWER OF THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11132) to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 11132, with Mr. WILLIS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this bill would increase the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation from \$12 billion to \$14 billion. The Commodity Credit Corporation had used of its available borrowing capacity, as of the 31st of March, \$11,400,000,000. On that date it had authority to borrow \$600 million. It had outstanding in loans \$3,100,000,000. Its inventory in commodities was \$5,600,000,000. So it had at that date assets of \$8,700,000,000. It had realized losses of \$1,800,000,000.

The money which we are authorizing it to borrow will not be a loss. The fund will be used to carry out the Corporation's loan and purchase program.

The farming industry is the most unstable industry of all. When the farmer plants, he does not know what will be his yield. He may plant less and reap more. He may plant more and reap less. When primitive man first learned that he could make the earth yield his food, he came into this great basic industry. Food is life. Without it we cannot exist and without the farmer we would not have food.

It has been said that if you destroy the cities they would all rise again, but if the farms were destroyed grass would grow in the city streets. So it is essential to stabilize this great industry, the first great industry of mankind. It has always been an unstable industry, and that is the justification for the activities of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The industrialist can produce for the market. He knows what the market will absorb. He knows what will be profitable for him to produce. But the farmer can have no such assurance. He is the victim of the frost, of the drought, of the destructive insects. And if we do not provide an assurance to the farmer of an income he probably will leave the farm. To you of the city I can say there are just two things that might happen. You might not be fed and you might find him in competition for employment with your own people. So you should never make the question that is now presented an issue between the country and the city.

This program has assured the farmer that he will receive a return that will enable him to properly support his family and educate his children. In my own State I can remember when tobacco sold for 7 cents a pound. Under the beneficent program of the Commodity Credit Corporation the tobacco farmer now gets a fair profit for his product. So I say, without going into details as to what the Commodity Credit Corporation has done, that it has rendered a great service to the American people. The immense sum we have authorized, \$12 billion, was essential to stabilize this great industry and to keep it operating as it should for

the benefit of our country and the rest of the world. Of this authorization, \$600 million was not used on March 31, 1956, and in addition thereto there was an aggregate investment of \$8.7 billion. I hope we can pass this bill without amendment. The administration wants it, the farm industry wants it, and I know the people want it because of the great service the Commodity Credit Corporation has rendered in the past and the potential it has for carrying out its program in the future.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McVEY].

(Mr. McVEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McVEY. Mr. Chairman, the Congress has before it today H. R. 11132, a bill to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and for other purposes. The main feature of this legislation is concerned in section 1, item B, amending the act of March 8, 1938, by striking out \$12 billion and inserting in lieu thereof \$14 billion. This additional amount represents a large sum of money and is needed by the Commodity Credit Corporation to finance the farm program enacted by this Congress.

This agency was originally voted, in October 1933, the sum of \$3 million. Let us look at the increase in the responsibilities of this Corporation in recent years. The Banking and Currency Committee has been called upon to increase the authorization for sums to be used by this agency as follows:

Mar. 8, 1938.....	\$500,000,000
Mar. 4, 1939.....	900,000,000
Aug. 9, 1940.....	1,400,000,000
July 1, 1941.....	2,650,000,000
July 16, 1943.....	3,000,000,000
Apr. 12, 1945.....	4,750,000,000
June 28, 1950.....	6,750,000,000
Mar. 20, 1954.....	8,500,000,000
Aug. 31, 1954.....	10,000,000,000
Aug. 11, 1955.....	12,000,000,000
Apr. 23, 1956.....	14,000,000,000

These amounts of money have been needed by this Corporation to finance the programs of the farm crops enacted at various times by the Congress. When representatives of the Commodity Credit Corporation appeared before the Banking and Currency Committee recently, they stated that the increase to \$14 billion as requested does not include provision for financing the soil bank by the Commodity Credit Corporation as proposed in recent legislation, except insofar as the margin of available borrowing power may permit initiation of the program. At the hearings on this subject, it was further stated by representatives of the Commodity Credit Corporation that the Corporation will have obligations outstanding totaling \$13,552,000,000 by June 30, 1957. Additional authorization is requested, as a margin of safety, in the amount of \$448 million which it is felt is necessary in order to make certain that all responsibilities can be met before the end of the next fiscal year, unless additional funds are required to support the soil-bank program.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has estimated the value of its inventory

of corn, cotton, and wheat as of March 31, 1956, as follows:

Corn.....	\$1,910,615,000
Cotton.....	2,275,499,000
Wheat.....	2,820,523,000

These three crops have been listed because of the rather extensive supply on inventory. The grand total of all commodities reaches the staggering sum of \$8,731,498,000. The storage costs of these inventories amount to \$800,000 per day.

We hear it stated frequently on the floor of the House that the cost of price supports has been a very low figure. It has been mentioned that these supports have cost us an average of about \$1 million per year for the last 20 years. Statements of this character are entirely fallacious. No one can even estimate what the final loss is going to be when these products are finally disposed of—if that event should come to pass. In recent years we have been piling inventory upon inventory and billions upon billions under the assumption by many, that this program has cost the Government very little. The fact that the Commodity Credit Corporation has requested total authorization of \$14 billion should be ample evidence of the fact that the probable loss to be sustained reaches a very large figure.

It is certain that neither the rigid price support nor flexible price supports will solve this situation entirely. It is the belief, however, that the combination of flexible price supports and the soil bank will enable the Government to liquidate most of this inventory and give the farmer once more an opportunity to enjoy the operation of supply and demand. Certainly that is the result which it is firmly hoped will be reached within a reasonable period of time. Anyone who maintains, however, that rigid price supports will solve our surplus problem, is either politically motivated or just does not understand the most elementary principles of economics.

I can see no course for the Congress to follow today but approve the authorization to extend to the Commodity Credit Corporation an additional \$2 billion. Its function is to carry out the will of the Congress, and that body has already passed legislation making further expenditures necessary. Those who favor high rigid price supports have much to ponder over in this situation. The trouble we face today is unquestionably due to the high supports for basic commodities which have been voted by this Congress. The whole situation is alarming and presents a problem for deepest thought and study.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McVEY. I yield.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman has pointed out the number of times we have had to increase this loan authorization. Has the gentleman checked the RECORD to see how many times the House has been told that that would be the last time an increase would be requested?

Mr. McVEY. I am sorry I do not have a record of that. Do you have any information on it?

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 10, 1956
For actions of July 9, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 115

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....17	Grain storage.....10	Security.....4,16
Appropriations.....1	Health.....28	Soil bank.....9
CCC.....11	Housing.....13	Surplus commodities.....2
Civil defense.....25	Labor standards.....26	Taxation.....10,22,27
Cotton.....32	Lands, transfer.....16	Trade, foreign.....23,33
Education.....14	Legislative program.....16	Transportation.....31
Electrification.....8,20	Military construction.....2	Treaties.....15
Farm credit.....34	Penalty mail.....12	Veterans' benefits.....21
ICA audit.....7	Personnel.....30,35	Warehousing.....31
Federal aid.....29	Postal rates.....19	Watersheds.....6
Foreign aid.....1,5,16,36	Prices, farm.....18,32	Wheat.....16,33
Forestry.....3	St. Lawrence Seaway.....24	

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on mutual security authorization bill. Ready for President. Both Houses agreed to conference report on military construction bill. Ready for President. House began debate on mutual security appropriation bill. Senate committee reported bills to: Extend time for study of employee security program. Provide study of foreign assistance program. Extend law for amortization of grain storage facilities. Senate conferees were appointed on bill to increase CCC borrowing power. Senate agreed to House amendment to bill to extend Penalty Mail Act to Extension Directors and Experiment Stations. Ready for President.

HOUSE

- 1. FOREIGN AID.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 11356, the mutual security authorization bill. This bill is now ready for the President. pp. 10991, 11021
Began debate on H. R. 12130, the mutual security appropriation bill. p. 11049
- 2. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION; SURPLUS COMMODITIES.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9893, to authorize certain construction at military installations. The bill authorizes the Secretary of Defense to use for family housing construction in foreign countries, foreign currencies not to exceed \$250 million acquired through provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act or other commodity transactions of CCC. This bill is now ready for the President. pp. 11010, 11015, 11025

SENATE

- 3. FORESTRY.** The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8817, to provide for the conveyance of certain property of the U. S. to the city of Corbin, Ky. (S. Rept. 2430). p. 10929

4. EMPLOYEE SECURITY. The Rules and Administration Committee reported with amendment S. Res. 294, to extend further the time for a study of the Government employees security program. p. 10929 (no written report)
5. FOREIGN AID. The Rules and Administration Committee reported with amendment S. Res. 285, to provide for studies to be made regarding foreign assistance by the U. S. (S. Rept. 2434). p. 10929
Sen. Smith, Me., inserted a newspaper editorial opposing further aid to Yugoslavia. p. 11012
6. WATERSHEDS. Received from the Budget Bureau a plan for works of improvement of watershed projects; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 10930
7. FCA AUDIT. Received from the Comptroller General an audit report of the Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955; to Government Operations Committee. p. 10931
8. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Wiley inserted resolutions of the Dairyland Power Cooperative relating to various aspects of electrification and public power. p. 10931
Sen. Neuberger criticized opposition to the construction of the Hells Canyon dam, and inserted several articles on the matter. p. 10953
Sens. Gore and Goldwater discussed contributions made to the National Hells Canyon Assoc. p. 10956
9. SOIL BANK. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Farmers Union letter urging that the soil-bank program be expanded and liberalized because of the recent drought in certain areas. p. 10932
10. TAXATION. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 9083, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to extend the law regarding amortization of grain-storage facilities (S. Rept. 2438). p. 10932
11. CCC. Senate conferees were appointed on S. 3820, to increase the borrowing power of the CCC. House conferees have not yet been appointed. p. 10956
12. PENALTY MAIL. Agreed to the House amendments to S. 1871, which extend the Penal Mail Act provisions to Extension Directors and Experiment Stations. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 10994
13. HOUSING. Sen. Sparkman and others urged passage of housing legislation during this session of Congress. p. 11013
14. EDUCATION. Sen. Humphrey claimed the Administration had not adequately supported passage of legislation for Federal aid to education. p. 11015
15. TREATIES. The Foreign Relations Committee submitted a report on the following treaties: (Ex. Rept. 9), p. 10933 Treaty of amity, economic relations, and consular rights between the U. S. and Iran.
Treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with Nicaragua;
Treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the U. S. and the Netherlands.
16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the following measures will be considered Wed., July 11: International Wheat Agreement; S. Res. 285, to study foreign aid program; H. R. 8817, for transfer of land to Corbin, Ky.; and S. Res 294, extending time for study of employee security program. p. 11006

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I yield 1 additional minute to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. ANDERSON. The figures which I have seen indicate that if the bill had been in effect from 1951 to 1955, some \$21 million in subsidies would have accrued, \$17 million to Pan American, a million and a half to Braniff, a million to Delta, a million and a quarter to TWA, and so on. Seventeen million dollars is a pretty fair chunk of money.

Mr. MONRONEY. I can imagine no statistics which would be more useless. The period represented by the chart was the time when we were changing from DC-4's to DC-6's. Every line was buying equipment. Pan American had to buy some, and it was disposing of its old equipment.

The bill would not give the air carriers a windfall. The property involved is property which they own. The prices of new planes have gone up to such an extent that they cost many times the cost of the old planes. Consequently, the trade-in value of the old planes has also gone up. The bill would merely allow the airlines to reinvest their money in new airplanes. It would not permit them to declare dividends, or to spend the money for any other purpose except new aircraft. I do not know why we should object to modernizing our aircraft industry. I hold no brief for Pan American, TWA, or any other line. If it is good policy to modernize aircraft, and to allow the major companies to reinvest the trade-in value of old planes without being penalized by losing the subsidy, it ought to be good for the feeders as well as for the big lines. I do not see how we can make fish of one and fowl of the other.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that, with respect to the new equipment, whether it be jets or what not, the lines will be guaranteed an 8 percent return on domestic investment, and 9 percent on overseas investment?

Mr. MONRONEY. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. So they ought not to have any trouble whatsoever in obtaining capital with which to reequip themselves. The bill simply provides an extra bonus.

Mr. MONRONEY. If they make money, they work their way off the subsidy. If they do not have modern planes, they will not be able to work their way off subsidy.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN].

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, although I think the principle involved in the entire bill is wrong, and that the Williams amendment should have been adopted, I also believe that the cure recommended by the proposed amendment is as bad as the disease. If the bill is discriminatory, an amendment directed at one airline doing business in a certain part of the country—and, so far as that is concerned, over the entire world—is also wrong. I do not know why we should

say that an airline doing \$45 million worth of business in one part of the country should be entitled to the benefit of the bill, whereas another airline, doing \$52 million worth of business in another part of the country is not entitled to the benefit of the bill. Therefore I cannot support the amendment, because it is just as bad and just as discriminatory as the bill itself.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG].

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I shall vote for the amendment, not because I believe in it the way it is worded, but because I believe it may result in something desirable being brought out of conference.

Personally, I am not in favor of seeing one large airline hog all the benefits of the subsidy. There has been some criticism on that score in the past, and I believe there will be similar criticism in the future, unless we take some measures against it. I would be willing to see Pan-American receive millions of dollars in benefits, but I believe it is unreasonable to give it 80 or 90 percent of the benefits.

The major difference between Pan-American and the small feeder lines which need the benefit of the subsidy, is that Pan-American was there first. It has the best air routes. Others could not fly the same routes, because Pan-American was first in the field, and the best air routes were assigned to it.

Through the years Pan American and other large carriers have received tremendous subsidies year after year. Subsequently, numerous small airlines entered the picture. It seems to me that they should have the opportunity to modernize their equipment, without 1 or 2 large carriers having a monopoly of the benefits available.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, may I have 2 minutes yielded to me?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. I shall be glad to yield 2 minutes to my colleague if I have that much time available.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota has 4 minutes remaining.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. I yield 2 minutes to the senior Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I shall support the amendment, even though it is not the proper approach to resolving the problem with which we are confronted. What we should have done, in my humble opinion, because some new facts were developed, was to have recommitted the bill. That motion failed.

The amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] was by far the wisest approach to the problem. That amendment failed of adoption.

The amendment of the junior Senator from Minnesota is another step, and I believe it is a step in the right direction, because it will put the bill in conference, and in conference a bill can be worked out which will correct the situation as it exists among the airlines of the Nation, particularly with respect to the profits of 1 or 2 of the larger companies.

Therefore I shall support the amendment now pending before the Senate.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All remaining time for debate has been yielded back.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY]. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent on official business.

On this vote, the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL] is paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR]. If present and voting, the Senator from Texas would vote "nay," and the Senator from Delaware would vote "yea."

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] is paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "yea," and the Senator from Washington would vote "nay."

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH] and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a member of the American Battle Monument Commission.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] would each vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—32

Allott	Jackson	Murray
Anderson	Johnston, S. C.	Neuberger
Douglas	Kefauver	O'Mahoney
Dworshak	Kuchel	Robertson
Eastland	Langer	Scott
Fulbright	Lehman	Smith, Maine
Gore	Long	Sparkman
Green	Mansfield	Stennis
Hill	Martin, Pa.	Symington
Humphrey, Minn.	McNamara	Thye
	Morse	Williams

NAYS—43

Aiken	Ervin	McClellan
Barrett	Goldwater	Millikin
Bender	Hayden	Monroney
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Pastore
Bible	Holland	Payne
Bricker	Hruska	Purtell
Bridges	Humphreys, Ky.	Saltonstall
Butler	Jenner	Schoeppel
Capehart	Johnson, Tex.	Smathers
Case, N. J.	Kerr	Smith, N. J.
Case, S. Dak.	Laird	Watkins
Clements	Malone	Welker
Cotton	Martin, Iowa	Wiley
Curtis	McCarthy	Wofford
Duff		

NOT VOTING—21

Beall	Ellender	Knowland
Bush	Flanders	Magnuson
Byrd	Frear	Mundt
Carlson	George	Neely
Chavez	Hennings	Potter
Daniel	Ives	Russell
Dirksen	Kennedy	Young

So the amendment of Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I should like to have the RECORD show that I am emphatically opposed to this bill. I am as much opposed to it as I was to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!
Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that all time has been yielded back.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, that is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, did the Chair rule that there was not a sufficient second to order the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I again ask that the yeas and nays be ordered.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the bill pass? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll. The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL],

the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent on official business.

On this vote, the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL] is paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR]. If present and voting, the Senator from Texas would vote "yea," and the Senator from Delaware would vote "nay."

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] is paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "nay," and the Senator from Washington would vote "yea."

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Georgia would vote "nay," and the Senator from Louisiana would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH] and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a member of the American Battle Monument Commission.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 22, as follows:

YEAS—53

Allott	Goldwater	Martin, Pa.
Barrett	Green	McCarthy
Bender	Hayden	McClellan
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Millikin
Bible	Hill	Monroney
Bricker	Holland	Pastore
Bridges	Hruska	Payne
Butler	Humphreys, Ky.	Purtell
Capehart	Jenner	Saltonstall
Case, N. J.	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Case, S. Dak.	Johnson, S. C.	Scott
Clements	Kerr	Smathers
Cotton	Kuchel	Smith, N. J.
Curtis	Laird	Sparkman
Duff	Long	Stennis
Eastland	Malone	Symington
Ervin	Martin, Iowa	Wiley
Fulbright		Wofford

NAYS—22

Aiken	Kefauver	O'Mahoney
Anderson	Langer	Robertson
Douglas	Lehman	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Mansfield	Thye
Gore	McNamara	Watkins
Humphrey, Minn.	Morse	Welker
Jackson	Murray	Williams
	Neuberger	

NOT VOTING—21

Beall	Carlson	Dirksen
Bush	Chavez	Ellender
Byrd	Daniel	Flanders

Frear
George
Hennings
Ives

Kennedy
Knowland
Magnuson
Mundt

Neely
Potter
Russell
Young

So the bill (S. 3449) was passed.

DEVELOPMENT OF COASTWISE TRADE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2426, S. 3877.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3877) to promote the development and rehabilitation of the coastwise trade, to encourage the construction of new vessels, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, it is not proposed to discuss the bill until Wednesday; I merely wished to have it made the unfinished business.

I should like to announce, for the information of the Senate, that there probably will be a Saturday session this week. It is hoped that two appropriations bills may be reported this week, as well as other important measures.

We are in the closing days of the session. Saturday sessions have been avoided as much as possible, but I am fearful that we are likely to have one this weekend.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ACT OF 1956—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9893) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.
(For conference report, see House proceedings of July 7, 1956, pp. 10886-10894, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement concerning the conference report be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR STENNIS

The report as agreed to by the conferees is substantially the same as the Senate version of the bill. The Army and Navy totals,

representing new authorizations, remain the same. In the Air Force title, approximately \$25 million was added to the amount previously approved by the Senate.

Section 301 of title III, the Air Force title, contains an authority in the amount of \$37,760,000 for construction at various locations. This figure is \$16,250,000 greater than that approved by the Senate. The Senate had reduced the original authority by eliminating the TALOS authorization. In conference, the Senate conferees agreed to reinstate the \$16 million authorization with the understanding that the authority relating to the TALOS facilities should not be used until the Secretary of Defense has come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives with respect to the use of this authority. Behind this action lies the concern over the very large expenditures involved, the relative merits of the two systems, and the proper assignment of roles and missions of both the NIKE and TALOS programs. It is the understanding of the conferees that the respective merits of these two missiles will be the subject of detailed studies and tests to be made by an impartial board composed of professionally qualified members, who, on an unbiased basis, are competent to evaluate the two systems and produce a definite recommendation sufficient to provide guidance to the respective committees in the necessary future determinations.

In addition, the conferees included an increase of approximately \$9 million for Strategic Air Command facilities in consonance with the dispersal policy.

Under Title IV of the bill, General Provisions, the House version authorized the construction of family housing for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and certain commissioned officers and enlisted personnel attached to his staff by the construction or rehabilitation of five sets of family housing, together with certain emergency communication facilities. Appropriations not to exceed \$300,000, available to the military departments for military construction, were to be utilized in connection with this authority. The Senate version of the bill granted an authority relating to this matter which varied from the House language in that only one set of family housing was authorized and that was required to be constructed at Fort McNair, D. C. The Senate version permitted the expenditure of \$180,000, which was specifically divided into \$80,000 for the housing unit and \$100,000 for special communication facilities. Inasmuch as it is possible that some misunderstanding existed as to the exact details of the construction of the housing and the communication facilities, the Senate language was modified by allocating \$100,000 to the construction of the housing unit and \$80,000 to the communication facilities.

As the bill passed the House, it contained authority for the acquisition of WHERRY housing projects. The Senate struck this authority. The conferees agreed upon language which, while similar to that in the House version of the bill, will approach the problem of WHERRY housing acquisition in a more realistic fashion. The conferees would like to reiterate the importance which they attach to the acquisition of Wherry housing because of the great savings which can be effected in this field. The new language appears as Section 420 of the bill. Under the language of this section, the Secretary of Defense or his designee is authorized to acquire by purchase, donation, condemnation, or other means, land, interest in land, or housing financed with mortgages insured under the provisions of Title VIII of the National Housing Act. The conferees specifically inserted the word "condemnation" in the language of this provision in order to insure that any acquisition accomplished

under this authority will be consummated with regard to the due processes of existing law. It is the intent that in the event the Secretary of Defense or his designee is unable to acquire such property by purchase, donation, or other means of transfer, and if the Government and parties concerned cannot agree, then condemnation procedures will be applicable and the courts, will by due process, determine the purchase price just as in the case of other real property acquisitions on the part of the Government; and the formula recited in Section 420 would then have no application whatsoever.

Section 421 of the Senate-passed bill was deleted in conference. This provision would have authorized payments to landowners, the market value of whose property was decreased as a result of the establishment of military facilities adjacent to their properties. The conferees agreed that this matter presents a problem which finds examples in all parts of the country. It is one which is already the subject of study within the Department of Defense and is one which must be faced and solved. The problem does, however, contain so many elements of as yet undetermined nature, and is so fraught with complexities in individual application, that it is obvious it will require extended study before adequate legislation can be developed. The conferees urge that the Department continue its studies in this field in order that it may make appropriate recommendations to Congress without substantial delay.

As the bill passed the House, the authorities granted in the Army, Navy, and Air Force titles totaled \$1,843,036,000. The corresponding authority granted in the Senate version of the bill totaled \$2,113,158,000, or \$270,122,000 more than the House version. The total agreed to by the conferees for titles I, II, and III is \$2,138,886,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, when the bill was before the Senate, I offered an amendment to section 421, the purpose of which was to authorize the Government to pay compensating damages to property owners who owned property immediately adjacent to a proposed extended runway.

In the State of Delaware, the Government has proposed to extend the jet runway. While the Government will pay for the property in the immediate line of the extension, other property which is immediately adjacent and upon which some veterans have built their homes, will be seriously depreciated as a result of the proposed extension. However, under the existing law the owners will get no compensating payments.

The Senate adopted to the bill my amendment to remedy that situation. What did the conference do with respect to persuading the House to accept this amendment?

Mr. STENNIS. The office of the Senator from Delaware was advised that the Senator's amendment was not agreed to. It is not in the conference report. It raises a very serious question that must have the attention of the Congress and of the Air Force, and I think something positive must be done about it. That seemed to be the consensus of the opinion of the conferees. But it is such a complex and far-reaching matter that facts relating to it are being developed by the Air Force and at least one committee of the Congress. It contemplates a definite policy and legislation to carry out the policy.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am disappointed it was not included in this bill which pro-

poses to extend the authority to take the runway. I made a strong argument for it, and the Senate agreed by passing the amendment. My question now is, will the property owners be left out entirely under the committee proposal, or will new legislation be accepted by the committee which will take care of their problem retroactively?

In other words, legislation next year will not help these people unless it is retroactive. They have a good claim and are entitled to consideration. I cannot understand the reasoning behind the House's rejection of the proposal.

Mr. STENNIS. My thinking is that it will have to be worked out along the lines of what injury is being done, which is a matter of a continuing nature. The Senator had merit in his amendment. We regretted that we could not work out something. Frankly, it is a rather involved matter, and is going to require a precise formula.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I appreciate that, but will the Senator go along with the idea that when we get the formula worked out, the persons being affected by the pending bill will be included in the benefits of that formula? Some of these people will be seriously hurt unless something is done. They are American citizens and have the right of redress for damages caused by their Government. Will they be included in any new formula subsequently worked out?

Mr. STENNIS. I would think so, if the matter concerns an actual injury that is continuing. If the injury is remedied in some other fashion, there would not be any complaints.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But the point I want to make is that if damage can be shown to the property, there should be enacted a law which would give the property owners some form of remedy and which would be retroactive to take care of all situations affected by this particular proposed legislation.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If the Senator will yield, I should like to say that the nature of the damage claims to which the Senator from Delaware has directed our attention would be the kind of claims which would not be extinguished so long as the damage continued.

Mr. STENNIS. I do not think there is any danger in that.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I wanted the RECORD to show that it is recognized that when legislation is enacted it will have to be retroactive in order to take care of property owners affected by the pending bill.

Mr. STENNIS. If the injury continued, then the remedy provided would apply to such cases.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, as one of the conferees, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a brief statement on the conference report.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CASE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

In connection with the discussion of the housing provisions of the bill H. R. 9893, as reported by the conferees, it occurs to me

that the language of sections 419 and 420 should appear in the Record at this point:

"SEC. 419. Notwithstanding any other provision of this act or any other law, no contract shall be entered into by the United States for the construction or acquisition of family housing units by or for the use of military or civilian personnel of any of the military services of the Department of Defense unless the Department of Defense, in each instance, has come into agreement with the Armed Services Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives.

"SEC. 420. The first two sentences of section 404 of the Housing Amendments of 1955 are amended to read as follows: 'Whenever the Secretary of Defense or his designee deem it necessary for the purpose of this title, he may acquire by purchase, donation, condemnation, or other means of transfer, any land or (with the approval of the Federal Housing Commissioner) any housing financed with mortgages insured under the provisions of title VIII of the National Housing Act as in effect prior to the enactment of the Housing Amendments of 1955. The purchase price of any such housing shall not exceed the Federal Housing Administration Commissioner's estimate of the replacement cost of such housing and related property, not including the value of any improvements installed or constructed with appropriated funds) as of the date of final endorsement for mortgage insurance reduced by an appropriate allowance for physical depreciation, as determined by the Secretary of Defense or his designee upon the advice of the Commissioner: *Provided*, That in any case where the Secretary or his designee acquires a project held by the Commissioner, the price paid shall not exceed the face value of the debentures (plus accrued interest thereon) which the Commissioner issued in acquiring such project.'"

I invite attention to the formula for determining the purchase price of housing as it appears in section 420 and the provision for condemnation if necessary.

I also desire to allude to the difference between the House and Senate on the location of a base of the Air Defense Command in Michigan. The House conferees insisted on Manistee instead of Kalkaska, as the Senate had voted.

A majority of the Senate conferees reluctantly receded although some of us did not see our way clear to do so. In justice to the final position, acceptance of Manistee, it should be said that we were told there had been a record vote on the matter in the House and that its conferees could not recede.

Personally, I hope that the Air Force will restudy the situation and will not proceed with construction at Manistee if it has any serious doubts as to the relative military merits of Manistee when compared with Kalkaska. It is my conviction, shared by Senator Saitonstall, that on the evidence before the committee, the ADC base should be at Kalkaska.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President—

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maryland yield long enough for the Presiding Officer to put the question on agreeing to the conference report?

Mr. BUTLER. Yes.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, before the question is put on the conference report, I desired to ask the Senator from Mississippi a few questions. I do not ask for that privilege while the Senator from Maryland has the floor, but I did not want the question to be put before I asked the questions.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW SHIPPING SERVICE BETWEEN CUBA AND MEXICO

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, as a Senator from one of the most important maritime States in the Union, and as a member of the Merchant Marine Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I am always interested in new developments which are of significance to the maritime world. There has come to my attention recently a most interesting plan for establishing a new shipping service connecting the shores of two of our good neighbors to the south, Cuba and Mexico. This service is intended to provide an ocean-transport link between these two countries via the Straits of Yucatan, that important water passage between the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. I need not stress the importance of these great bodies of water to the commerce of the United States.

This is a project of real importance, not only to the two countries immediately concerned but to the United States as well. Key to the entire project is the construction of a major port facility at Cape San Antonio, which lies at the extreme western tip of Cuba, facing the Yucatan Peninsula. Incredible as it probably seems to most North Americans, Cuba, and Mexico are about 125 miles apart at this point. The establishment of the proposed port at Cape San Antonio will enable vessels to take the fullest advantage of the proximity of Cuba to Mexico. The institution of a combination ferry and cargo service across this passage, supplemented by the extension and expansion of such services already in operation between Cuba and Florida, will make possible a new short route for tourist and commercial traffic via Cuba between Mexico and the entire eastern half of the United States.

Mr. President, this is surely an exciting prospect for anyone interested in the commercial progress of the Americas. Not only may it well open new opportunities for the economic development of Cuba and Mexico, but it will provide modern port and terminal facilities which would benefit all shipping in these waters. The implications of this project for the interests of the United States are readily apparent, because of the possible economic and strategic advantages to this country of establishing such facilities at a crucial location, Cape San Antonio, which lies directly astride a vital water route of the Western Hemisphere. Vessel traffic between gulf ports and South America moves via the Yucatan Straits. Many members of this body will still recall vividly, as I do, how much of our merchant shipping was sunk by submarines in or near these waters during the last war.

I understand that both Cuba and Mexico are proceeding with painstaking care in the preparation of the technical studies necessary for a project of this magnitude and importance, and have called upon several well-known consulting firms in the United States for eco-

nomical and engineering investigations to establish its feasibility. Mr. President, I am sure that as this project develops, it will receive increasing attention from all those in the United States who are concerned with furthering and enhancing the economic and strategic position of international shipping.

YUGOSLAVIA AND FOREIGN AID

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, many of us were greatly disturbed by the provision in the foreign aid bill continuing aid to Tito and Yugoslavia—not only those of us who voted against such aid, but many who, with considerable misgiving, voted against shutting off such aid.

Therefore, I believe that all Members of this body will be interested in an editorial from the Bangor Daily News on the matter, and in a column written by Dorothy Thompson on "Titoism" in Western Europe." I ask unanimous consent that these two expressions be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial and news column were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Bangor Daily News of July 2, 1956]

IS OUR MONEY WELL SPENT?

Senator MARGARET CHASE SMITH lost her Senate battle to block further aid for Tito's Communist Yugoslavia, but she won plenty of friends among American voters. Of Tito, she said:

"We have poured out a billion dollars to a shrewd international blackmailer who was playing both sides against the middle, Russia and the United States against each other."

Now, as she pointed out, Tito has attended a love feast at the Kremlin. If there should be a shooting war, the money would come back to us in the form of bullets.

The American people are becoming increasingly critical of our foreign aid spending. They trust President Eisenhower's judgment but feel much less sure about the administration aides who are directing our overseas programs.

The people suspect the money isn't being spent wisely or too well. Tito is a current case in point. But there are others. Are Premier Nehru of India and President Nasser of Egypt with us or against us, for instance? Or are they, too, playing both sides against the middle?

Also in the field of foreign affairs is the matter of Iceland's recent "Yankees-go-home" vote. We don't blame Icelanders for wanting foreign troops off their soil. But our men don't enjoy being there. Nor do American taxpayers enjoy footing the bill. But Iceland is a strategic defense outpost for the free world. Iceland can't have its freedom without making some sort of sacrifice along with the rest of us. Has this been spelled out for the Icelandic people?

The American people are definitely concerned about the way our foreign affairs are being handled, especially in regard to foreign aid and telling the American story abroad. For all our helpfulness and good intentions there are times when we seem not to have a friend in the world.

The American people are not becoming isolationists but they are giving more thought to self-preservation. That is why debate has been so fierce in Congress over cutting foreign aid funds and boosting the United States Air Force budget.

a good housing bill in the case of military housing. So far as I recall, our committee was unanimous in recommending that bill, and the Senate accepted our recommendation—without a single change, I believe. So far as military housing is concerned, it is a good bill.

Whereas some persons are thinking only of housing for the military, we also heard testimony about the need for housing on the farms, and we approved a good farm housing bill. We heard about the need for home improvements throughout the country, and we provided for an extension of that program. We made provision for liberalizing the treatment in the case of certain types of housing; and we also made provision for a good slum-clearance program, for farm housing, for college housing, for a certain type of community facilities, and for a good many other housing programs. We provided for a 1-year extension of GI housing. That was done on the floor of the Senate.

My point is that our committee, which is responsible for housing legislation, has worked out an overall housing bill. So I do not like the suggestions that we pass one particular bill for one type of housing, and another bill for another type of housing. Instead, let us pass an adequate housing program bill before this session of Congress adjourns.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ACT OF 1956—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9893) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Mississippi a few questions regarding the conference report presented by him.

I read the statement of the House managers relating to the conference agreement. I saw several provisions relating to housing, and particularly relating to the so-called Wherry housing, housing on various military posts, and so forth.

The question I wish to ask the Senator from Mississippi is this: My understanding is that there is no provision in the conference report relating to a continuation of any of the housing programs, such as the Capehart housing program, or any similar program.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator is correct. There are no additional provisions for continuation of any housing program. There is merely a provision in the nature of an authorization for taking over Wherry housing projects which have already been constructed.

Mr. SPARKMAN. As I understand, that is more or less a continuing program.

Mr. STENNIS. It is a continuing authorization for existing projects. There is no extension of any present law involved.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The reason I am prompted to ask these questions is, as I stated a few minutes ago, that rumors have come to us from time to time with respect to certain proposals from the Armed Services Committee to move into the housing field. I wonder if the Senator from Mississippi, who is chairman of the subcommittee which handles construction, would agree with me that perhaps a good dividing line with reference to housing would be for the Armed Services Committee to handle housing which is built with appropriated funds as a part of the public construction program; but when we come to the insured or guaranteed housing, that should be handled by the regular committees which have jurisdiction over housing.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, the belief of our subcommittee and also of the full committee—and this is virtually the unanimous belief—is that the best way to construct military housing is through appropriated funds. That is as a part of the military program, I mean.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I do not differ with the Senator in that statement.

Mr. STENNIS. I believe that is basic, and has been proven by the circumstances of past experience. The current policy, though, is to construct the housing through insured loans and other methods, such as the so-called Capehart housing provisions. What was the Senator's question?

Mr. SPARKMAN. My suggestion was that perhaps a good dividing line on the question of whether housing should be built with directly appropriated funds would be that that type of housing might very well come under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services as a part of its public construction program, and that insured housing or guaranteed housing should be handled by the committees which have jurisdiction over that type of housing. I do not differ with the Senator from Mississippi in his statement with reference to appropriated funds. I believe it would be decidedly to the advantage of the Government to build this housing with appropriated funds. There is one thing about it, however. When we look at it closely, it is seen that it would require very heavy appropriations, but in the long run it would save money to the Government; there is no question about that.

Mr. STENNIS. Yes; I appreciate the Senator's comments.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I said so in the hearings before our committee when it was first brought up. I said I felt it would be better to build housing at military bases with appropriated funds on Government-owned land at military reservations.

Mr. STENNIS. I appreciate the Senator's remarks very much.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

APPOINTMENT OF DOCTORS OF OSTEOPATHY IN MEDICAL CORPS OF ARMY AND NAVY

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the

House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 483) to amend the Army-Navy-Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947, as amended, so as to provide for appointment of doctors of osteopathy in the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. STENNIS. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mrs. SMITH of Maine conferees on the part of the Senate.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota. Mr. President, I had intended to speak earlier today on this subject. However, under the circumstances, it was impossible, first because of the memorial tributes which the Senate paid to our late departed colleagues, Senator KILGORE, of West Virginia, and Senator BARKLEY, of Kentucky, and, secondly, because of the unanimous-consent agreement to consider proposed legislation relating to air carriers.

Mr. President, the rejection by the House of Representatives last Thursday of the Kelley school construction bill was a black day for the children of America. I cannot convince myself that either the country or the Congress must accept this calamity and make no further effort to meet the drastic situation facing our Nation's school system. Nor do I think, Mr. President, that it is too early for us to attempt to assess some of the responsibility for the defeat in the House of Representatives last week.

I was interested to read last Friday that President Eisenhower's news secretary, Mr. Hagerty, said that the President would continue to "push Members of Congress for action on the bill this session."

The fact is that a majority of the Republicans in the House of Representatives killed the school-construction bill. That is a fact which is supported by statistical evidence, in the form of a tabulation of the vote.

It was probably this factor the legislative director of the National Education Association had in mind when he commented on Mr. Hagerty's statement that the President would continue to push for this legislation. The NEA spokesman said, "We will have to take it at face value, but it comes pretty late."

In his column in Sunday's New York Times, July 8, James Reston analyzed the President's lack of leadership on the education question. Mr. Reston said:

While the President was against the Powell amendment to the school-construction bill, 148 Republicans voted for it. And while the President was for any bill that would "build more schoolrooms," only 75 Republicans voted for the Kelley bill that lost by only 30 votes.

The facts are pretty clear that when the President said he was against the Powell amendment, the majority of his partisans in the House voted for it; when he said he wanted any kind of school bill, to build schools, a majority of his partisans in the House voted against the bill.

Mr. Reston went on to make a pessimistic indictment of the President's inaction:

Incidentally, the silence of the President during this week's debate is extremely interesting. Ever since his first inaugural address, he has talked about the urgent need for prompt action in this field, but with his own party divided and wavering on what to do, he did not send a single word to the Congress during this week's debate, though he had repeatedly and publicly urged the Congress to adopt his views on foreign-aid legislation the week before.

When it was all over, word came from Gettysburg that the President would continue to press for school-aid legislation this session. But it is too late, and his intervention now will do no good.

I have just looked over the roll call votes by Members of the House, first on the Powell amendment, which carried by 225 to 192, and then on final passage of H. R. 7535, which was defeated by 224 to 194. Mr. President, it is a shocking thing to relate, but there were 96 Congressmen who voted "Yes" on the Powell amendment and voted "no" on final passage. These 96 votes alone would have been more than enough—16 of them voting the other way would have been enough—to have passed the bill. Mr. President, every one of these 96 defectors was a Republican. None was a Democrat. I ask unanimous consent that a chart displaying these defections be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the chart was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ROLLCALLS ON SCHOOL BILL

The following list shows how Members of the House voted, first on the Powell amendment (carried 225-192), and then on final passage of H. R. 7535, the Federal aid for school construction bill (defeated 224-194): Y—Yea. N—Nay. PY—Paired Yea. PN—Paired Nay. NV—Not Voting.

Table with columns for State, Name, Powell, and Passage. Lists members from Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, etc.

Table with columns for Powell and Passage. Lists members from California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, etc.

Table with columns for Powell and Passage. Lists members from Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, etc.

by the bill will establish a strong deterrent to any future would-be violators. Surely there is no more insidious occupation known to our American society than the occupation of the illicit trafficker. He destroys the moral, mental, and physical fiber of the unfortunate person who succumbs to addiction. He saps the vitality of our community life and our strength as a nation. The illicit trafficker is deserving of no compassion, and he receives none under the provisions of this bill. The penalties are appropriate to assure that the convicted trafficker gets just treatment for his evil act.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to reiterate my expression of commendation that I have extended on many occasions to the members of the Subcommittee on Narcotics under the able leadership of the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana, the Honorable HALE BOGGS, and to my colleagues on the Committee on Ways and Means for the laudatory product of their efforts and endeavors in bringing this legislation to its present state. Surely our country will be a better nation because of the effect of the Narcotic Control Act of 1956 will have in stamping out the illicit trafficking in narcotics and marihuana.

(Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I believe that the conferees on H. R. 11619, the Narcotic Control Act of 1956, have done a splendid job and deserve the commendation of the House.

I am not going to describe in any detail the technical provisions of the conference agreement as others have already done so. Suffice it to say, I believe that the legislation now before us contains the best features of both the Senate and House bills. In particular, I believe that it is worth emphasizing that, with one exception, the conference agreement follows the House insofar as the penalty provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to narcotic drugs and marihuana are concerned. I am hopeful that the new mandatory penalties will do much to help eliminate this evil traffic.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means which studied this problem has done a splendid job. The able chairman of the subcommittee was my good friend and distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana, Representative BOGGS. On the Republican side, the subcommittee was ably served by the gentleman from Wisconsin, Representative BYRNES, the gentleman from Connecticut, Representative SADLAK, and the gentleman from Tennessee, Representative BAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES] and the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SADLAK] were the minority members of the conferees on the part of the House on this legislation.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ACT OF 1956

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 9893) to authorize certain construction

at military installations, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 7, 1956.)

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, this is the conference report on the military public works bill. As stated in the report, you will observe that it calls for an authorization for the three departments, the Army, Navy, and Air Force, in the amount of \$2,138,886,000.

There is one phase of this bill that I particularly want to call to your attention, and I deem it proper to do so. I address your attention to that portion of the statement by the managers on the part of the House which states this:

The Department of the Air Force has wisely adopted a policy of dispersing its B-52 bombers in order to eliminate concentration of these important airplanes. The conferees are wholeheartedly in favor of this dispersal program and express the hope that the encouraging beginning in this bill will be carried to completion in future authorizations.

In this bill, the dispersal policy finds its implementation by increased authorizations at the following bases: Dow Air Force Base, Maine; Beale Air Force Base, Calif.; Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Okla.; Griffiss Air Force Base, N. Y.; Mather Air Force Base, Calif.; and Minot Air Force Base, N. Dak. The programs for these bases were part of the bill as it was originally presented to the Congress and, therefore, were the subject of consideration during the House committee's deliberations on the bill. Subsequent to the presentation of the construction program to the House, the dispersal program had matured even further and the Senate committee granted additional authorities in this area by substantial additions at Bergstrom Air Force Base, Tex.; Columbus Air Force Base, Miss.; Grand Forks Air Force Base, N. Dak.; and Sheppard Air Force Base, Tex. Amarillo Air Force Base, Tex., had not been the subject of any request for authorization as the program was submitted to the Congress. Dispersal authorization for this base was requested of the Senate committee and this base was inserted in the bill with an appropriate authorization. Also added by the Senate committee were dispersal authorizations for Mitchell Air Force Base, S. Dak., and Hobbs Air Force Base, N. Mex.

In furtherance of the dispersal program, the conferees added Dublin Air Force Base, Ga., as an appropriate location in the southeastern part of the United States. The conferees also granted an additional authority for this same purpose at Whiteman Air Force Base, Mo., a location in the central part of the United States, which the conferees felt was also well adapted to this program.

Members of the Committee, I deem this a very wise step. I deem it highly important that there be a broad dispersal of this type of aircraft as well as a type of aircraft which will soon come into being. I may state to my colleagues I am advised by the Air Force that during the next session of the Congress in carrying out this dispersal program, they will submit requests for similar authority at

several new bases, hoping to utilize facilities already in existence and thereby saving large expenditures.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. VINSON. With pleasure.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Could the gentleman tell us if there are any new bases in this bill? I am not referring to the facilities which are being reactivated, but if there are any entirely new bases in the bill and, if so, how many?

Mr. VINSON. There are several. Some are enumerated in the House Report 1890. Other new ones are Mitchell Air Force Base, S. Dak., and Hobbs Air Force Base in New Mexico, and Dublin Air Force Base, Ga., and new authority at Whiteman Air Force Base in Missouri. Some of those bases are not in existence today and in any way connected with the Air Force. Other bases were not designated when the bill was before the House for the dispersal of the B-52's, but we have them in this bill.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman with pleasure.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I am thinking of the many bases that the military has had heretofore in the State of Nebraska such as Grand Island, Kearney, Alliance, and Scottsbluff. They are no longer being used, but they still hold on to them and there is no attempt to reactivate them and put them back into use again.

Mr. VINSON. I get the gentleman's point. I want to say to the House that after a conference this morning with General Twining and other officials of the Air Force, a complete survey will be made all over the United States to see what facilities which were built during World War I and World War II can be used in the dispersal program without buying any more land, thus trying to curtail this large land acquisition program which is going on in the United States.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I agree that that should be done because there were many bases which were used at one time which are quite suitable for the Air Force now. But, they are not using those bases and they are buying new ones and buying new land while they still hold on to the old bases and not turning back the land to private enterprise so that it can be put on the tax rolls, but instead they keep the land tied up. Something ought to be done about that.

Mr. VINSON. That is right. Consider the bases referred to here in the State of Georgia. There are some 833 acres with three runways approximately a mile in length. We want to try to utilize these, and if they do not meet the standards of the Air Force, then we will not ask the Committee on Appropriations to appropriate 1 penny for any of these bases.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. With pleasure.

Mr. GROSS. I commend the distinguished gentleman from Georgia for taking this time to explain the conference report on this bill. The gentleman says he is doing so because the bill is

important and involves something more than \$2 billion.

A few moments ago the conference report on the foreign-aid bill was called before the House, involving more than \$3 billion and yet not one member of the Foreign Affairs Committee took a second of time to explain the changes that had been made in that bill and in the increased appropriations in the bill. I say again, I am glad that the gentleman took this time to explain it. I serve notice now that unless conference reports of this importance are to be explained to the House, they will encounter a rollcall every time I am on the floor and have the ability to force a rollcall on these bills. You will not save any time by not giving at least some explanation to the House.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does it mean that there will be curtailment of work at the different air bases now in operation, like at Bedford?

Mr. VINSON. No; not at all. We are not taking away. We are going to add to. I might make this suggestion: If there is in your district any existing airfield that the Government has spent money on, I suggest to you that you notify the Air Force, so that between now and next January they can make a complete survey to see if they meet the requirements of this dispersal program. Some of this program will be in the northern part of the country and some will be in the southern part of the country. It is highly important that there be complete dispersal of the airplanes which cost what these planes do.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Did I understand the gentleman to say that airfields that have belonged to the Navy or the Army in the past, and probably now belong to the Air Force, that have not been used for a considerable period of time, a survey is going to be made to see if those can be sold to cities or municipalities?

Mr. VINSON. Oh, no. We are going to try to use them. If in your district there are any airfields which, in your judgment, should be considered by the Department for the location of strategic bombers, I suggest to you that you notify the Department so that they can make a survey.

Mr. LECOMPTE. You do not anticipate that any airfields will be disposed of?

Mr. VINSON. Oh, no. None will be disposed of as any part of this dispersal program.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. SIKES. The gentleman and his committee are to be commended for laying stress on the very important program of dispersal of defense facilities. One of the great dangers of the present day is over-concentration of defense facilities in an atomic age.

However, that is not the subject of my question. Will the gentleman tell us

what the situation is now in the conference report with regard to the acquisition by the Government of Wherry housing?

Mr. VINSON. Yes. I was just going to come to that. While it is on my mind, I see the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON]. I do not know whether he was here when I made my previous statement, but I want to say to the gentleman from Texas and every member of the Appropriations Committee that if any one of these bases is not justified and warranted strictly from a military standpoint by the Air Force, I will appear before your committee and ask that not one penny be appropriated.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. During the war, of course, they got a great many airports at that time. When they finally do not need them any longer, if they find they no longer need them is there any way to force them to get that land back on the tax rolls?

Mr. VINSON. When a military installation has been declared excess by the Department it is certified to the Armed Services Committees of the House and the Senate, and after hearings, if they conclude that it is not the proper thing to keep it, we then authorize its disposition by the General Services Administration.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. There are 4 or 5 in Nebraska that they neither use nor release.

Mr. VINSON. And this gives them an opportunity to see if they can use them. If they have no military value then they should dispose of them.

Now I am coming to Wherry housing.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield before he gets to Wherry housing?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Does not the gentleman think we ought perhaps to make this point, that some of those World War II fields are in no way suitable for the aircraft now which require such long runways?

Mr. VINSON. That is true.

Mr. MAHON. Some of these fields were all right for World War II aircraft, but they cannot operate with present aircraft and it is not possible to extend the runways. Another matter that has disturbed me somewhat is perhaps that we have put on a little pressure to require the Defense Department to go back into old airfields when, in many instances, in my judgment, by going into new locations they probably could save the taxpayers money by reason of the obstacles they encounter in the old location.

Mr. VINSON. But it seems to me, I would say to my distinguished colleague from Texas, they should make a survey and reach a decision. If the old field can be utilized and it meets the requirements they should use it, but if it does not, then we may be forced to build new fields.

Mr. MAHON. I am in complete accord with the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I agree with the gentleman entirely, but tell me how you will get the military finally to release a little airfield they no longer use and that they no longer want and cannot use, yet will not release it so it can be put back on the tax rolls.

Mr. VINSON. If the Defense Department feels they should keep it then it probably has in mind some future use.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I will say that they all feel like they want to keep public land. The fact is the military department has taken over many millions of acres. In many cases they have no further use for the land yet they will not release it. I wish the gentleman's committee or some committee in this Congress would interest themselves in the proposition that when this land is no longer needed it be released and put back on the tax rolls.

Mr. VINSON. I agree with the gentleman; and I will go one step further and say that the Armed Services Committee is deeply concerned about the constant acquisition of land all over the United States to meet military requirements. We are therefore going to make a survey to see if we can use those that the Government has title to today before we go out and buy up more land.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, before the gentleman gets on to Wherry housing I would like to ask him his interpretation of the language in the Senate report which deals with the Lemoore naval air station. I think the military should be satisfied with a smaller amount of land than they desire to take.

Mr. VINSON. I would say that the authorization and the information is that we need 32,000 acres. The bill authorizes that and we will have to stand on the authorization. If, however, a re-survey develops the fact that they do not need the 32,000 acres they would not be warranted in buying them. But from the information we have the amount aggregates 32,000. We want them to have enough but we do not want them to have any more.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. It has been my observation, and I am sure it is the gentleman's observation likewise, that many times in the past we have bought too little land. I am sure the gentleman as well as I can recall many instances where the Government bought too little land, where we have put in a military installation, private enterprise has started up around it, and then when improvement in design or operational needs require additional land it has to be bought at a tremendous increase in price.

It seems to me that the gentleman's committee and the Appropriations Committee should provide sufficient land when we go into an area to allow for expansion of the project.

Mr. VINSON. Right in that connection I may say that the Armed Services Committee this very morning had to buy

some 150 acres of land in San Francisco to protect a \$130 million development at Hunter's Point, because we did not get enough to start with. The gentleman is correct. Under the authorization it is 32,000 acres.

Mr. Speaker, I want to talk about the authority in this bill to purchase Wherry houses, and I want to make it distinctly clear that the language we have written in this bill does not in the slightest degree trespass upon the jurisdiction of the great Committee on Banking and Currency. The Committee on Banking and Currency is the father of the Wherry housing legislation, but the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee extends to telling the Secretary of Defense that which he can buy and that which we do not recommend be bought. And we have established what I will call a condition precedent, providing that certain things will take place before the Department of Defense can buy a single Wherry house. We are not interfering with the Wherry law at all. There are some 83,000 units which have been built, some \$700 million of FHA insurance involved. We are not dealing with that. We are simply saying to the Secretary that he must do certain things before buying them. Then we establish the formula for determining the price to be paid.

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. RAINS. I have looked the report over, and I have no objection to the gentleman's statement that this does not infringe on the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. I am quite concerned as to whether or not the formula the gentleman has placed in here will prevent the thing we all want to prevent, windfalls on Wherry houses?

Mr. VINSON. I may say in all frankness and candor that the housing bill that is resting in the Rules Committee provides in its formula for a price per unit of about \$1,500.

Mr. RAINS. No; that is not correct.

Mr. VINSON. Now, wait a minute. We have worked it out and we know exactly what we are doing. The formula is set out and the conferees have agreed. The formula which was in the House bill is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$700 to \$800 a unit.

Mr. RAINS. That is not the point I make. The point I am making is: Will, under the formula that the gentleman has provided, the seller of Wherry housing be able to get more for his unit than the mortgage on it to build it?

Mr. VINSON. He will get replacement cost as of the date of final endorsement for mortgage insurance less physical depreciation.

Mr. RAINS. Does the conference report provide that the Wherry sponsor must sell to the military if it desires to buy?

Mr. VINSON. There is the right of condemnation. He also has the right to enter into a voluntary agreement. I want to say, Mr. Speaker, in the interest of economy, and I want every Member to hear this including the distinguished gentleman, former chairman of the com-

mittee that brought the bill in, that Wherry houses cost about \$9,000 per unit, or less. When the Government under the Wherry law gets title the Government will have spent \$54,000 on a unit that cost only \$9,000. What we are trying to do is to get title in the Government as early as possible and save that enormous amount of money.

Mr. RAINS. The gentleman is making a good many statements that do not conform to the facts, as I understand it.

Mr. VINSON. Well, I will say to my friend, he is not quite as well versed on this as I am.

Mr. RAINS. I may not be, but I have spent considerable time at it, and it appears to me the gentleman is not exactly versed on Wherry housing, especially when he makes the statement that it costs the Federal Government \$54,000 to build a unit of Wherry housing. That is totally in error.

Mr. VINSON. Well, I repeat my statement, and I challenge anyone to disprove it. The maximum cost of a unit was \$9,000. The life of the lease was from 50 to 75 years. When the Government pays \$90 a month for a period of 50 years, then the Government has paid out \$54,000 on a unit that originally cost \$9,000.

Mr. RAINS. May I interrupt the gentleman again? If the person who has the allotment pays rent on a house, he has no title to it. The Government pays out the same amount of money, and it is not a question of building. Is that not correct?

Mr. VINSON. The money will go to the Treasury Department, because these Wherry houses will be assigned to officers and men, and they will get no quarters allowances.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. May I ask the distinguished gentleman if it is to be now the policy of the Government to begin to acquire title to all Wherry houses?

Mr. VINSON. It certainly is. And, I want to say here there is a little confusion about this housing situation. We had the Wherry bill brought in by the Committee on Banking and Currency. We now have what is known as the Capehart houses brought in by the Committee on Banking and Currency. The Committee on Armed Services has been making direct appropriations for houses. So we have all this confusion, and I certainly am going to respectfully request that some committee, either the Committee on Banking and Currency or the Committee on Armed Services, have complete jurisdiction of family houses, because we think it is in the interest of economy for the Government to make a direct appropriation instead of even having the Capehart houses, which will cost in the same period of time \$2,500 more per unit than a directly appropriated house. So, we are in this state of confusion, and in order to get the Committee on Armed Services back into the picture, we have written a provision in this bill that will give the Armed Services Committee a look at Capehart houses. We are clearly within our constitutional

rights also when we put up the conditions upon which you acquire property for the Government. They cannot be acquired or built until they have been scrutinized by the Committee on Armed Services of the House and of the Senate. Private industry wants to build houses in this country, and we do not want to drive private industry out of business.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SCHENCK. I wonder if the distinguished chairman of the committee would give us an explanation of this. As I understand it, Wherry housing has been built both on ground owned by the Government and on ground not owned by the Government.

Mr. VINSON. That is essentially correct.

Mr. SCHENCK. Now, is it my understanding, Mr. Speaker, that this housing on ground owned by the Government is the housing that you are now discussing?

Mr. VINSON. It is both, because the man who builds on Government-owned property has an equity. We are trying to get these Wherry people out of the picture, and I hope that some day soon there will be a complete clarification on this policy of housing. Here one year the Committee on Armed Services comes in and authorizes direct appropriated housing, and here the Committee on Banking and Currency comes in and authorizes 100,000 Capehart houses. That is where we are. We are just in a state of flux, just a state of confusion, and we know it is affecting the morale of the armed services in not having proper housing facilities, because it is causing a great turnover in the personnel.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. VINSON. Yes.

Mr. SCHENCK. I understand that recent court decisions provide that Wherry housing built on Government property is taxable by the local tax authority. May I also suggest to the gentleman that in his thinking on Wherry housing or Capehart housing, or whatever military housing it may be, the proper Government authority should develop the plans and specifications, and that the houses should be built under those plans and specifications. That was not true under some of these other housing plans and we did not have good housing in many instances.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FLOOD. As the gentleman knows, with reference to military housing, Congress recently passed and the President signed the Department of Defense appropriation bill in which the Congress saw fit to add nearly \$1 billion for Air Force procurement of aircraft. The gentleman knows that General Twining told his committee that aircraft is only one of three things we need; and that if we do not have housing for Air Force personnel near the SAC bases we may as well not have the aircraft. The bill that the gentleman says is dead or

slumbering in the Committee on Rules, the housing bill, has a section which provides the necessary housing to house the airmen for the SAC bases, to fly the B-52's; is not that correct?

Mr. VINSON. It is not confined only to the SAC bases. May I say in that connection that the Committee on Armed Services authorized some 27,000 units, and some 14,000 were for the Air Force. The Air Force did not even build many of them under a direct appropriation.

Mr. FLOOD. If the gentleman will yield further—

Mr. VINSON. Oh, yes, we need housing.

Mr. FLOOD. The fact does remain that the bill slumbering in the Committee on Rules provides for Air Force and military housing essential to the Air Force.

Mr. VINSON. Yes. We are going to try to get the houses as soon as we can pass the necessary legislation. But at the same time there must be some clarification as to who has jurisdiction and how far the jurisdiction extends. We must see who is responsible for the lack of quarters for our officers and men.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I realize that this is probably repetition, but there are a good many people through the country who are concerned that a number of our airbases have been taken out of use and some of them turned over to cities, and so forth; and yet we are building new airbases.

Mr. VINSON. My good friend was not here when I made the statement that we are going to try to use those bases that are already in existence. We are going to make a complete survey before we build any new ones.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. McCORMACK, in reference to the SAGE phase of this bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I know that section 303, which authorizes the SAGE program is essentially the language adopted by the House on April 12th. The only difference is the inclusion of the requirement that rural electric cooperatives will also be used when power is required within their respective service areas.

Mr. VINSON. That is correct. In other words, we have broadened that by bringing in REA facilities as well.

Mr. McCORMACK. On April 12, the gentleman from Georgia, the chairman of the committee, and my distinguished friend, addressed the House and made a very strong statement. I should like to ask the chairman if he still takes the same position he did on April 12.

Mr. VINSON. I read my statement and I am quite familiar with it. It was rather a strong statement. After further study of it the gentleman will see that I am trying to preserve as much as possible the strong language that I used in that statement through the more moderate and temperate language in the report.

So I trust my good friend will not press me too strongly about the language used when he and others and I were in debate on the SAGE.

The point is this: I stated that I trusted that that language would have the effect that the General Services Administration would intervene. After further study, I find that the interest of the Government can be well protected and is being well protected, so I wrote this language:

In view of the magnitude of the cost involved, the Air Force was asked by the Senate committee whether it has adequate authority in existing law to protect the interests of the Government in connection with the rates for communication services for SAGE. It advised that it does have adequate authority, and it is noted that pursuant to section 201 of the act of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. A. sec. 481), the Department of Defense has already intervened in a pending proceeding before the Federal Communications Commission involving the bulk of the rates for the SAGE project

I think that covers it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, the gentleman realizes that the Air Force is in the position of making contracts and then representing the Government on the various contracts it makes in relation to rates.

Mr. VINSON. May I say, and I hope this nice compliment will permit me to yield the floor, that it was by the aid and assistance of the distinguished gentleman from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as well as the gentleman from Ohio, the gentleman from Georgia, and others, that there was brought about a reduction in the tolls from some \$240 million to \$157 million. We all did a good piece of work, and we are going to continue it.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am not asking these questions other than to have the RECORD show just what the situation is.

Mr. VINSON. The RECORD does show it.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am sure my friend's committee, however, is going to watch very carefully—

Mr. VINSON. I will assure the gentleman that we are watching everything.

Mr. McCORMACK. Wait a minute. You are going to watch carefully whether the Air Force is protecting the Government's interest in connection with tariffs under the SAGE contracts.

Mr. VINSON. I assure the gentleman that the legal staff of the Armed Services Committee will be instructed to keep close watch on SAGE.

Mr. Speaker, there is one more statement I want to make. When we considered this bill the House established an airbase at Manistee, Mich. The Senate established the airbase at Kalkaska. As a result of the conference, the Senate recedes, and the airbase is now established at Manistee.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include at this point in the RECORD in connection with the discussion of SAGE and charges for utility services a letter I addressed to the Administrator of the General Services Administration and his reply, together with two related Executive orders.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY LEADER,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1956.

HON. FRANKLIN G. FLOETE,
Administrator, General Services Administration, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. FLOETE: The military construction bill, H. R. 9893, which passed the House on April 12, 1956, and was reported by the Senate Armed Services Committee on June 26, 1956, includes section 303 with respect to appropriate agencies appearing before Federal and State regulatory agencies in behalf of the Federal Government regarding charges for utility services.

The enactment into law of this provision may place heavy responsibilities upon the General Services Administration.

Will you please advise at an early date, (a) as to the capability of the General Services Administration to carry out the functions as outlined in the bill, and (b) the status of any agreements between the General Services Administration and Department of Defense which may bear upon the effective conduct of the program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. McCORMACK.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, July 5, 1956.

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK,
Majority Leader,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. McCORMACK: In your letter of June 27, 1956, concerning H. R. 9893, the military construction bill, you requested the comments of General Services Administration on Operation Sage contained in section 303 of that bill, as to (a) the capability of GSA to carry out the functions outlined in the bill, and (b) the present status of any agreements between GSA and DOD on this subject.

Following a conference with Mr. Ray Ward of your staff on July 5, 1956, and GSA representatives, the following is submitted:

GSA possesses the capability to satisfactorily perform the functions as outlined in H. R. 9893, through use of present personnel, augmented as required.

The effective discharge of our statutory duties under section 303 requires a full participation in the contractual negotiations as well as our appearance on behalf of the executive agencies in proceedings before Federal and State regulatory bodies. This is our understanding of the intent of section 303 of the bill.

By agreement with the Department of Defense, GSA will be substituted for the Department in FCC Docket No. 11518. It is contemplated that following enactment of H. R. 9893, necessary arrangements will be concluded between GSA and the Department of Defense (including the Department of the Air Force) respecting the financing of actions called for under section 303, as well as matters of security clearances, and interdepartmental liaison.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN G. FLOETE,
Administrator.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 1, 1956.

To: The Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

The Secretary of Defense.

The Administrator of General Services.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 205 (a) of the act entitled "An act to simplify the procurement, utilization, and disposal of Government property, to reorganize certain agencies of the Government, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1949 (the Federal Property and Administrative

Services Act of 1949) it is hereby directed that:

1. Pending determinations made in the course of the studies hereinafter directed to be instituted, the several departments and agencies constituting the National Military Establishment shall continue to procure through the Administrator of General Services such supplies, materials, equipment, and other personal property, and have performed by the Administrator such related functions of the types specified in section 201 (a) (1) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 as were customarily procured or performed for the departments and agencies of the National Military Establishment by the Bureau of Federal Supply prior to the taking effect of said act. Until further order of the President, the Secretary of Defense shall not, without the prior approval of the President, issue any order or directive exempting the National Military Establishment in accordance with the proviso in section 201 (a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, from action taken or to be taken by the Administrator of General Services under said section.

2. The Administrator of General Services, the Secretary of Defense, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (1) shall forthwith undertake, and diligently pursue, studies aimed at developing areas of understanding with respect to the extent to which the National Military Establishment should be exempt from the jurisdiction of the Administrator under sections 201 and 206 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, and (2) shall present any appropriate recommendations to the President.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 8, 1954.

To: The Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

The Secretary of Defense.

The Administrator of General Services.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 205 (a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. 481 (a)), there is hereby revoked the memorandum of the President dated July 1, 1949, and directed to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Secretary of Defense, and the Administrator of General Services, copy of which appears on page 108 of the pamphlet of the General Services Administration dated October 1952 and entitled "Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended."

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, on page 33 of the statement of the managers on the part of the House appears this statement:

As the bill passed the House, a new Air Defense Command base in northern Michigan was designated to be at Manistee. The Senate version of the bill changed this location to Kalkaska. The Senate receded in this respect and accepted the Manistee location.

As everybody knows, I offered an amendment during the consideration of this bill on the floor of the House to make the base at Kalkaska rather than at Manistee. The House did not see fit to approve my amendment but the Senate did. However, in conference the House version has been approved. I do want to take this time to read testimony

which was given before the Air Force panel of the House Committee on Appropriations on May 16, 1956, with reference to this dispute. This testimony by Colonel Ewbank of the Office of Assistant Chief of Staff for Installations confirms the Senate position and casts considerable doubt on the wisdom of the conference report. I will read pertinent portions of this testimony which is as follows:

Chairman MAHON. Why does the Air Force prefer Kalkaska as the site?

Colonel EWBANK. The Air Force prefers Kalkaska over Manistee site for the following reasons.

(1) Placement of the SAGE facility at another existing airbase acceptable for the project will cost the Government approximately \$320,000 more per year than at the Kalkaska site for leased communication facilities. Annual SAGE leased line costs at Manistee would cost the Government from \$270,000 to \$390,000 more per year than at Kalkaska, if the SAGE installation were to be constructed there. The actual cost difference would depend upon the siting of the SAGE project at Manistee.

(2) The Kalkaska site will cost the Government at least \$938,950 less than the Manistee site for presently planned development. Future expansion will cost less at Kalkaska than at Manistee.

(3) The Kalkaska site offers better expansion capability than at Manistee and at less cost. The reason for the increased cost at the Manistee site is that it contains pockets of muck, marsh deposits, peat bogs and swamp and would require considerable flood control. Expansions of the runways at Manistee to the same capability as at Kalkaska would be relatively expensive, inasmuch as it would require approximately twice as much excavation as at the Kalkaska site.

(4) The Kalkaska site is entirely free of flight hazards or obstructions of any nature. This site will provide glide angle clearance of better than 100 to 1 and will not present dangerous conditions to air crews or to the public in event an emergency should occur. The proposed Manistee site meets only the minimum Air Force criteria standard of 50 to 1, or one-half the clearance for the Kalkaska site. In addition, by locating the base at Manistee, it will necessitate flying over the town of Copemish, within 2 miles from the end of the runway. This situation is dangerous to the residents of the village of Copemish and the noise involved and the inherent danger to the public could result in future resentment and claims against the Government. The Air Force firmly stands by its previous position that it would be unwise to develop a new airbase in an area that will present hazards when a better site is available that meets the most stringent requirements of the Air Force, both at the present time and for the future.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I am very glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MASON. We have had all of this before and the thing is settled. What is the good of rehashing it now?

Mr. FORD. I just want to put on record the facts as presented by the Air Force and the Department's recommendations.

Mr. MASON. That was on the record when we considered it.

Mr. FORD. It may have been, but the facts should be reiterated to show what I believe is a lack of wisdom on the part of the House in making the decision it did.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, does not the gentleman subscribe to the doctrine that the majority should rule? The gentleman says there is a lack of wisdom on the part of the House. That may be from the gentleman's viewpoint, but the House heard long debate on this question and reached a decision. The House conferees representing the House insisted on the position of the House and the other body yielded. There is a great deal of merit in what the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] says, that this has all been said before, but of course I am perfectly willing to yield the gentleman time to make his statement.

Mr. FORD. I am sure the distinguished gentleman would want anyone on the minority in this issue to have full opportunity to express his opinion or relate the facts.

Mr. VINSON. I am glad to have the gentleman state his opinion.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Since the debate in the House, at least one thing has happened that should give us thought. We have Air Force and Navy jets using the civil aviation airport on the edge of Minneapolis. At first, some people wanted the air forces there, as Manistee wants this air base. Some did not, of whom I was one. But local opposition to development of a suitable alternate field further away from the city kept the planes based at the city field. Within a week we have had two terrible jet accidents. In one of them a Navy jet crashed into a group of homes too near the base, destroying 4 or 5 homes, killing and burning the occupants, mostly children. The 10th died of burns last week. I get pitiful letters every day from those residing around the base, pleading that the jets be removed. We are doing our best, but, of course, the defenses of our country cannot be allowed to lapse, and I fear it will not be possible to move the planes and their operations elsewhere in the near future.

It seems to me this tragic experience is a very important and potent argument against locating the base at Manistee that was not before the committees or the House at the time when this matter was debated here. Mr. Chairman, if I cannot get the jets off the heads of my people, I certainly am not going to vote to put them over the heads of other people living near the end of the proposed runway at Manistee.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. There were also two planes crashed over the Grand Canyon where there is a great deal of space.

Mr. JUDD. There is no similarity between the two situations. Besides, in Michigan there is another site that the Air Force says is better, and it is not half as hazardous.

Mr. VINSON. If the gentleman was on the floor when it was debated before, he will find testimony that from a military standpoint both are equal.

Mr. JUDD. Of course, it seems to me that this is a case where the Congress ought not to be dictating to the Air Force where it should put air bases.

Mr. VINSON. The Air Force could not make up its mind, and the gentleman's committee some years ago said to the Air Force, "We won't let you go to Cadillac."

Mr. JUDD. But the Air Force knew where it wanted to go. There is a grave question whether we civilians in Congress should intervene to force the Air Force to build a base at a place which it thinks is less suitable or advantageous.

Mr. VINSON. I think after debate on the floor of the House and Members hearing the debate, they are well qualified to reach a decision, and, as a House conferee, it was my duty to support that decision whether I endorsed the situation or not. In this case I did endorse it.

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. BENTLEY. Will the gentleman state when this testimony was developed?

Mr. FORD. This testimony was developed on May 15, 1956.

Mr. BENTLEY. And what was the date when this issue was debated before the House?

Mr. FORD. The issue was debated on the floor a month or 6 weeks prior to this testimony.

Mr. BENTLEY. That is the point I wanted to bring out. I commend the gentleman for bringing these matters to the attention of the House, and I think it pertinent that this information was developed a month after it was debated here on the floor.

Mr. FORD. If the Members will take the time to read these hearings, hearings before a House committee, at page 156, you will find 7 or 8 pages of very helpful information. As I say, I did not agree with the recommendation of the chairman of the committee when it was on the floor. I still believe the committee and the House acted in error. I do feel very strongly that this information should be on the record at this time in order to express the views of those of us who disagree with the conference report.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. FULTON. I would like to agree with the gentleman, and also the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd] because I think that the Air Force strategy of this country is falling behind time. The reason is this, that when they put these bases, these large airports, with jet training bases close to large cities, with the jet planes so close that they will be over the city, first, it is causing a traffic hazard to the commercial airliners; and, second, danger to the community; and third, it is senseless as a defense, because these bases should be further away from the major cities.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford] has expired.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in my remarks certain testimony before the House Committee on Appropriations?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. FORD. The testimony is as follows:

KALKASKA AIR FORCE BASE, MICH.

Mr. MAHON. Now we come to a base where all fund requests have been eliminated for fiscal year 1957, Kalkaska Air Force Base. This has been a very controversial project. I should like to ask you a series of questions in order to develop for the record just what the situation is with respect to the proposed Kalkaska base.

Why is there a need for a base in northern Michigan?

Colonel EWBANK. It has been demonstrated by tactical exercises that an interceptor base in Traverse City, Mich., will provide defense in depth to the metropolitan Chicago and Detroit areas. A squadron located in the Traverse City area is planned to intercept possible attacks on these industrial centers. In addition to the Air Defense Command fighter interceptor requirement, a need exists for a SAGE installation. This mission can best be accomplished by constructing the facility in conjunction with an airbase. The Kalkaska site is being designed so that the base may be expanded if such requirement develops.

Mr. MAHON. Why does the Air Force prefer Kalkaska as the site?

Colonel EWBANK. The Air Force prefers Kalkaska over the Manistee site for the following reasons:

(1) Construction of the airbase at Kalkaska can commence this summer and construction of the SAGE installation can start immediately. If the Air Force abandons plans for Kalkaska and develops the airbase at Manistee, it will require a delay of at least 1 year in the operational use of the airbase. In addition, if the Air Force is denied the right to proceed with the Kalkaska site, it will be forced to abandon plans for the SAGE mission in the Traverse City area. The Air Defense Command cannot accept further delays in construction of the SAGE project and it will have to be relocated on an existing base in Michigan in order to more effectively utilize the A. C. and W. radar net and provide the degree of protection for the United States as required. To further delay the SAGE project will seriously affect the capability of the entire air defense network in this critical area. Placement of the SAGE facility at another existing airbase acceptable for the project will cost the Government approximately \$320,000 more per year than at the Kalkaska site for leased communication facilities. Annual SAGE leased line costs at Manistee would cost the Government from \$270,000 to \$390,000 more per year than at Kalkaska, if the SAGE installation were to be constructed there. The actual cost difference would depend upon the siting of the SAGE project at Manistee.

(2) The Kalkaska site will cost the Government at least \$938,950 less than the Manistee site for presently planned development. Future expansion will cost less at Kalkaska than at Manistee.

(3) The Kalkaska site offers better expansion capability than at Manistee and at less cost. The reason for the increased cost at the Manistee site is that it contains pockets of muck, marsh deposits, peat bogs, and swamp and would require considerable flood control. Expansions of the runways at Manistee to the same capability as at Kalkaska would be relatively expensive, inasmuch as it would require approximately twice as much excavation as the Kalkaska site.

(4) The Kalkaska site is entirely free of flight hazards or obstructions of any nature. This site will provide glide angle clearance of better than 100 to 1 and will not present dangerous conditions to air crews or to the public in event an emergency should occur. The proposed Manistee site meets only the

minimum Air Force criteria standard of 50 to 1, or one-half the clearance for the Kalkaska site. In addition, by locating the base at Manistee, it will necessitate flying over the town of Copemish, within 2 miles from the end of the runway. This situation is dangerous to the residents of the village of Copemish and the noise involved and the inherent danger to the public could result in future resentment and claims against the Government. The Air Force firmly stands by its previous position that it would be unwise to develop a new airbase in an area that will present hazards when a better site is available that meets the most stringent requirements of the Air Force, both at the present time and for the future.

(5) Community support at the Kalkaska site will be better than at the Manistee site. The city of Traverse City (1950 population, 16,974) is presently located approximately 20 road-miles from the Kalkaska site; however, the Michigan State Highway Department has advised the Air Force that the State is planning to reroute State Highway M-72 from Kalkaska to Traverse City. This new route will reduce the distance from the Kalkaska site to Traverse City from approximately 20 miles to 15 miles. Rerouting of the highway is expected to be accomplished in approximately 2 to 3 years. Manistee (1950 population, 8,642) is located approximately 26 miles from the Manistee site. Cadillac (1950 population, 10,425) is approximately 32 miles, and Traverse City approximately 35 miles distance. These distances are too far to provide adequate daily community support. Traverse City is approximately twice the size of Manistee and is better able to provide housing, recreation, shopping, and other aspects of community life.

Mr. MAHON. How much in Federal funds has actually been expended on the Kalkaska site?

Colonel EWBANK. As of May 17, 1956, the Air Force has expended approximately \$360,000 on the Kalkaska site. This amount has either been paid or is due for work accomplished.

Mr. MAHON. In addition, how much has been committed for this site?

Colonel EWBANK. The Air Force has contract obligations outstanding for approximately \$228,000 for the Kalkaska site.

Mr. MAHON. What is the best estimate as to the financial loss to the Federal Government if this site is abandoned?

Colonel EWBANK. I wish to answer this question in two parts. First, if the airbase is abandoned and the requirement for both the airbase and SAGE project were to be eliminated the loss to the Federal Government would be approximately \$360,000.

However, if the Kalkaska site is abandoned and the requirement is transferred to Manistee, the following loss to the Federal Government will result:

Funds expended on base development at Kalkaska, \$360,000. Of this amount, it is estimated that approximately \$20,000 in savings might accrue if the base was transferred to Manistee by utilizing certain portions of the design already accomplished.	
Total unrecoverable loss to Government if site is transferred is estimated at	\$340,000
Increased development costs at Manistee for presently planned facilities for the Air Defense Command fighter interceptor mission	938,950
Annual SAGE communications costs are \$270,000 to \$390,000 more per year at Manistee than at Kalkaska. Based upon a minimum 10-year requirement for this project, the loss to the Federal Government will amount to at least \$2,700,000 if this project is located at Manistee.	2,700,000

Total known loss to Federal Government for the Air Defense Fighter Squadron and SAGE if projects were to be located at Manistee instead of at Kalkaska—\$3, 978, 950

If the SAGE project is located outside of the Traverse City area on an existing air base acceptable from an operational standpoint, it will cost the Government approximately \$320,000 more per year than at Kalkaska.

The above amount would increase at Manistee with multimission expansion. The exact amount is not known at this time; however, because of poor soil conditions and a high water table, further expansion at Manistee would cost considerably more than the same expansion at Kalkaska.

Mr. MAHON. Has the State of Michigan spent or committed any funds because of the selection of the Kalkaska site?

Colonel EWBANK. Officials of the State of Michigan have informed the Air Force that the State has expended several thousand dollars for engineering surveys for the proposed new highway from Kalkaska to Traverse City. Other costs involved by the State would be normal administrative costs involving numerous meetings with Air Force and Corps of Engineers' representatives pertaining to the lease of State land for the airbase.

Mr. MAHON. What funds have been expended or committed by local political units because of the selection of the Kalkaska site?

Colonel EWBANK. The Air Force has been informed that approximately \$3,800 has been spent by Grand Traverse County, Kalkaska County, the city of Traverse City, and the village of Kalkaska, because of the selection of the Kalkaska site.

Mr. MAHON. What money raised by public subscription has been spent for the Kalkaska site? For what purpose?

Colonel EWBANK. The Kalkaska Airbase Committee has informed the Air Force that they have expended \$24,476.19 for the purpose of acquiring land to be donated for the airbase. This money has been spent to obtain options and land purchases, legal fees, appraisals and abstracts, travel and administrative costs. It is estimated that approximately three-fifths of this sum could be recovered if the base is not developed at Kalkaska.

Mr. MAHON. What actual work has been done to develop the site at Kalkaska as far as buying land, removing trees, and beginning actual construction?

Colonel EWBANK. The Air Force has progressed at the Kalkaska site to the point where most of the land needed for the airbase has been acquired. The balance of the land necessary for the first phase development was scheduled for acquisition by April 15, 1956; however, acquisition of this land has tentatively been stopped pending a review by Congress on the location of the airbase. The State of Michigan has cleared approximately two-thirds of the marketable pulpwood at the site. Design of the airfield pavement and lighting is complete and construction of the runway and lighting systems was scheduled to commence in July of this year. The balance of the design of the airbase is under contract and scheduled for completion in September 1956. The master plan for the airbase is nearing completion and the design of the SAGE project has reached a point where construction can commence immediately.

Mr. MAHON. What investments have been made by private parties in this area in anticipation of the airbase?

Colonel EWBANK. The Air Force has received affidavits signed by residents of the Kalkaska area to the effect that they have either expended or contracted to expend approximately \$457,000 to enlarge community

facilities in preparation of the increased demand brought about by the airbase.

Mr. MAHON. Did it cost the Federal Government anything to obtain the land for the base at Kalkaska?

Colonel EWBANK. Only \$1 for all the land required. The State of Michigan leased approximately 7,100 acres of land to the Air Force for a period of 99 years at a cost of \$1 for the entire term of the lease. The residents of the Kalkaska and Traverse City areas have raised sufficient funds to buy approximately 1,000 acres of private land and donate it at no cost to the Government.

Mr. MAHON. Will it cost this Government anything to obtain the land at the Manistee site? How much?

Colonel EWBANK. Yes. Manistee site No. 3 comprises approximately 5,688 acres required for original base development. Of this amount, approximately 4,544 acres are State forest land and 1,144 acres are private land. The private land is valued at \$133,461. The Air Force will be required to acquire this land with Federal funds inasmuch as the communities supporting the Manistee site have advised the Air Force that they would not be in a position to acquire and donate all or a portion of this land. To provide the same capability of expansion at Manistee as is presently available at Kalkaska will require approximately 2,400 additional acres of land. It is estimated that at least 1,200 acres of this additional requirement would be private land costing an estimated \$150,000 or more.

Mr. MAHON. What is the best approximation of the comparative costs of construction of the base at Kalkaska and at Manistee?

Colonel EWBANK. The following approximation as to the comparative cost of construction of the airbase at Kalkaska and at Manistee for the Air Defense Command is based upon preliminary engineering studies conducted by qualified engineers of the Army Corps of Engineers. The amounts shown for the initial development cover costs to construct a single 9,000-foot runway. The amounts shown for the second phase of development include construction costs for a secondary runway 9,000 feet and for additional development of the base. These amounts do not include the SAGE construction costs.

	Kalkaska	Manistee	Difference
Initial development (fiscal year 1955 and fiscal year 1956).....	\$11, 652, 650	\$11, 850, 600	\$197, 950
Fiscal year 1957.....	2, 906, 000	3, 063, 000	157, 000
Future program (fiscal year 1958).....	4, 513, 000	5, 097, 000	584, 000
Total.....	19, 071, 650	20, 010, 600	938, 950

Development of the Kalkaska site is estimated to cost \$938,950 less than the Manistee site for the initial and secondary development of the air base. Development to a possible ultimate expanded runway requirement of 15,000 feet for the primary runway and 12,000 for the secondary runway and other possible future base expansion will further increase the differential between the two sites.

Mr. MAHON. What are the estimated comparative operational costs of the two sites?

Colonel EWBANK. It is estimated that the cost of operating aircraft at the two sites would be approximately equal inasmuch as both locations fall within the operational area of requirements for air-defense purposes. This does not include the cost of the SAGE operations, which is considerably higher at the Manistee site. In addition it is estimated that support costs would be somewhat higher at Manistee because of the greater distance to adequate community support.

Because of this factor indirect costs to personnel stationed at the airbase would be higher than at Kalkaska.

Mr. MAHON. How much will the annual rental for the SAGE line amount to at each site?

Colonel EWBANK. The annual rental for Kalkaska is estimated at \$4,620,000. The annual rental for Manistee site No. 1 is estimated at \$4,890,000. The annual rental for Manistee site No. 3 is estimated at \$5,010,000. Depending upon the exact siting that the SAGE system would be placed at the Manistee site, the annual charges will amount to a minimum of \$270,000 to \$390,000 more per year than to provide the same capability as at Kalkaska. Based upon a minimum use of the system for 10 years, it will cost the Government from \$2,700,000 to \$3,900,000 more at the Manistee site.

Mr. MAHON. Will the free franchise offer of the Kaleva Telephone Co. alter the annual charges for SAGE?

Colonel EWBANK. Not to any degree. The Air Force has received an offer from the Kaleva Telephone Co. to the effect that they would relinquish without cost that portion of their franchise area as directly affects SAGE landline rental at the Manistee location. Apparently the Kaleva Telephone Co. is misinformed as to the service charges that they would receive if the SAGE system was located in the Kaleva Telephone Co. franchise area. The Western Electric Co., who is responsible for installing the SAGE project have informed the Air Force that the offer of the Kaleva Telephone Co. would not reduce the communications cost to the Government to any sizable degree. The cost of communications is based upon the installations of new communication facilities. In the case of Manistee site No. 1 the required 383 circuits will average about 14.3 miles longer than at Kalkaska for an increase of approximately \$270,000 more per year. This location is not within the Kaleva franchise area. In the case of Manistee site No. 3 the 383 required circuits will average about 20.6 miles longer than at Kalkaska, for an increase of approximately \$390,000 more per year. Only a small part of this site falls within the Kaleva Telephone Co. franchise territory and chances are that the SAGE project would not fall within their territory. I wish to reemphasize that regardless of whether the SAGE location would be located within the Kaleva franchise area and any charges rightfully coming to them would be relinquished the extra costs within their area would still amount to several million dollars more over a period of 10 years than at Kalkaska. The Air Force will be required to utilize the facilities to be installed for a period of 10 years or pay a termination charge on the facilities.

Mr. MAHON. Can the contractual commitment made by the Air Force at Kalkaska be transferred to Manistee with little or no loss to the Government?

Colonel EWBANK. It is estimated that approximately \$20,000 of the \$360,000 already spent at Kalkaska could be saved by utilizing a certain amount of the design. However, because most of the money spent for design up to this stage is based upon the particular land at Kalkaska, the largest part of the money spent would be lost. The Air Force might be able to transfer certain portions of the contract commitments to a site at Manistee, however, because of the magnitude of the design and development that would be required, it would probably be to the benefit of the Government to renegotiate the contracts. The present firms may or may not be the ones that would be in a position to receive the contractual commitments for the new site.

Mr. MAHON. How much of the timber has been cut from the Kalkaska site? What has been the effect of this cutting on the area?

Colonel EWBANK. Representatives of the State of Michigan Conservation Department have advised that approximately two-thirds of the jack pine has been cut from the runway area or approximately 360 acres. The State advised that since they had contracted for the timber to be removed they are allowing the contractor to proceed with timber operations except for the removal of the red pine. Most of the timber within the area to be cut is jack pine. The jack pine being removed was not fully matured but can be used for pulpwood. It is not believed that any major damage has been done by the clearing other than that the timber was not fully mature.

Mr. MAHON. It is charged that the Air Force "sat on its hands" from June 1954, to December 1954, and is thus responsible for the delay in construction? Is that true?

Colonel EWBANK. No, sir. Until a special House subcommittee recommended that the Air Force eliminate the Benzie County site, the sole considerations in the selection of the airbase site in northern Michigan had been to meet our requirement both quickly and economically at a place where community support was available. When Benzie County was eliminated, local competition for the base mushroomed. This necessitated careful reevaluation if we were to get a site in the area of requirement, other than the Benzie County site, which would meet the test of military requirement, initial and operating cost economy, time and community support for our men and their dependents, without running afoul of delays from local competition.

The period of June 1954, to December 1954, does not seem significant, because today we are as without a green light to proceed on the base of our choice in northern Michigan as we ever were.

Mr. MAHON. Is the litigation pending in the Michigan courts in reference to the Kalkaska site likely to further delay construction there if it should be decided to build at Kalkaska?

Colonel EWBANK. No; there is no litigation pending on the Kalkaska site that could in any way affect the construction or development of the base. The Air Force understands that an injunction prevented the village and county of Kalkaska from spending public funds for the purpose of acquiring land and donating it to the Air Force. Funds for this purpose were raised by public subscription therefore the injunction in no way affects the development of the airbase.

Mr. MAHON. Is that land at Manistee administered by the Michigan Department of Conservation available to the Air Force?

Colonel EWBANK. The answer to this question is unknown at this time. Approximately 4,545 acres of the land that would be needed at the Manistee site for original development is State land. Information received from the State is that this matter would have to be solved at the time the Air Force had an actual requirement for the land. The use of State land at Manistee would require the approval of the State conservation commission and the State administrative board. It would require negotiations with the State authorities to determine if the land can be used and under what terms.

Mr. MAHON. May the cost of building the road from the Kalkaska site into Traverse City be rightly charged to this project? If so, to what extent?

Colonel EWBANK. No; the State of Michigan Department of Highways have advised the Air Force that they are not planning to build a new highway exclusively for the Air Force. The State has been planning to re-route the existing State highway, M72, from Kalkaska to Traverse City for a number of years. Development of the base at Kalkaska will speed up the requirement for the re-routing because of the increased use that can be expected. The Air Force does not believe that the new route can rightfully be

charged to the cost of developing the Kalkaska site.

Mr. MAHON. Will there be a savings on freight charges at Manistee over Kalkaska in view of the location of the Air Force supply depot at Fort Wayne, Ind.?

Colonel EWBANK. No; the Air Force does not have a supply depot at Fort Wayne, Ind. However, a review of rail and truck rates from the various Air Force supply depots and source of jet fuel supply indicates that no appreciable difference or advantage would result from one site over the other in this regard.

Mr. MAHON. Will there be any savings in snow removal at Manistee over Kalkaska?

Colonel EWBANK. Actual snowfall for the two sites in question is not available because of the remote location of each site; however, information available indicates that snowfall in the general area of the two sites is such that there should be no appreciable difference in the cost of snow removal. If the Manistee site has less snow than the Kalkaska site the difference will not be sufficient to effect a major savings since approximately the same amount of equipment and personnel will be required to clear the base at either location.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a consent request?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order on Calendar Wednesday this week be dispensed with.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request.

Mr. GROSS. And I shall not object.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, [Mr. Knox].

(Mr. KNOX asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the time that has been allotted me to give by views on this very important question involving the State of Michigan and the State of Illinois. As has been demonstrated in the hearings before the Subcommittee on Appropriations, the Air Force stated that the jet base was needed, urgently needed for the protection of Michigan and Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in the interest of national security and in the interest of avoiding shameful waste of the taxpayers' money, and in the interest of keeping faith with the American people who look to us to provide for their security, and in the interest of keeping faith with the people of northern Michigan, this conference report on the bill H. R. 9893 should be rejected by the House, the conferees being directed to reconvene and report back a conference report that provides for the ratification of the jet interceptor base at Kalkaska, Mich.

Mr. Speaker, we people from northern Michigan and from Illinois love our children, we love our neighbors, we want every protection the Government can afford us to see that they are secure from any possible enemy attack. I believe that is also true and I know it is true as far as the State of Georgia is concerned, the State of California, the State of New

York, Louisiana, and every other State of this great Nation of ours.

The Air Force selected the Kalkaska site as the best site suitable for the protection of this area Michigan and Illinois. The Air Force selected the site, and this Congress through its four respective committees 1 year ago sent letters to the Air Force approving the Kalkaska site. I hold copies of those letters here in my hand; yet now today we find ourselves again confronted with the problem that confronted us a year ago despite the fact that the Kalkaska site had been approved by Congress through its respective communities.

The Air Force proceeded and acquired some 7,100 acres of land in the Kalkaska area from the State of Michigan without any cost with the exception of \$1 to the Federal Government. The people of Kalkaska County and Grand Traverse County which is in Miss THOMPSON'S district, raised the funds for the purchase of private land and on the assurance of the Corps of Engineers in the form of a communication they submitted to the Kalkaska Base Site Committee that they had been authorized to proceed, the residents of the area had committed themselves to \$457,000 in contracts for the expansion of facilities in order to take care of the airmen when they arrived.

For the Congress now to approve the Manistee site is a breaking of faith with the people of Michigan, Illinois, and the people of the Kalkaska area who have met the criteria of the Air Force to get the facilities in order so that when the Air Force came to the area they would be in a position to meet their responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, the other body had this question under consideration and reported favorably on the Kalkaska site. It was passed by the other body without one dissenting vote.

At the time that we had the question under debate on the floor of the House a great majority of the Members of the Michigan delegation in the House supported the Kalkaska site.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that there is justification for moving this base from Kalkaska to Manistee under the circumstances. I certainly would not in any way protest against the construction of a base that had been selected by the military in the States of Georgia, California, New York or in any other State.

About 1 year ago four committees charged with the responsibility of releasing funds for the Air Force for such facilities agreed to the Kalkaska site. I have produced the letters which verify their approval.

I also hold in my hand a letter I received on January 18, 1955, from the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services in which he said as follows, and I wish you would pay particular attention to his statement:

It has been the experience of the committee that unless there are obvious and compelling reasons for reconsideration of the site selected, and these reasons should in the last analysis relate directly to our defense, no useful purpose is served by engaging in action which could well be construed as substituting the judgment of the committee for the qualified people in the Military Departments.

I believe in that statement. I certainly do not have engineering knowledge that would justify me in saying that the Air Force or the military was wrong in the selection of the facilities for the safeguarding of our Nation.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman has just stated he did not have that information. We did have that information. We had it in the testimony of Mr. Ferry when he stated that from a military standpoint these two bases were equal. As the gentleman will recall, all of that, as well as this letter, was debated when the House approved Manistee.

Mr. KNOX. It is true Mr. Ferry did make the statement that militarily the bases were equal. He went on to state that the Kalkaska base had more advantages for the military as far as expansion was concerned and was more economical to build. The latest statements made here by my colleague from Michigan [Mr. Ford] will show that this base if moved to Manistee will cost the taxpayers of this Nation \$3,900,000 more than it would if built at Kalkaska.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNOX. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. I am one of those who believes we should have a resurvey of this Air Force problem as it relates to the defense of our industrial areas. I hope my vote will not be construed as a personal choice between two worthy Representatives, the Representatives on one side and the Representatives on the other side, nor should it affect them in any future elections. As a Representative who has a large jet air base in his district, one of the largest in the United States, I again renew the offer to the Department of Defense to give it away. We do not want it, and we would like to get rid of it in our district. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY], from Westmoreland County, would like it, I offer it to him, or if the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KEARNS] would like it, I offer it to him.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to approve this conference report. Over 400 separate bases are involved in it. I sincerely trust that this conference report, having been signed by Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana, Mr. KILDAY, Mr. SHORT, and myself on the part of the House and by Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. STENNIS, and Mr. JACKSON on the part of the Senate, be approved.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit the conference report with instructions.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. KNOX. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KNOX moves to recommit the conference report to the committee of conference with instructions to the managers on the

part of the House to strike out the word "Manistee" on page 13, pertaining to section 301 of the bill, and substitute therefor the word "Kalkaska."

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 29, nays 343, answered "present" 3, not voting 57, as follows:

[Roll No. 95]

YEAS—29

Bennett, Mich.	George	Laird
Bentley	Griffiths	Marshall
Bolton	Hand	Miller, N. Y.
Oliver P.	Heselton	Norblad
Byrnes, Wis.	Jenkins	O'Konski
Canfield	Jonas	Seely-Brown
Cederberg	Judd	Sisk
Chase	Kean	Van Pelt
Chenoweth	King, Calif.	Vursell
Ford	Knox	Wier

NAYS—343

Abbitt	Cannon	Forand
Abernethy	Carlyle	Forrester
Adair	Carrigg	Fountain
Addonizio	Celler	Frazier
Albert	Chelf	Friedel
Alexander	Chipfield	Fulton
Alger	Christopher	Garmantz
Allen, Calif.	Chudoff	Gary
Allen, Ill.	Church	Gathings
Andersen,	Clark	Gavin
H. Carl	Clevenger	Gentry
Andresen,	Cole	Gordon
August H.	Colmer	Gray
Andrews	Cooley	Green, Oreg.
Arends	Coon	Green, Pa.
Ashley	Cooper	Gregory
Ashmore	Corbett	Gross
Aspinall	Coudert	Gubser
Auchincloss	Cramer	Hagen
Avery	Cretella	Hale
Ayres	Crumpacker	Haley
Bailey	Cunningham	Harden
Baker	Curtis, Mass.	Hardy
Baldwin	Curtis, Mo.	Harris
Barden	Dague	Harrison, Nebr.
Barrett	Davis, Ga.	Harrison, Va.
Bass, N. H.	Dawson, Utah	Harvey
Bates	Deane	Hays, Ark.
Beamer	Delaney	Hayworth
Becker	Demsey	Healey
Belcher	Denton	Hébert
Bennett, Fla.	Derounian	Henderson
Berry	Devereux	Herlong
Betts	Dies	Hess
Blatnik	Dollinger	Hiestand
Blitch	Dolliver	Hill
Boggs	Dondero	Hillings
Boland	Donohue	Hinshaw
Bolling	Donovan	Hoeven
Bolton,	Dorn, N. Y.	Hoffman, Ill.
Frances P.	Dorn, S. C.	Hoffman, Mich.
Bonner	Doyle	Holifield
Bosch	Durham	Holland
Bow	Edmondson	Holmes
Bowler	Elliott	Holt
Boykin	Ellsworth	Holtzman
Boyle	Engle	Hope
Bray	Evins	Horan
Brown, Ga.	Fallon	Hosmer
Brown, Ohio	Fascell	Huddleston
Brownson	Feighan	Hull
Broyhill	Fenton	Hyde
Budge	Fernandez	Ikard
Burdick	Fino	Jackson
Burnside	Fisher	James
Bush	Fjare	Jarman
Byrd	Flood	Jennings
Byrne, Pa.	Fogarty	Jensen

Johnson, Calif.	Nicholson	Sikes
Johnson, Wis.	O'Brien, Ill.	Siler
Jones, Ala.	O'Brien, N. Y.	Simpson, Ill.
Jones, Mo.	O'Hara, Ill.	Simpson, Pa.
Jones, N. C.	Osmer	Smith, Kans.
Karsten	Ostertag	Smith, Miss.
Kearney	Passman	Smith, Va.
Keating	Patterson	Smith, Wis.
Kee	Pelly	Spence
Kelly, N. Y.	Perkins	Springer
Keogh	Pfost	Staggers
Kilburn	Philbin	Steed
Kilday	Phillips	Sullivan
Kilgore	Pillion	Taber
King, Pa.	Poage	Talle
Kirwan	Poff	Teague, Calif.
Kluczynski	Polk	Teague, Tex.
Knutson	Preston	Thomas
Landrum	Price	Thompson,
Lanham	Priest	Mich.
Lankford	Prouty	Thompson, N. J.
LeCompte	Quigley	Thompson, Tex.
Lesinski	Rabaut	Thomson, Wyo.
Lipscomb	Radwan	Tollefson
Long	Rains	Trimble
Lovre	Ray	Tuck
McCarthy	Reece, Tenn.	Tumulty
McCormack	Reed, N. Y.	Udall
McCulloch	Rees, Kans.	Utt
McDonough	Reuss	Vanik
McGregor	Rhodes, Ariz.	Van Zandt
McIntire	Rhodes, Pa.	Velde
McMillan	Richards	Vinson
McVey	Riehlman	Vorys
Mack, Ill.	Riley	Walter
Mack, Wash.	Rivers	Watts
Madden	Roberts	Weaver
Magnuson	Robeson, Va.	Westland
Mason	Robison, Ky.	Wharton
Matthews	Rodino	Whitten
Meador	Rogers, Colo.	Wigglesworth
Merrow	Rogers, Fla.	Williams, Miss.
Metcalf	Rogers, Mass.	Williams, N. J.
Miller, Calif.	Rogers, Tex.	Williams, N. Y.
Miller, Md.	Rooney	Willis
Miller, Nebr.	Roosevelt	Wilson, Calif.
Mills	Rutherford	Wilson, Ind.
Minshall	St. George	Winstead
Mollohan	Saylor	Withrow
Morano	Schenck	Wolcott
Morgan	Schwengel	Wolverton
Morrison	Scott	Wright
Moss	Selden	Yates
Moulder	Sheehan	Young
Multer	Shelley	Younger
Mumma	Short	Zablocki
Murray, Ill.	Shuford	Zelenko
Natcher	Sieminski	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3

Mahon Scrivner Sheppard

NOT VOTING—57

Anfuso	Eberharter	Mailliard
Bass, Tenn.	Flynt	Martin
Baumhart	Frelinghuysen	Murray, Tenn.
Bell	Gamble	Nelson
Brooks, La.	Grant	Norrell
Brooks, Tex.	Gwinn	O'Hara, Minn.
Buckley	Halleck	O'Neill
Burleson	Hays, Ohio	Patman
Carnahan	Johansen	Philcher
Chatham	Kearns	Powell
Davidson	Kelley, Pa.	Sadlak
Davis, Tenn.	Klein	Scherer
Davis, Wis.	Krueger	Scudder
Dawson, Ill.	Lane	Taylor
Diggs	Latham	Thompson, La.
Dingell	McConnell	Thornberry
Dixon	McDowell	Wainwright
Dodd	Macdonald	Wickersham
Dowdy	Machrowicz	Widnall

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Bell with Mr. Widnall.
 Mr. Buckley with Mr. Scudder.
 Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Kearns.
 Mr. Klein with Mr. Wainwright.
 Mr. Davidson with Mr. Taylor.
 Mr. Powell with Mr. Sadlak.
 Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Gwinn.
 Mr. Hays of Ohio with Mr. Baumhart.
 Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Johansen.
 Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Gamble.
 Mr. Machrowicz with Mr. Dixon.
 Mr. Dowdy with Mr. Halleck.
 Mr. O'Neil with Mr. Krueger.

Mr. Patman with Mr. Scherer.
 Mr. Pilcher with Mr. Nelson.
 Mr. Brooks of Louisiana with Mr. Davis of Wisconsin.
 Mr. Chatham with Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota.
 Mr. Dodd with Mr. Latham.
 Mr. Flynt with Mr. Mailliard.
 Mr. Macdonald with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
 Mr. Carnahan with Mr. McConnell.

Mr. ADDONIZIO and Mr. KEARNEY changed their vote from "yea" to "nay." The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I am requested by the majority leader to ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of this week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I am requested by the majority leader to ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have permission to sit during general debate in the House today and tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5566) to terminate the existence of the Indian Claims Commission, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. HALEY, SHUFORD, EDMONDSON, WESTLAND, and UTT.

THE LATE ADDISON T. SMITH

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize at this time the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE].

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Speaker, it is with a feeling of deep sorrow that I announce to the House the passing of a former distinguished Member of this body, the Honorable Addison T. Smith.

Mr. Smith was born in Ohio in 1862. He entered the House of Representatives as a Representative from Idaho the same year as did our distinguished Speaker, the year 1913, and served continuously as a Member of this body for 20 years.

Addison T., as he was affectionately known in Idaho and in Washington, was a spry and alert man up to the time of his passing at the ripe old age of 93 years. He was very interested in all affairs of Government, all the civic affairs of the District of Columbia and of his native State of Ohio as well as the State he so ably represented in Congress, the State of Idaho.

Mr. Smith attended the opening of every session of the Congress over a period of 67 years, which shows the interest he had in the Government of his country.

I know that the Members of the House and his many friends here join me in heartfelt regret that we shall no longer enjoy the visits and companionship of a most genial, lovable, and respected gentleman.

Addison T. will be sorely missed.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I join with the gentleman from Idaho in his expression of sympathy at the death of our beloved friend, Addison T. Smith. When I first came to Congress 32 years ago Mr. Smith was one of the stalwart and able legislators here. He was a man of vision and ability. He commanded the respect of all of us for his devotion to the welfare of the country. His interest in national affairs continued long after his retirement. He made frequent visits on all special occasions. A short time ago despite his 93 years he called and was his usual genial self.

I join with the gentleman from Idaho in expressing sorrow at his death and my sympathy is extended to his family in the loss of a fine, patriotic American.

Mr. BUDGE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I was here for 10 years during the service of Addison T. Smith. I was very close to him and had the most pleasant relations with him. He was a fine legislator, courageous, and very careful about what he did. He was one of the finest men I have ever known. I am very sorry to hear of his passing, but he did have a long and useful life. I extend my deepest sympathy to the members of his bereaved family.

Mr. BUDGE. I thank the gentleman.

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleague from Idaho in expressing deep regret at the passing of one of the State's most illustrious citizens, Addison T. Smith. Congressman Smith was a fine and loyal representative of Idaho in this body for 20 years.

Although I did not know him during the years he was in Congress, I have come to appreciate him since I came to Washington. He was a kindly and cordial man, and he never entered the House Office Building without dropping in my office to pay his respects, and to wish me well in my work.

I extend my deepest sympathy at this time to his wife and son. Idaho shares their grief.

Mr. BUDGE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to hear of the passing of Addison T. Smith. As the gentleman from Idaho has stated, Mr. Smith originally came from Ohio and we, the Members of Congress from Ohio, always had a real affection for him because he came from our State for one reason, and another reason was because all who knew Addison T. Smith knew that he was a real gentleman. I am going to miss him because I always saw him when he came up on his periodic visits to the House several times a year. I extend my deepest sympathy to his family in this hour of their sorrow.

Mr. BUDGE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with a profound sense of sorrow and shock that I learned of the death of Addison T. Smith, and that shock is felt not only within the confines of the House but throughout the Nation as well. Addison Taylor Smith was born in my community, in Guernsey County, Ohio, and his memory is revered by all in that county. Addison Taylor Smith came to Washington with the Representative from the 15th District of Ohio, the Honorable Col. J. B. Taylor, many years ago, and remained in Washington until he moved to the State of Idaho. I was very close to Mr. Smith from my first day in the Congress. I was greeted by Mr. Smith on my arrival here and as a newly elected Member of Congress, he led me through the corridors of the Capitol and the various buildings on the Hill, introducing me to many of the Members and officials. His advice and counsel were most helpful.

Addison Smith served in this Chamber as a Representative from Idaho from 1913 to 1933. Prior to his election to this office, he served as secretary to Senator George Laird Shoup from 1891 to 1901 and to Senator Weldon B. Heyburn from 1903 to 1912. His friends are legion and the value of his devoted public service throughout his life to his State and the people of this Nation will be long remembered.

Mr. Smith was born on September 5, 1862, as Abraham Lincoln began serving his 18th month as President of the United States. He was born near Cambridge, Ohio, my own hometown, and the people of Guernsey County have followed the illustrious career of this native son with deep affection and pride.

After being graduated from the Cambridge High School and the Commercial College at Pittsburgh, Mr. Smith pursued the study of law at George Washington University and the National Law School of Washington, D. C. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1899 and of the State of Idaho in 1905.

During his service in the House of Representatives, Mr. Smith distin-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 17, 1956
For actions of July 16, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 120

CONTENTS

Accounting.....7	Foreign aid.....32,37,39	Postal rates.....26
Animal disease.....1	Forestry.....3,23,45	Property.....24
Appropriations.....1,20,32	Fruitfly.....20	Reclamation.....31,32
Atomic energy.....19	FS.....1,19	Records.....12
Attaches.....1	Information.....25	Research.....5
Budgeting.....7,34	Lands.....5,10,18,24	School lunch.....26,28
Buildings.....20	Legislative program.....32	Security.....6
Cranberries.....9	Loans, farm.....22	Social security.....29,32
Electrification.....30,36	Marketing.....9	Soil conservation.....4
Executive pay.....32	Military	Surplus commodities.....11
Farm credit.....8	construction.....11,44	Trade fairs.....13
Farm program.....40	Milk imports.....14	Veterans' benefits.....22
FCIC.....1	Minerals.....18	Water.....17,33
FHA.....1	Monopolies.....41	Watersheds.....21
Flood control.....16	Penalty mail.....46	Wheat.....35,42
Food and drugs.....15,19,26,43	Personnel.....1,27,38	Wildlife.....10

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bills to: Permit USDA-State-local employee exchanges; authorize acquisition of additional lands in Cache National Forest; approve Middle Atlantic interstate forest fire compact; release certain Tongass Forest receipts from escrow; continue ACP authority; authorize transfer of certain ARS lands in Alaska; extend time for report on Government security program, House received conference report on bill to simplify accounting procedures and facilitate payment of obligations; House committee reported bill to improve budgeting and accounting methods. House agreed to Senate amendments to bill to merge intermediate credit banks and production credit associations, House received President's veto message on military construction measure; House committee reported bill to include cranberries for canning and freezing in Marketing Agreements Act, House committee reported bill to require conformance with State game laws on certain Federal lands. House committee reported USDA point-of-order bill. Sen. Ellender introduced bill to imple- (continued on page 7)

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11682, to facilitate the control and eradication of certain animal diseases, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural and related programs, to facilitate the agricultural attache program, and to facilitate the operations of FHA, FCIC, and FS (H. Rept. 2732). p. 11795
2. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported S. 1915, to permit the exchange of employees of this Department and employees of State political subdivisions or educational institutions for a period not to exceed 2 years in duration. p. 11720
3. FORESTRY. Passed as reported H. R. 8898, to authorize the purchase of additional lands within the Cache National Forest, Utah. p. 11721

July 16, 1956

Passed without amendment S. 3032, to approve the Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Compact. This bill is now ready for the President. p.11726

Passed without amendment S. 2517, to provide for the release of certain Tongass National Forest timber receipts from escrow. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 11731

4. SOIL CONSERVATION. Passed without amendment S. 3120, to further extend the period of Federal administration of the ACP program from Jan. 1, 1957 to Jan. 1, 1959. This bill is ready for the President. A similar bill, H. R. 8321, was laid on the table. p. 11731
5. LAND TRANSFER. Passed without amendment S. 3344, to authorize the transfer of the Baranof Castle site (former research land) to the city of Sitka, Alaska. This bill is now ready for the President. A similar bill, H. R. 9678, was laid on the table. p. 11731
6. GOVERNMENT SECURITY. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 182, to extend (until June 30, 1957) the time limit for the filing of a final report of the Commission on Government Security. This measure is now ready for the President. A similar measure, H. J. Res. 655, was laid on the table. p. 11733
7. ACCOUNTING. Received the conference report on H. R. 9593, to simplify accounting methods and facilitate the payment of obligations (H. Rept. 2726). p. 11786
The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11526, to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures (H. Rept. 2734). p. 11795
8. FARM CREDIT. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 10285, to merge production credit corporations in Federal intermediate credit banks, to provide for retirement of Government capital in Federal intermediate credit banks, and to provide for supervision of production credit associations. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 11787
9. MARKETING. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8384, to extend the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, to cranberries for canning or freezing processing (H. Rept. 2721). p. 11795
10. WILDLIFE. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8250, to require conformance with State and Territorial fish and game laws and licensing requirements on Federal lands not subject to such laws (H. Rept. 2728). p. 11795
11. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Received the President's veto message on H. R. 9893, to authorize certain construction at military installations. The bill authorizes the Secretary of Defense to use for family housing in foreign countries, foreign currencies not to exceed \$250 million acquired pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, or through other commodity transactions of the CCC (H. Doc. 450). p. 11788
12. RECORDS. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Cunningham, S. 2364, to further clarify GSA's jurisdiction over records management. p. 11716
13. TRADE FAIRS. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 604, to authorize the President to invite the various States and foreign countries to participate in the U. S.

AUTHORIZING CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY
INSTALLATIONS

M E S S A G E

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

RETURNING

WITHOUT APPROVAL THE BILL (H. R. 9893) TO AUTHORIZE CER-
TAIN CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, AND FOR
OTHER PURPOSES

JULY 16, 1956.—Referred to the Committee on Armed Services and ordered to
be printed

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 9893, to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

The bill authorizes the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works and family housing necessary for the operation of the armed services.

While I recognize the manifest importance of this measure to national defense, I cannot approve it so long as it contains certain provisions found in sections 301 and 419.

Section 301 provides that none of the authorization contained in that section relating to the Talos missile—

shall be effective until the Secretary of Defense shall have come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives with respect to its utilization.

If the committees should fail or decline to agree to the plans prepared by the Secretary of Defense, the practical effect of this provision would be to lodge in the committees the authority to nullify congressional

authorization. The provision would also compel the Secretary of Defense, an executive official, to share with two committees of the Congress the responsibility for the carrying out of the Talos missile authorization. This procedure would destroy the clear lines of responsibility which the Constitution provides.

Section 419 provides that—

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act or any other law, no contract shall be entered into by the United States for the construction or acquisition of family housing units by or for the use of the Department of Defense unless the Department of Defense, in each instance, has come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

While the Congress may enact legislation governing the making of Government contracts, it may not constitutionally delegate to its Members or committees the power to make such contracts, either directly or by giving them the authority to approve or disapprove a contract which an executive officer proposes to make.

Two years ago I returned, without my approval, a bill (H. R. 7512, 83d Cong.) containing similar provisions. At that time I stated that such provisions violate the fundamental constitutional principle of separation of powers prescribed in articles I and II of the Constitution, which place the legislative power in the Congress and the executive power in the executive branch.

Once again, I must object to such a serious departure from the separation of powers as provided by the Constitution. Any such departure from constitutional procedures must be avoided. I am persuaded that the true purpose of the Congress in the enactment of both of these provisions was to exercise a close and full legislative oversight of important programs of the Department of Defense. This purpose can be properly attained by requiring timely reports from the Executive. Such reports would provide the Congress with the basis for any further legislative action it may find to be necessary.

Accordingly, I am returning H. R. 9893, with my urgent recommendation that it be reenacted without the objectionable provisions.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 16, 1956.

H. R. 9893

EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AT THE SECOND SESSION, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON ON TUESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF JANUARY, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX

AN ACT To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I

SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES
TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITIES
(Ordnance Corps)

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: Training and storage facilities, \$147,000.
Jet Propulsion Laboratory (California Institute of Technology), California: Research and development facility, \$143,000.

Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colorado: Maintenance facility, \$2,142,000.
 Seneca Ordnance Depot, New York: Utilities, \$88,000.
 Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Oregon: Storage facilities, \$258,000.
 Redstone Arsenal, Alabama: Maintenance facilities, training facilities, family housing and utilities, \$6,159,000.
 White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico: Utilities \$693,000.

(Quartermaster Corps)

Atlanta General Depot, Georgia: Operational facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$832,000.
 Columbia Quartermaster Center, South Carolina: Administrative facility, \$98,000.
 Fort Worth General Depot, Texas: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$1,285,000.
 New Cumberland General Depot, Pennsylvania: Maintenance facilities \$631,000.
 Sharpe General Depot, California: Maintenance facilities, \$655,000.

(Chemical Corps)

Army Chemical Center, Maryland: Troop housing, community facility, and operational facility, \$889,000.
 Camp Detrick, Maryland: Storage facilities and utilities, \$913,000.
 Dugway Proving Ground, Utah: Research and development facilities and utilities, \$867,000.

(Signal Corps)

Fort Huachuca, Arizona: Troop housing, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, administrative facility, and utilities, \$6,856,000.

(Corps of Engineers)

Fort Belvoir, Virginia: Storage facility, training facility, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, research and development facilities, and utilities, \$492,000.

(Transportation Corps)

Fort Eustis, Virginia: Operational facility, maintenance facility, and utilities, \$1,231,000.

(Medical Corps)

Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia: Research and development facility and community facility, \$4,209,000.

FIELD FORCES FACILITIES

(First Army Area)

Fort Devens (Camp Wellfleet), Massachusetts: Land acquisition, \$302,000.
 Fort Dix, New Jersey: Training facility, \$54,000.
 Oswego, New York: Training facilities and land acquisition, \$583,000.
 Fort Totten, New York: Troop housing, storage facilities, and utilities, \$1,212,000.

(Second Army Area)

Fort Knox, Kentucky: Maintenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,698,000.
 Fort George G. Meade, Maryland: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facility, troop housing, and utilities, \$5,885,000.
 South Park Military Reservation, Pennsylvania: Administrative facility, storage facilities, and utilities, \$190,000.

(Third Army Area)

Fort Benning, Georgia: Administrative facilities, maintenance facilities, communications facilities, and community facilities, \$422,000.
 Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Administrative facilities, operational facility, and utilities, \$645,000.

Charlotte Armed Forces Induction Station, North Carolina: Administrative facility, \$302,000.

Fort McClellan, Alabama: Troop housing, training facility, and community facility, \$397,000.

Fort Rucker, Alabama: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, training facilities, storage facilities, administrative facilities, trailer site facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$7,300,000.

(Fourth Army Area)

Fort Bliss, Texas: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, community facilities, and utilities, \$5,301,000.

Fort Hood, Texas: Community facilities, maintenance facilities, and storage facilities, \$2,457,000.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma: Training facilities, \$4,173,000.

(Fifth Army Area)

Fort Carson, Colorado: Storage facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, training facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,253,000.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana: Troop housing, \$140,000.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Communications facilities and troop housing, \$1,092,000.

Fort Riley, Kansas: Administrative facilities, community facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$1,519,000.

Saint Louis Support Center, Missouri: Administrative facility, \$3,346,000.

(Sixth Army Area)

Fort Lewis, Washington: Community facilities, training facilities, maintenance facilities, family housing, and utilities, \$3,022,000.

Fort Ord, California: Maintenance facility and community facility, \$223,000.

United States Disciplinary Barracks, California: Community facility, \$197,000.

Yuma Test Station, Arizona: Troop housing, research and development facility and storage facility, \$1,520,000.

(Military District of Washington)

Fort McNair, D. C.: Academic facilities, \$4,111,000.

(Armed Forces Special Weapons Project)

Various installations: Utilities, \$478,000.

(Tactical Site Support Facilities)

Various locations: Administrative facilities, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,506,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

(Alaskan Area)

Ladd Air Force Base: Troop housing and maintenance facilities, \$1,688,000.

Fort Richardson: Storage facilities, \$2,333,000.

Whittier: Storage facilities and training facilities, \$2,849,000.

Wildwood Station (Kenai): Storage facility, \$352,000.

(Far East Command Area)

Okinawa: Storage facilities, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$540,000.

Korea: Maintenance facilities, storage facilities, port facilities, community facilities, improvements to buildings and utilities, \$6,000,000.

(Pacific Command Area)

Alimani Military Reservation, Hawaii: Land acquisition, \$143,000.

Helemano, Hawaii: Community facility, land acquisition and utilities, \$136,000.

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Family housing and land acquisition, \$2,668,000.

(Caribbean Command Area)

Panama Canal Zone: Sewage disposal system for Army, Navy, and Air Force facilities, \$1,060,000.

(United States Army, Europe)

Various locations: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, community facilities, storage facilities, training facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$17,994,000.

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, in a total amount \$200,783,000.

SEC. 103. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is amended with respect to Fort Jay, New York, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheadings "FIELD FORCES FACILITIES (First Army Area)" in section 101, by striking out "\$731,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$1,081,000", and in clause (1) of section 502, by striking out "\$224,927,000" and "\$533,904,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$225,277,000" and "\$534,254,000", respectively.

(b) So much of section 401 of Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, as reads "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational Facilities (including troop housing), \$70,000" is amended to read "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational facilities including troop housing), \$180,000" and clause (4) of section 502 thereof is amended by striking the figure "\$462,600" and inserting in place thereof "\$572,600".

SEC. 104. The Secretary of the Army shall make all necessary studies, by contract or otherwise, to determine an appropriate site for the relocation of the San Jacinto Ordnance Depot, Texas; such studies to be completed by January 31, 1957. Expenditure of \$25,000 out of appropriations available to the Department of the Army is authorized for such studies.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

SHIPYARD FACILITIES

Naval shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts: Replacement of pier, and plans and specifications for drydock facilities, \$7,332,000.

Naval shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina: Dredging equipment, \$148,000.

Naval minecraft base, Charleston, South Carolina: Operational facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, community facilities, security facilities, and utilities, \$7,902,000.

Naval shipyard, Long Beach, California: Facilities for remedying effects of ground subsidence and waterfront facilities, \$5,984,000.

Navy underwater sound laboratory, New London, Connecticut: Research and development facilities and land acquisition, \$304,000.

Harbor defense base, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel facilities, \$300,000.

Naval shipyard, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities and land acquisition, \$244,000.

Navy mine defense laboratory, Panama City, Florida: Medical facilities, \$84,000.

Naval shipyard, San Francisco, California: Plans and specifications for drydock facilities, \$1,300,000.

Naval industrial reserve shipyard, Tampa, Florida: Land acquisition, \$200,000.

FLEET BASE FACILITIES

Naval station, Key West, Florida: Utilities, \$927,000.

Naval station, Long Beach, California: Waterfront facilities, \$2,256,000.

Naval station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Utilities, \$226,000.

Naval station, Newport, Rhode Island: Waterfront facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities and utilities, \$11,672,000.

Naval station, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel facilities, \$2,844,000.

Naval station, Orange, Texas: Flood-protection facilities, including land acquisition, \$265,000.

AVIATION FACILITIES

(Naval Air Training Stations)

Naval auxiliary landing field, Alice-Orange Grove, Texas: Airfield pavements, \$2,242,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Texas: Personnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities, station and aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, \$2,247,000.

Naval air station, Glyneo, Georgia: Airfield pavements, personnel facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, fuel pipeline and storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,003,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Texas: Personnel facilities, training facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,610,000.

Naval air station, Memphis, Tennessee: Fuel storage facilities and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$511,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Meridian, Mississippi: Site preparation, utilities, plans and specifications for jet aircraft training facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,231,000.

Naval air station, Pensacola, Florida: Community facilities and plans and specifications for waterfront facilities, \$347,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Whiting Field, Florida: Land acquisition, \$13,000.

(Fleet Support Air Stations)

Naval air station, Alameda, California: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$2,675,000.

Naval air station, Atlantic City, New Jersey: Navigational aids and land acquisition, \$421,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Brown Field, California: Personnel facilities and utilities, \$778,000.

Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine: Personnel facilities, airfield pavements, station maintenance facilities, community facilities, and storage facilities, \$3,738,000.

Naval air station, Cecil Field, Florida: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, storage facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,052,000.

Naval air station, Chicoteague, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Edenton, North Carolina: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, administrative facilities, personnel facilities, communications facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$13,926,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, California: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and land acquisition including not to exceed \$660,000 to be paid to Imperial County, California, to partially defray the county's cost in relocating the Niland-Blythe Road, \$831,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nevada: Training facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities, and land acquisition, except none of the authorization for land acquisition pertaining to the Black Rock area shall apply unless the Secretary of Defense shall resurvey the entire requirement, including the possible use of other Government-controlled lands in the State of Nevada and the possibility of joint Navy-Air Force utilization of existing facilities, and the Secretary of Defense shall certify to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives that the acquisition of the Black Rock extension is essential to meet the Navy's training requirements, \$8,304,000.

Naval air facility, Harvey Point, North Carolina: Airfield pavements, waterfront facilities, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, navigational aids, aircraft and station maintenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, \$6,000,000.

Naval air station, Jacksonville, Florida: Navigational aids, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,380,000.

Naval air station, Key West, Florida: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Naval air station, Lemoore, California: Plans and specifications for development of master jet aircraft facilities, and land acquisition, \$10,089,000.

Naval air station, Miramar, California: Personnel facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities, land acquisition, and obstruction removal for flight clearance, \$8,835,000.

Naval air station, Moffett Field, California: Land acquisition, \$89,000.

Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Naval air station, North Island, San Diego, California: Airfield pavements, ordnance and ammunition storage facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, operational facilities, navigational aids, and land acquisition, \$13,072,000.

Naval air station, Oceana, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities, open storage facilities, security facilities, utilities, and relocation of Coast Guard facilities, \$5,286,000.

Naval air station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and navigational aids, \$2,753,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Sanford, Florida: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$6,926,000.

Naval air station, Whidbey Island, Washington: Utilities, \$149,000.

(Marine Corps Air Stations)

Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, South Carolina: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities, operational facilities, covered and cold storage facilities, community facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, and utilities, \$17,384,000.

Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, North Carolina: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Marine Corps air station, El Toro, California: Aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, airfield pavements, storage facilities, ammunition storage facilities, medical facilities, training facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities, and utilities, \$6,863,000.

Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, California: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities, training facilities, community facilities, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$12,556,000.

(Special Purpose Air Stations)

Naval air development center, Johnsville, Pennsylvania: Plans and specifications for research and development facilities, \$693,000.

Naval air station, Lakhurst, New Jersey: Research and development facilities and equipment maintenance facilities, \$6,438,000.

Naval air station, Patuxent River, Maryland: Aircraft maintenance facilities and research and development facilities, \$475,000.

Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, California: Waterfront facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,682,000.

Naval air turbine test station, Trenton, New Jersey: Research and development facilities, \$128,000.

SUPPLY FACILITIES

Naval supply depot, Clearfield, Utah: Utilities, \$149,000.

Naval supply depot, Newport, Rhode Island: Storage facilities, \$390,000.

Naval supply center, Oakland, California: Utilities, \$50,000.

Naval supply depot, Seattle, Washington: Replacement of seawall, \$199,000.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

Marine Corps supply center, Albany, Georgia: Storage facilities, personnel facilities, maintenance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$1,742,000.

Marine Corps supply center, Barstow, California: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities, \$3,436,000.

Marine Corps base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina: Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, training facilities, community facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and utilities, \$5,092,000.

Marine Corps recruit depot, Parris Island, South Carolina: Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, storage facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,266,000.

Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, California: Utilities, boat basin facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,429,000.

Marine Corps cold weather battalion, Bridgeport, California: Utilities, \$294,000.

Marine Corps training center, Twentynine Palms, California: Community facilities and land acquisition, \$1,165,000.

Marine Corps supply forwarding annex, Portsmouth, Virginia: Security facilities, \$91,000.

Marine Corps schools, Quantico, Virginia: Training facilities, ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,178,000.

Marine Corps recruit depot, San Diego, California: Personnel facilities and community facilities, \$1,679,000.

ORDNANCE FACILITIES

Naval ammunition depot, Bangor, Washington: Ordnance facilities, \$1,100,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Charleston, South Carolina: Ordnance facilities, \$404,000.

Naval ordnance test station, China Lake, California: Research and development facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements and fuel storage and dispensing facilities, \$6,028,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Earle, New Jersey: Ordnance facilities, \$600,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Fallbrook, California: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, \$1,584,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Massachusetts: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, \$993,000.

Naval ammunition and net depot, Seal Beach, California: Ordnance facilities, \$2,176,000.

Naval mine depot, Yorktown, Virginia: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities and utilities, \$3,480,000.

SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Earthwork and land acquisition, \$7,469,000.

Naval training center, Bainbridge, Maryland: Personnel facilities, training facilities, and utilities, \$6,569,000.

Naval receiving station, Brooklyn, New York: Personnel facilities, \$97,000.

Naval amphibious base, Coronado, California: Training facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$5,660,000.

Fleet air defense training center, Dam Neck, Virginia: Personnel facilities, \$237,000.

Naval training center, Great Lakes, Illinois: Personnel facilities, and training facilities, \$8,413,000.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Naval hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Medical facilities, \$12,730,000.

Naval hospital, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Hospital elevator, \$57,000.

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Naval radio station, Cheltenham, Maryland: Communications facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$2,489,000.

Naval radio station, Maine: Utilities and land acquisition, \$2,450,000.

Naval communication station, San Francisco, California: Communications facilities and personnel facilities, \$2,029,000.

Naval communication station, Seattle, Washington: Communications facilities, \$45,000.

Naval radio station, Winter Harbor, Maine: Communications facilities, \$83,000.

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

Naval research laboratory, District of Columbia: Plans and specifications for research and development facilities, \$1,300,000.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Public works center, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities and land acquisition, \$443,000.

Naval construction battalion center, Port Hueneme, California: Replacement of wharf, and storage facilities, \$2,581,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

SHIPYARD FACILITIES

Naval ship repair facilities, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Waterfront facilities, \$1,637,000.

Naval base, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Utilities at Olongapo, flood control and drainage facilities and community facilities, \$9,378,000.

FLEET BASE FACILITIES

Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Operational facilities, and laundry and dry cleaning facilities, \$2,351,000.

Naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Utilities, \$680,000.

AVIATION FACILITIES

Naval air station, Atsugi, Japan: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, fuel storage facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$1,961,000.

Naval air station, Barber's Point, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Personnel facilities and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$870,000.

Naval air station, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Personnel facilities, \$1,264,000.

Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, communications facilities, family housing, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,572,000.

Naval air station, Iwakuni, Japan: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, dredging, navigational aids, and fuel storage facilities, \$1,704,000.

Marine Corps air station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, and operational facilities, \$1,045,000.

Naval air facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$1,401,000.

Naval station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, fuel storage facilities, ordnance facilities, personnel facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$4,470,000.

Naval air station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands: Airfield pavements, breakwater, and personnel facilities, \$3,811,000.

SUPPLY FACILITIES

Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Replacement of fuel storage facilities, \$5,000,000.

Naval station, Argentia, Newfoundland: Fuel storage facilities, \$1,599,000.

Naval supply depot, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Covered and cold storage facilities, administrative facilities, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, and utilities, \$11,598,000.

ORDNANCE FACILITIES

Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Ordnance facilities, \$971,000.

Naval ordnance facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Ordnance facilities, \$245,000.

Naval ordnance facility, Yokosuka, Japan: Ordnance facilities, \$241,000.

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Naval communication unit, Futema, Okinawa: Communications facilities, \$75,000.

Naval communication station, Guam, Mariana Islands: Communication facilities, \$222,000.

Naval communication facility, Philippine Islands: Communications facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,320,000.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Fifteenth naval district, Canal Zone: Utilities, \$2,210,000.

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to obtain by contract, such engineering, location, and site planning studies as may be necessary to enable him to determine the feasibility and advisability of establishing, continuing, or relocat-

ing the following facilities: Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia (bombing targets); Naval magazine, Port Chicago, California. Expenditures not to exceed \$150,000 for such studies may be made out of the appropriation "Military Construction, Navy". The Secretary of the Navy shall report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives the conclusions of these studies together with such recommendations as he shall consider appropriate.

SEC. 203. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop classified naval installations and facilities by constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, equipment, and family housing in the total amount of \$84,043,000.

SEC. 204. Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress is amended as follows:

(a) In title II under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" change the amount for "Naval base, Newport, Rhode Island: Sewage facilities", from "\$1,243,000" to "\$1,268,000."

(b) In title IV section 402, clause (2) change the amount for public works authorized by title II: "Inside continental United States", from "\$135,719,800" to "\$135,744,800."

SEC. 205. Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, as amended, is amended as follows:

(a) In section 201, as amended, strike out so much thereof under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "SUPPLY FACILITIES" as reads as follows:

"Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area: Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage; \$2,766,500"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area: Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage and land acquisition, \$2,766,500".

(b) In section 201, under the heading "OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "COMMUNICATION FACILITIES", strike out so much thereof as read as follows:

"Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Consolidated communication facilities; \$2,694,500"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Consolidated communications facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,694,500".

SEC. 206. Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is amended as follows:

(a) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "AVIATION FACILITIES", change the amount for "Naval air missile test center (San Nicolas Island), Point Mugu, California," from "\$1,132,000" to "\$1,816,000".

(b) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE FACILITIES", change the amount for "Naval ammunition depot, Hawthorne, Nevada" from "\$308,000" to "\$538,000".

(c) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for public works authorized by title II for inside continental United States from "\$102,042,000" to "\$102,956,000"; and total amount from "\$201,893,000" to "\$202,807,000".

SEC 207. Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is amended as follows:

(a) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "SHIPYARD FACILITIES", change the amount for "Naval electronics laboratory, San Diego, California" from "\$143,000" to "\$162,000".

(b) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "FLEET BASE FACILITIES", delete that portion which reads as follows: "Navy Department District of Columbia: family housing, \$81,000".

(c) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "AVIATION FACILITIES", change the amount for "Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, California" from "\$366,000" to "\$450,000"; strike out so much thereof as reads as follows:

"Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities, operational facilities, \$4,660,000"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,660,000".

(d) In section 201 under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE FACILITIES", delete that portion which reads as follows: "Naval proving ground, Dahlgren, Virginia: Land acquisition, \$200,000".

(e) In section 201, under the heading "OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE FACILITIES", strike out so much thereof as reads as follows:

"Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Testing facilities, and railroad facilities and barricades, \$1,132,000"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Naval ammunition depot, Oahu Territory of Hawaii: Testing facilities, railroad facilities and barricades, and land acquisition, \$1,132,000".

(f) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for public works authorized by title II for inside continental United States from "\$299,690,600" to "\$299,512,600"; and the total amount from "\$564,224,300" to "\$564,046,300".

TITLE III

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

Buckingham Air Force Base, Fort Myers, Florida: Operational and training facilities, \$629,000.

Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$863,000.

Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado: Housing and community facilities, \$342,000.

Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Winooski, Vermont: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,211,000.

Geiger Field, Spokane, Washington: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, and family housing, \$2,827,000.

Glasgow Air Force Base, Glasgow, Montana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$2,470,000.

Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$18,969,000.

Grandview Air Force Base, Kansas City, Missouri: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,673,000.

Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,087,000.

Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,966,000.

K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Michigan: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,051,000.

Kinross Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,156,000.

Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Oregon: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,130,000.

McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,514,000.

McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,054,000.

Majors Field, Greenville, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$440,000.

Manistee Air Force Base, Manistee, Michigan: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,906,000.

Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$3,015,000.

Minot Air Force Base, Minot, North Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,215,000.

Newcastle County Airport, Wilmington, Delaware: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,184,000.

Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,030,000.

Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$11,577,000.

Oxnard Air Force Base, Camarillo, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,392,000.

Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Washington: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,127,000.

Greater Portland, Oregon, area: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$13,503,000.

Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,057,000.

Richard Bong Air Force Base, Kansasville, Wisconsin: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$6,801,000.

Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Michigan: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,494,000.

Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City, Iowa: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,238,000.

Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,802,000.

Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton Beach, New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,441,000.

Truax Field, Madison, Wisconsin: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,876,000.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$3,278,000.

Youngstown Municipal Airport, Youngstown, Ohio: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,255,000.

Yuma County Airport, Yuma, Arizona: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,545,000.

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements and land acquisition except that none of the authorization relating to the TALOS missile shall be effective until the Secretary of Defense shall have come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives with respect to its utilization, \$37,760,000.

AIR MATERIEL COMMAND

Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Alabama: Housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,541,000.

Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$17,966,000.

Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah: Maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,339,000.

Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,570,000.

Marietta Air Force Station, Marietta, Pennsylvania: Supply facilities, \$52,000.

McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,424,000.

Mukilteo Fuel Storage Station, Mukilteo, Washington: Land acquisition, \$4,000.

Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,572,000.

Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown, Pennsylvania: Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$3,983,000.

Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$5,478,000.

Searsport Fuel Storage Station, Searsport, Maine: Supply facilities, \$473,000.

Tacoma Fuel Storage Station, Tacoma, Washington: Supply facilities, \$129,000.

Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Operational and training facilities, hospital facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$5,990,000.

Wilkins Air Force Station, Shelby, Ohio: Family housing, \$89,000.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$17,138,000.

Various locations: Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities, and ground improvements, \$444,000.

AIR PROVING GROUND COMMAND

Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,094,000.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$17,121,000.

Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan, Texas: Housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,288,000.

Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$18,000.

Edward Gary Air Force Base, San Marcos, Texas: Maintenance facilities, \$783,000.

Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas: Land acquisition, \$63,000.

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,654,000.

Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Texas: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,804,000.

James Connally, Air Force Base, Waco, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition \$4,687,000.

Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi: Land acquisition, \$34,000.

Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Hospital and medical facilities, \$3,440,000.

Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Texas: Utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$225,000.

Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$212,000.

Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado: Land acquisition, \$410,000.

Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,902,000.

Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,650,000.

McConnell Air Force Base Wichita, Kansas: Land acquisition, \$396,000.

Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$1,848,000.

Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,456,000.

Parks Air Force Base, Pleasanton, California: Utilities and ground improvements, \$111,000.

Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,260,000.

Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Land acquisition, \$133,000.

Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,164,000.

Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,296,000.

Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$24,433,000.

Stead Air Force Base, Reno, Nevada: Supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,221,000.

Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$716,000.

Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$977,000.

Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas: Operational and training facilities, \$90,000.

Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$6,347,000.

AIR UNIVERSITY

Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$215,000.

CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND

Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, California: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$13,395,000.

Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$237,000.

Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Georgia: Housing and community facilities, \$345,000.

Mitchel Air Force Base, Hempstead, New York: Utilities and ground improvements, \$205,000.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.: Utilities and ground improvements, \$8,000.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND

Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,335,000.

Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$868,000.

Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$3,195,000.

McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,169,000.

Palm Beach Air Force Base, Palm Beach, Florida: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,545,000.

Vint Hill Farm Station, Warrenton, Virginia: Operational and training facilities, \$768,000.

Washington National Airport, District of Columbia: Maintenance facility, \$275,000.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

Canel Air Force Plant #62, Hartford, Connecticut: Research, development, and test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$22,445,000.

Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California: Research, development, and test facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$5,488,000.

Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development, and test facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$7,877,000.

Indian Springs Air Force Base, Indian Springs, Nevada: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, and family housing, \$961,000.

Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and research, development, and test facilities, \$5,481,000.

Laredo Test Site, Laredo, Texas: Research, development, and test facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,219,000.

Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,939,000.

National Reactor Test Station, Idaho Falls, Idaho: Operational and training facilities, research, development and test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$11,415,000.

Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida: Operational and training facilities, research, development and test facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$15,169,000.

Sacramento Peak Observatory, Sacramento Peak, New Mexico: Family housing, \$153,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,043,000.

Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,003,000.

Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,117,000.

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisitions, \$15,938,000.

Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$922,000.

Campbell Air Force Base, Hopkinsville, Kentucky: Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$479,000.

Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$2,438,000.

Castle Air Force Base, Merced, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,179,000.

Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Clinton, Oklahoma: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,004,000.

Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$14,518,000.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$503,000.

Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$7,665,000.

Dublin Air Force Base, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,478,000.

Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$943,000.

Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$4,457,000.

Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,271,000.

Gray Air Force Base, Killeen, Texas: Operational and training facilities, \$23,000.

Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Mississippi: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,483,000.

Hobbs Air Force Base, Hobbs, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisitions, \$6,547,000.

Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida: Operational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,694,000.

Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,131,000.

Lake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles, Louisiana: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,552,000.

Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebraska: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$4,685,000.

Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,528,000.

Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,952,000.

Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,522,000.

MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,262,000.

Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,236,000.

March Air Force Base, Riverside, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$5,156,000.

Mitchell Air Force Base, Mitchell, South Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,374,000.

Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,064,000.

Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$5,697,000.

Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$786,000.

Plattsburgh Air Force Base, Plattsburgh, New York: Housing and community facilities, \$1,491,000.

Portsmouth Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$661,000.

Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas: Operational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$3,882,000.

Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$923,000.

Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$781,000.

Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,791,000.

Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$9,315,000.

Whiteman Air Force Base, Knobnoster, Missouri: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition. \$3,815,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Ardmore Air Force Base, Ardmore, Oklahoma: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$330,000.

Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$933,000.

Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru, Indiana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and removal of hazard, \$2,169,000.

Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and relocation of structure, \$4,505,000.

Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, \$2,428,000.

England Air Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,919,000.

Foster Air Force Base, Victoria, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$952,000.

George Air Force Base, Victorville, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,144,000.

Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,613,000.

Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,111,000.

Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,665,000.

Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,106,000.

Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tennessee: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,583,000.

Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$6,637,000.

Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,805,000.

Wendover Air Force Base, Wendover, Utah: Operational and training facilities, \$67,000.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Various locations: Research, development and test facilities, administrative facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,240,000.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing, and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$80,942,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Eielson Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$14,984,000.

Elmendorf Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$5,444,000.

Galena Airfield: Operational and training facilities and supply facilities, \$1,772,000.

King Salmon Airport: Operational and training facilities, \$289,000.

Ladd Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$7,055,000.

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, \$6,628,000.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES

Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Operational and training facilities, \$991,000.

Johnston Island Air Force Base, Johnston Island: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$724,000.

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$25,969,000.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$55,859,000.

NORTHEAST AIR COMMAND

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and family housing, \$75,650,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Andersen Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and family housing, \$23,980,000.

Harmon Air Force Base, Guam: Land acquisition, \$14,000.

Northwest Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$229,000.

Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,213,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE IN EUROPE

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and erection of prefabricated structures, \$114,260,000.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$70,000,000.

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop: (a) classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, in the total amount of \$163,000,000.

(b) Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force missions, new weapons developments, or improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next military construction authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construc-

tion of any public work undertaken under this subsection, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto.

SEC. 303. Section 1 of the Act of March 30, 1949 (ch. 41, 50 U. S. C. 491), is amended by the addition of the following:

"The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to procure communication services required for the semiautomatic ground environment system. No contract for such services may be for a period of more than ten years from the date communication services are first furnished under such contract. The aggregate contingent liability of the Government under the termination provisions of all contracts authorized hereunder may not exceed a total of \$222,000,000 and no termination payment shall be final until audited and approved by the General Accounting Office which shall have access to such carrier records and accounts as it may deem necessary for the purpose. In procuring such services, the Secretary of the Air Force shall utilize to the fullest extent practicable the facilities and capabilities of communication common carriers, including rural telephone cooperatives, within their respective service areas and for power supply, shall utilize to the fullest extent practicable, the facilities and capabilities of public utilities and rural electric cooperatives within their respective service areas. Negotiations with communication common carriers, including cooperatives, and representation in proceedings involving such carriers before Federal and State regulatory bodies where such negotiations or proceedings involve contracts authorized by this paragraph shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 201 of the Act of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. A. sec. 481)."

SEC. 304. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is amended, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:

Under the subheading "AIR DEFENSE COMMAND"—

(1) with respect to Buckingham Weapons Center, Fort Myers, Florida, strike out "\$11,577,000" and insert in place thereof "\$15,462,000".

(2) with respect to Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota, strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,623,000".

(3) with respect to Grand Forks site, North Dakota, strike out "\$5,822,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,709,000".

(4) with respect to Greater Milwaukee area, Wisconsin, airbase to be known as "Richard Bong Air Force Base", strike out "\$16,608,000" and insert in place thereof "\$23,859,000".

(5) with respect to Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, strike out "\$404,000" and insert in place thereof "\$525,000".

(6) with respect to Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California, strike out "\$1,501,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,229,000".

(7) with respect to Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Oregon, strike out "\$2,042,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,656,000".

(8) with respect to McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee, strike out "\$582,000" and insert in place thereof "\$817,000".

(9) with respect to Minot site, North Dakota, strike out "\$5,339,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,603,000".

(10) with respect to Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New York, strike out "\$1,748,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,575,000".

(11) with respect to Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Washington, strike out "\$1,039,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,199,000".

Under the subheading "AIR MATERIEL COMMAND"—With respect to Searsport Air Force Tank Farm, Searsport, Maine, strike out "\$133,000" and insert in place thereof "\$329,000".

Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND"—

(1) with respect to Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas, strike out "\$2,816,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,438,000".

(2) with respect to Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Mississippi, strike out "\$349,000" and insert in place thereof "\$500,000".

(3) with respect to Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona, strike out "\$1,557,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,923,000".

(4) with respect to Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada, strike out "\$1,153,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,837,000".

(5) with respect to Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas, strike out "\$956,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,210,000".

(6) with respect to Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$549,000" and insert in place thereof "\$730,000".

(7) with respect to Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois, strike out "\$1,247,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,862,000".

(8) with respect to Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida, strike out "\$478,000" and insert in place thereof "\$534,000".

(9) with respect to Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma, strike out "\$871,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,181,000".

(10) with respect to Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona, strike out "\$1,045,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,215,000".

(11) with respect to Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming, strike out "\$1,403,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,746,000".

Under the subheading "AIR UNIVERSITY"—With respect to Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, strike out "\$2,661,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,031,000".

Under the subheading "CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND"—

(1) with respect to Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$590,000" and insert in place thereof "\$697,000".

(2) with respect to Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Georgia, strike out "\$758,000" and insert in place thereof "\$859,000".

Under the subheading "MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE"—With respect to Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina, strike out "\$4,032,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,306,000".

Under the subheading "RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND"—

(1) with respect to Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California, strike out "\$12,429,000" and insert in place thereof "\$13,299,000".

(2) with respect to Hartford Research Facility, Hartford, Connecticut, strike out "\$22,375,000" and insert in place thereof "\$25,780,000".

(3) with respect to Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico, strike out "\$4,965,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,637,000".

Under the subheading "STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND"—

(1) with respect to Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas, strike out "\$4,214,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,656,000".

(2) with respect to Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota, strike out "\$12,380,000" and insert in place thereof "\$15,186,000".

(3) with respect to Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas, strike out "\$4,753,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,885,000".

(4) with respect to Great Falls Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana, strike out "\$5,435,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,713,000".

(5) with respect to Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Georgia, strike out "\$4,115,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,951,000".

(6) with respect to Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida, strike out "\$4,118,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,599,000".

Under the subheading "TACTICAL AIR COMMAND"—With respect to Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington, strike out "\$3,574,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,724,000".

Under the subheading "AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM"—With respect to "Various locations" strike out "\$100,382,000" and insert in place thereof "\$120,382,000".

(b) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is amended under the heading "OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:

(1) With respect to Kenai Airfield under the subheading "ALASKAN AIR COMMAND" strike out "\$356,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,247,000".

(c) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502 the amounts "\$743,989,000", "\$530,563,000" and "\$1,279,902,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$801,256,000", "\$532,454,000" and "\$1,339,060,000", respectively.

(d) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is amended, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows: Under the subheading "AIR DEFENSE COMMAND" with respect to Klamath Falls Airport, Klamath Falls, Oregon, strike out "\$4,133,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,077,000".

(e) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502 the amounts "\$405,176,000" and "\$415,005,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$406,120,000" and "\$415,949,000", respectively.

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. The Secretary of each military department may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities under this Act without regard to sections 1136, 3648, and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. The authority to place

permanent or temporary improvements on land includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to provide family housing includes authority to acquire such land as the Secretary concerned determines, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to be necessary in connection with that housing. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

SEC. 402. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles I, II, and III shall not exceed—

(1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$86,916,000; outside the United States, \$35,763,000; section 102, \$200,783,000; or a total of \$323,462,000.

(2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$292,572,000; outside the United States, \$61,625,000; section 203, \$84,043,000, or a total of \$438,240,000; and

(3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$759,123,000; outside the United States, \$405,061,000; section 302 (a), \$163,000,000; section 302 (b), \$50,000,000 or a total of \$1,377,184,000.

SEC. 403. Any of the amounts named in title I, II, or III of this Act may, in the discretion of the Secretary concerned, be increased by 5 per centum for projects inside the United States and by 10 per centum for projects outside the United States. However, the total cost of all projects in each such title may not be more than the total amount authorized to be appropriated for projects in that title.

SEC. 404. Whenever—

(1) the President determines that compliance with section 4 (c) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 (c)) for contracts made under this Act for the establishment or development of military installations and facilities in foreign countries would interfere with the carrying out of this Act; and

(2) the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller General have agreed upon alternative methods for adequately auditing those contracts; the President may exempt those contracts from the requirements of that section.

SEC. 405. Contracts made by the United States under this Act shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the national security will not be impaired and the award is consistent with the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 et seq.).

SEC. 406. The Secretaries of the military departments may acquire land, and interests in land, not exceeding \$5,000 in cost (exclusive of administrative costs and deficiency judgment awards), which the Secretary concerned determines to be urgently required in the interests of national defense. The authority under this section may not, however, be used to acquire more than one parcel of land unless the parcels are noncontiguous or, if contiguous, do not exceed \$5,000 in total cost.

SEC. 407. The Secretaries of the military departments may, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and following notification of the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, acquire, construct, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, to restore or replace facilities damaged or destroyed.

SEC. 408. (a) Under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments may expend out of appropriations available for military construction such amounts as may be required for the establishment and development of military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing (except family quarters), converting, extending, or installing permanent or temporary public works determined to be urgently required, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for projects not otherwise authorized by law when the cost of the project is not in excess of \$200,000 subject to the following limitations:

(1) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of \$50,000, shall be authorized unless approved in advance by the Secretary of Defense.

(2) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of \$25,000 shall be authorized unless approved in advance by the Secretary of the military department concerned.

(3) Not more than one allotment may be made for any project authorized under this section.

(4) The cost of conversion of existing structures to family quarters may not exceed \$50,000 in any fiscal year at any single facility.

(b) The Secretaries of the military departments may expend out of appropriations available for maintenance and operation amounts necessary to accomplish a project which, except for the fact that its cost does not exceed \$25,000, would otherwise be authorized to be accomplished under subsection (a).

(c) The Secretary of each department shall report in detail semiannually to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to the exercise of the authorities granted by this section.

(d) Section 26 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 853, 856; 34 U. S. C. 559), is repealed.

SEC. 409. (a) The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Secretary of a military department, may provide family housing at Fort McNair, District of Columbia, for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by the construction or rehabilitation of one set of family housing, and special communication facilities, without regard to the second proviso of section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 375, 379), or section 3 of the Act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459, 462).

(b) Appropriations not to exceed \$180,000 (\$100,000 for the family housing unit and \$80,000 for special communication facilities) available to the military departments for military construction may be utilized for the purposes of this section without regard to the limitations on the cost of family housing otherwise prescribed by law.

SEC. 410. As of July 1, 1957, all authorizations for military public works to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department in connection with the establishment or development of military installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are contained in Acts enacted before July 15, 1952, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed, except—

(1) authorizations for public works and for appropriations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the titles that contain the general provisions;

(2) the authorization for public works projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts in whole or in part before July 1, 1957, and authorizations for appropriations therefor;

(3) the authorization for the rental guaranty for family housing in the amount of \$100,000,000 that is contained in section 302 of Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress;

(4) the authorizations for public works and the appropriation of funds that are contained in the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 881 et seq.); and

(5) the authorization for the development of the Line of Communications, France, in the amount of \$82,000,000, that is contained in title I, section 102 of Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress.

SEC. 411. (a) The first paragraph of section 407 of the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"In addition to family housing and community facilities otherwise authorized to be constructed or acquired by the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense is authorized, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to construct, or acquire by lease or otherwise, family housing for occupancy as public quarters, and community facilities, in foreign countries through housing and community facilities projects which utilize foreign currencies to a value not to exceed \$250,000,000 acquired pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 454) or through other commodity transactions of the Commodity Credit Corporation."

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretaries of the military departments such amounts other than foreign currencies as are necessary for the construction, or acquisition by lease or otherwise, of family housing and community facilities projects in foreign countries that are authorized by section 407 of the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended, but the amount so appropriated for any such project may not be more than 25 per centum of the total cost of that project.

SEC. 412. Section 515 of the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324, 352) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 515. During the fiscal years 1956, 1957, and 1958 the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities at or near military tactical installations for assignment as public quarters to military personnel and their dependents, if any, without rental charge upon a determination by the Secretary of Defense or his designee that there is a lack of adequate housing facilities at or near such military tactical installations. Such

housing facilities shall be leased on a family or individual unit basis and not more than three thousand of such units may be so leased at any one time. Expenditures for the rental for such housing facilities may be made out of appropriations available for maintenance and operation but may not exceed \$150 a month for any such unit."

SEC. 413. (a) The net floor limitations prescribed by section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (5 U. S. C. 626p) do not apply to forty-seven units of the housing authorized to be constructed at the United States Air Force Academy by the Act of April 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 47). The net floor area limitations for those forty-seven units are as follows: five thousand square feet for one unit for the Superintendent; three thousand square feet for each of two units for deans; and one thousand seven hundred and fifty square feet for each of forty-four units for department heads.

(b) The last sentence of section 9 of the Air Force Academy Act (68 Stat. 49) is amended by striking out "\$1,000,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$1,858,000".

SEC. 414. Section 3 of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 882), is further amended by striking out clause (a) and inserting in place thereof the following:

"(a) acquire by purchase, lease, or transfer, construct, expand, rehabilitate, convert, and equip such facilities as he shall determine to be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Act, except that expenditures for the leasing of property for such purposes may be made from appropriations otherwise available for the payment of rentals and without regard to the monetary limitation otherwise imposed by this section;"

SEC. 415. To the extent that housing is to be constructed at a military installation under title IV of the Housing Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 635, 646), any outstanding authority under the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324), and this Act to provide housing at that installation may be exercised at other military installations of the department concerned.

SEC. 416. The Secretaries of the military departments are authorized to contract for the storage, handling, and distribution of liquid fuels for periods not exceeding five years, with option to renew for additional periods not exceeding five years, for a total not to exceed twenty years. This authority is limited to facilities which conform to the criteria prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for protection, including dispersal, and also are included in a program approved by the Secretary of Defense for the protection of petroleum facilities. Such contracts may provide that the Government at the expiration or termination thereof shall have the option to purchase the facility under contract without regard to sections 1136, 3648, and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and prior to approval of title to the underlying land by the Attorney General: *Provided further*, That the Secretaries of the military departments shall report to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to the names of the contractors and the terms of the contracts, the reports to be furnished at times and in such form as may be agreed upon between the Secretaries of the military departments and the Committees on Armed Services.

SEC. 417. That, notwithstanding any other law, the Secretary of a military department may lease, for terms of not more than five years, off-base structures including real property relating thereto, in foreign countries, needed for military purposes.

SEC. 418. In the design of family housing or any other repetitive type buildings in the continental United States authorized by this Act, the military departments may, to the extent deemed practicable, use the principle of modular design in order that the facility may be built by conventional construction, on-site fabrication, or factory fabrication.

SEC. 419. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law, no contract shall be entered into by the United States for the construction or acquisition of family housing units by or for the use of military or civilian personnel of any of the military services of the Department of Defense unless the Department of Defense, in each instance, has come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 420. The first two sentences of section 404 of the Housing Amendments of 1955 are amended to read as follows: "Whenever the Secretary of Defense or his designee deem it necessary for the purpose of this title, he may acquire by purchase, donation, condemnation, or other means of transfer, any land or (with the approval of the Federal Housing Commissioner) any housing financed with mortgages insured under the provisions of title VIII of the National Housing Act

as in effect prior to the enactment of the Housing Amendments of 1955. The purchase price of any such housing shall not exceed the Federal Housing Administration Commissioner's estimate of the replacement cost of such housing and related property (not including the value of any improvements installed or constructed with appropriated funds) as of the date of final endorsement for mortgage insurance reduced by an appropriate allowance for physical depreciation, as determined by the Secretary of Defense or his designee upon the advice of the Commissioner: *Provided*, That in any case where the Secretary or his designee acquires a project held by the Commissioner, the price paid shall not exceed the face value of the debentures (plus accrued interest thereon) which the Commissioner issued in acquiring such project."

SEC. 421. None of the authority contained in titles I, II, and III of this Act shall be deemed to authorize any building construction project within the continental United States at an average nationwide unit cost in excess of—

- (a) \$22 per square foot for cold-storage warehousing;
- (b) \$6 per square foot for regular warehousing;
- (c) \$1,850 per man for permanent barracks;
- (d) \$6,500 per man for bachelor officer quarters,

unless the Secretary of Defense determines that, because of special circumstances, application to such project of the limitation on unit costs contained in this section is impracticable.

SEC. 422. None of the authorization contained in section 101 of this Act for the construction of three-hundred-and-twenty-six-man barracks with mess shall be used to provide, with respect to any such barracks, for mess facilities other than a single, consolidated mess.

SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WALTER F. GEORGE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

[Endorsement on back of bill:]

I certify that this Act originated in the House of Representatives.

RALPH R. ROBERTS, *Clerk.*



1 INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

2 TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITIES

3 (Ordnance Corps)

4 Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: Training and
5 storage facilities, \$147,000.

6 Jet Propulsion Laboratory (California Institute of Tech-
7 nology), California: Research and development facility,
8 \$143,000.

9 Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colorado: Maintenance facility,
10 \$2,142,000.

11 Seneca Ordnance Depot, New York: Utilities, \$88,000.

12 Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Oregon: Storage facilities,
13 \$258,000.

14 Redstone Arsenal, Alabama: Maintenance facilities,
15 training facilities, family housing and utilities, \$6,159,000.

16 White Sands Proving Grounds, New Mexico: Utilities,
17 \$693,000.

18 (Quartermaster Corps)

19 Atlanta General Depot, Georgia: Operational facilities,
20 and maintenance facilities, \$832,000.

21 Columbia Quartermaster Center, South Carolina: Ad-
22 ministrative facility, \$98,000.

23 Fort Worth General Depot, Texas: Operational fa-
24 cilities, maintenance facilities, land acquisition, and utilities,
25 \$1,285,000.

1 New Cumberland General Depot, Pennsylvania: Main-
2 tenance facilities, \$631,000.

3 Sharpe General Depot, California: Maintenance facil-
4 ities, \$655,000.

5 (Chemical Corps)

6 Army Chemical Center, Maryland: Troop housing,
7 community facility, and operational facility, \$889,000.

8 Camp Detrick, Maryland: Storage facilities and utilities,
9 \$913,000.

10 Dugway Proving Ground, Utah: Research and develop-
11 ment facilities and utilities, \$867,000.

12 (Signal Corps)

13 Fort Huachuca, Arizona: Troop housing, maintenance
14 facilities, storage facilities, administrative facility, and util-
15 ities, \$6,856,000.

16 (Corps of Engineers)

17 Fort Belvoir, Virginia: Storage facility, training facility,
18 operational facilities, maintenance facilities, research and
19 development facilities, and utilities, \$492,000.

20 (Transportation Corps)

21 Fort Eustis, Virginia: Operational facility, maintenance
22 facility, and utilities, \$1,231,000.

23 (Medical Corps)

24 Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Colum-

1 bia: Research and development facility and community
2 facility, \$4,209,000.

3 FIELD FORCES FACILITIES

4 (First Army Area)

5 Fort Devens (Camp Wellfleet), Massachusetts: Land
6 acquisition, \$302,000.

7 Fort Dix, New Jersey: Training facility, \$54,000.

8 Oswego, New York: Training facilities and land acqui-
9 sition, \$583,000.

10 Fort Totten, New York: Troop housing, storage facili-
11 ties, and utilities, \$1,212,000.

12 (Second Army Area)

13 Fort Knox, Kentucky: Maintenance facilities, and
14 community facilities, \$1,698,000.

15 Fort George G. Meade, Maryland: Operational facili-
16 ties, maintenance facilities, medical facility, troop housing,
17 and utilities, \$5,885,000.

18 South Park Military Reservation, Pennsylvania: Ad-
19 ministrative facility, storage facilities, and utilities,
20 \$190,000.

21 (Third Army Area)

22 Fort Benning, Georgia: Administrative facilities, main-
23 tenance facilities, communications facilities, and commu-
24 nity facilities, \$422,000.

1 Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Administrative facilities,
2 operational facility, and utilities, \$645,000.

3 Charlotte Armed Forces Induction Station, North
4 Carolina: Administrative facility, \$302,000.

5 Fort McClellan, Alabama: Troop housing, training
6 facility, and community facility, \$397,000.

7 Fort Rucker, Alabama: Operational facilities, mainte-
8 nance facilities, training facilities, storage facilities, admin-
9 istrative facilities, trailer site facilities, land acquisition, and
10 utilities, \$7,300,000.

11 (Fourth Army Area)

12 Fort Bliss, Texas: Training facilities, maintenance facili-
13 ties, administrative facilities, troop housing, community facili-
14 ties, and utilities, \$5,301,000.

15 Fort Hood, Texas: Community facilities, maintenance
16 facilities, and storage facilities, \$2,457,000.

17 Fort Sill, Oklahoma: Training facilities, \$4,173,000.

18 (Fifth Army Area)

19 Fort Carson, Colorado: Storage facilities, administrative
20 facilities, troop housing, training facilities, and land acquisi-
21 tion, \$3,253,000.

22 Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana: Troop housing,
23 \$140,000.

24 Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Communications facilities
25 and troop housing, \$1,092,000.

1 Fort Riley, Kansas: Administrative facilities, community
2 facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$1,519,000.

3 Saint Louis Support Center, Missouri: Administrative
4 facility, \$3,346,000.

5 (Sixth Army Area)

6 Fort Lewis, Washington: Community facilities, training
7 facilities, maintenance facilities, family housing, and utilities,
8 \$3,022,000.

9 Ford Ord, California: Maintenance facility and commu-
10 nity facility, \$223,000.

11 United States Disciplinary Barracks, California: Commu-
12 nity facility, \$197,000.

13 Yuma Test Station, Arizona: Troop housing, research
14 and development facility, and storage facility, \$1,520,000.

15 (Military District of Washington)

16 Fort McNair, D. C.: Academic facilities, \$4,111,000.

17 (Armed Forces Special Weapons Project)

18 Various installations: Utilities, \$478,000.

19 (Tactical Site Support Facilities)

20 Various locations: Administrative facilities, maintenance
21 facilities, storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,506,000.

22 OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

23 (Alaskan Area)

24 Ladd Air Force Base: Troop housing and maintenance
25 facilities, \$1,688,000.

1 Fort Richardson: Storage facilities, \$2,333,000.

2 Whittier: Storage facilities and training facilities,
3 \$2,849,000.

4 Wildwood Station (Kenai) : Storage facility, \$352,000.
5 (Far East Command Area)

6 Okinawa: Storage facilities, operational facilities, main-
7 tenance facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$540,000.

8 Korea: Maintenance facilities, storage facilities, port fa-
9 cilities, community facilities, improvements to buildings and
10 utilities, \$6,000,000.

11 (Pacific Command Area)

12 Alimanu Military Reservation, Hawaii: Land acqui-
13 sition, \$143,000.

14 Helemano, Hawaii: Community facility, land acquisi-
15 tion and utilities, \$136,000.

16 Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Family housing and land
17 acquisition, \$2,668,000.

18 (Caribbean Command Area)

19 Panama Canal Zone: Sewage disposal system for Army,
20 Navy, and Air Force facilities, \$1,060,000.

21 (United States Army, Europe)

22 Various locations: Operational facilities, maintenance fa-
23 cilities, community facilities, storage facilities, training facil-
24 ities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, troop hous-
25 ing, and utilities, \$17,994,000.

1 SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish
2 or develop classified military installations and facilities by
3 acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or install-
4 ing permanent or temporary public works, including land
5 acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and
6 equipment in a total amount, \$200,783,000.

7 SEC. 103. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Con-
8 gress, is amended with respect to Fort Jay, New York,
9 under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and
10 subheadings "FIELD FORCES FACILITIES (First Army
11 Area)" in section 101, by striking out "\$731,000" and in-
12 serting in place thereof "\$1,081,000", and in clause (1) of
13 section 502, by striking out "\$224,927,000" and "\$533,-
14 904,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$225,277,000"
15 and "\$534,254,000", respectively.

16 (b) So much of section 401 of Public Law 534, Eighty-
17 third Congress, as reads "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational
18 Facilities (including troop housing), \$70,000" is amended
19 to read "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational facilities (in-
20 cluding troop housing). \$180,000" and clause (4) of sec-
21 tion 502 thereof is amended by striking the figure "\$462,-
22 600" and inserting in place thereof "\$572,600".

23 SEC. 104. The Secretary of the Army shall make all
24 necessary studies, by contract or otherwise, to determine an
25 appropriate site for the relocation of the San Jacinto Ord-

1 nance Depot, Texas; such studies to be completed by Janu-
 2 ary 31, 1957. Expenditure of \$25,000 out of appropriations
 3 available to the Department of the Army is authorized for
 4 such studies.

5 TITLE II

6 SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or
 7 develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, con-
 8 structing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent
 9 or temporary public works, including site preparation, ap-
 10 purtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following proj-
 11 ects:

12 INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

13 SHIPYARD FACILITIES

14 Naval shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts: Replacement
 15 of pier, and plans and specifications for drydock facilities,
 16 \$7,332,000.

17 Naval shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina: Dredging
 18 equipment, \$148,000.

19 Naval minecraft base, Charleston, South Carolina: Op-
 20 erational facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities,
 21 maintenance facilities, storage facilities, community facilities,
 22 security facilities, and utilities, \$7,902,000.

23 Naval shipyard, Long Beach, California: Facilities for
 24 remedying effects of ground subsidence and waterfront facil-
 25 ities, \$5,984,000.

1 Navy underwater sound laboratory, New London, Con-
2 necticut: Research and development facilities and land acqui-
3 sition, \$304,000.

4 Harbor defense base, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel facili-
5 ties, \$300,000.

6 Naval shipyard, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities and land
7 acquisition, \$244,000.

8 Navy mine defense laboratory, Panama City, Florida:
9 Medical facilities, \$84,000.

10 Naval shipyard, San Francisco, California: Plans and
11 specifications for drydock facilities, \$1,300,000.

12 Naval industrial reserve shipyard, Tampa, Florida: Land
13 acquisition, \$200,000.

14 FLEET BASE FACILITIES

15 Naval station, Key West, Florida: Utilities, \$927,000.

16 Naval station, Long Beach, California: Waterfront facili-
17 ties, \$2,256,000.

18 Naval station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Utilities,
19 \$226,000.

20 Naval station, Newport, Rhode Island: Waterfront
21 facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities and utili-
22 ties, \$11,672,000.

23 Naval station, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel facilities,
24 \$2,844,000.

1 Naval station, Orange, Texas: Flood-protection facil-
2 ities, including land acquisition, \$265,000.

3 AVIATION FACILITIES

4 (Naval Air Training Stations)

5 Naval auxiliary landing field, Alice-Orange Grove,
6 Texas: Airfield pavements, \$2,242,000.

7 Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Texas: Per-
8 sonnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities,
9 station and aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, \$2,-
10 247,000.

11 Naval air station, Glynco, Georgia: Airfield pavements,
12 personnel facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training
13 facilities, fuel pipeline and storage facilities, and land ac-
14 quisition, \$4,003,000.

15 Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Texas: Person-
16 nel facilities, training facilities, aircraft maintenance facili-
17 ties, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,610,000.

18 Naval air station, Memphis, Tennessee: Fuel storage
19 facilities and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$511,000.

20 Naval auxiliary air station, Meridian, Mississippi: Site
21 preparation utilities, plans and specifications for jet aircraft
22 training facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,231,000.

23 Naval air station, Pensacola, Florida: Community facili-
24 ties and plans and specifications for waterfront facilities,
25 \$347,000.

1 Naval auxiliary air station, Whiting Field, Florida:
2 Land acquisition, \$13,000.

3 (Fleet Support Air Stations)

4 Naval air station, Alameda, California: Aircraft mainte-
5 nance facilities, \$2,675,000.

6 Naval air station, Atlantic City, New Jersey: Naviga-
7 tional aids and land acquisition, \$421,000.

8 Naval auxiliary air station, Brown Field, California:
9 Personnel facilities and utilities, \$778,000.

10 Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine: Personnel facilities,
11 airfield pavements, station maintenance facilities, community
12 facilities, and storage facilities, \$3,738,000.

13 Naval air station, Cecil Field, Florida: Aircraft mainte-
14 nance facilities, personnel facilities, storage facilities, opera-
15 tional facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and
16 utilities, \$4,052,000.

17 Naval air station, Chincoteague, Virginia: Aircraft
18 maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

19 Naval auxiliary air station, Edenton, North Carolina:
20 Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, airfield pavements,
21 fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, administrative
22 facilities, personnel facilities, communications facilities, com-
23 munity facilities, and utilities, \$13,926,000.

24 Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, California: Air-
25 craft maintenance facilities, and land acquisition including

1 not to exceed \$660,000 to be paid to Imperial County, Cali-
2 fornia, to partially defray the county's cost in relocating the
3 Niland-Blythe Road, \$831,000.

4 Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nevada: Training
5 facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities,
6 and land acquisition, except none of the authorization for
7 land acquisition pertaining to the Black Rock area shall
8 apply unless the Secretary of Defense shall resurvey the
9 entire requirement, including the possible use of other
10 Government-controlled lands in the State of Nevada and the
11 possibility of joint Navy-Air Force utilization of existing
12 facilities, and the Secretary of Defense shall certify to the
13 Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of
14 Representatives that the acquisition of the Black Rock ex-
15 tension is essential to meet the Navy's training requirements,
16 \$8,304,000.

17 Naval air facility, Harvey Point, North Carolina: Air-
18 field pavements, waterfront facilities, fuel storage and dis-
19 pensing facilities, navigational aids, aircraft and station
20 maintenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition,
21 \$6,000,000.

22 Naval air station, Jacksonville, Florida: Navigational
23 aids, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,380,000.

24 Naval air station, Key West, Florida: Aircraft main-
25 tenance facilities, \$170,000.

1 Naval air station, Lemoore, California: Plans and
2 specifications for development of master jet aircraft facilities,
3 and land acquisition, \$10,089,000.

4 Naval air station, Miramar, California: Personnel facil-
5 ities, operational facilities, training facilities, ordnance facili-
6 ties, land acquisition, and obstruction removal for flight
7 clearance, \$8,835,000.

8 Naval air station, Moffett Field, California: Land ac-
9 quisition, \$89,000.

10 Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft main-
11 tenance facilities, \$170,000.

12 Naval air station, North Island, San Diego, California:
13 Airfield pavements ordnance and ammunition storage facili-
14 ties, aircraft maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, oper-
15 ational facilities, navigational aids, and land acquisition,
16 \$13,072,000.

17 Naval air station, Oceana, Virginia: Aircraft mainte-
18 nance facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities, com-
19 munity facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities, open
20 storage facilities, security facilities, utilities, and relocation
21 of Coast Guard facilities, \$5,286,000.

22 Naval air station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island: Air-
23 craft maintenance facilities, and navigational aids, \$2,753,000.

24 Naval auxiliary air station, Sanford, Florida: Aircraft

1 maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities,
2 and utilities, \$6,926,000.

3 Naval air station, Whidbey Island, Washington: Util-
4 ities, \$149,000.

5 (Marine Corps Air Stations)

6 Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, South
7 Carolina: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, admin-
8 istrative facilities, medical facilities, personnel facilities, train-
9 ing facilities, operational facilities, covered and cold storage
10 facilities, community facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, and
11 utilities, \$17,384,000.

12 Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, North Carolina:
13 Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

14 Marine Corps air station, El Toro, California: Aircraft
15 maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, airfield pave-
16 ments, storage facilities, ammunition storage facilities, medi-
17 cal facilities, training facilities, personnel facilities, operational
18 facilities, and utilities, \$6,863,000.

19 Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, California:
20 Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel
21 facilities, training facilities, community facilities, fuel storage
22 and dispensing facilities, land acquisition, and utilities:
23 \$12,556,000.

24 (Special Purpose Air Stations)

25 Naval air development center, Johnsville, Pennsylvania:

- 1 Plans and specifications for research and development facili-
2 ties, \$693,000.
- 3 Naval air station, Lakehurst, New Jersey: Research
4 and development facilities and equipment maintenance facili-
5 ties, \$6,438,000.
- 6 Naval air station, Patuxent River, Maryland: Aircraft
7 maintenance facilities and research and development facili-
8 ties, \$475,000.
- 9 Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, California:
10 Waterfront facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, aircraft main-
11 tenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,682,000.
- 12 Naval air turbine test station, Trenton, New Jersey:
13 Research and development facilities, \$128,000.

14 SUPPLY FACILITIES

- 15 Naval supply depot, Clearfield, Utah: Utilities,
16 \$149,000.
- 17 Naval supply depot, Newport, Rhode Island: Storage
18 facilities, \$390,000.
- 19 Naval supply center, Oakland, California: Utilities,
20 \$50,000.
- 21 Naval supply depot, Seattle, Washington: Replacement
22 of seawall, \$199,000.

23 MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

- 24 Marine Corps supply center, Albany, Georgia: Storage

1 facilities, personnel facilities, maintenance facilities, com-
2 munity facilities, and utilities, \$1,742,000.

3 Marine Corps supply center, Barstow, California: Oper-
4 ational facilities, maintenance facilities, personnel facilities,
5 administrative facilities, and community facilities,
6 \$3,436,000.

7 Marine Corps base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina:
8 Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, training facilities,
9 community facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and
10 utilities, \$5,092,000.

11 Marine Corps recruit depot, Parris Island, South Caro-
12 lina: Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, storage
13 facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and
14 utilities, \$4,266,000.

15 Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, California:
16 Utilities, boat basin facilities, and land acquisition,
17 \$3,429,000.

18 Marine Corps cold weather battalion, Bridgeport, Cali-
19 fornia: Utilities, \$294,000.

20 Marine Corps training center, Twentynine Palms, Cali-
21 fornia: Community facilities and land acquisition,
22 \$1,165,000.

23 Marine Corps supply forwarding annex, Portsmouth,
24 Virginia: Security facilities, \$91,000.

1 Marine Corps schools, Quantico, Virginia: Training
2 facilities, ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, com-
3 munity facilities, and utilities, \$2,178,000.

4 Marine Corps recruit depot, San Diego, California: Per-
5 sonnel facilities and community facilities, \$1,679,000.

6 ORDNANCE FACILITIES

7 Naval ammunition depot, Bangor, Washington, Ord-
8 nance facilities, \$1,100,000.

9 Naval ammunition depot, Charleston, South Carolina:
10 Ordnance facilities, \$404,000.

11 Naval ordnance test station, China Lake, California:
12 Research and development facilities, aircraft maintenance
13 facilities, airfield pavements and fuel storage and dispensing
14 facilities, \$6,028,000.

15 Naval ammunition depot, Earle, New Jersey: Ordnance
16 facilities, \$600,000.

17 Naval ammunition depot, Fallbrook, California: Am-
18 munition storage and ordnance facilities, \$1,584,000.

19 Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Massachusetts:
20 Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, \$993,000.

21 Naval ammunition and net depot, Seal Beach, California:
22 Ordnance facilities, \$2,176,000.

23 Naval mine depot, Yorktown, Virginia: Ammunition
24 storage and ordnance facilities and utilities, \$3,480,000.

1 SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

2 Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Earthwork and
3 land acquisition, \$7,469,000.

4 Naval training center, Bainbridge, Maryland: Personnel
5 facilities, training facilities, and utilities, \$6,569,000.

6 Naval receiving station, Brooklyn, New York: Personnel
7 facilities, \$97,000.

8 Naval amphibious base, Coronado, California: training
9 facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$5,660,000.

10 Fleet air defense training center, Dam Neck, Virginia:
11 Personnel facilities, \$237,000.

12 Naval training center, Great Lakes, Illinois: Personnel
13 facilities, and training facilities, \$8,413,000.

14 MEDICAL FACILITIES

15 Naval hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Medical facilities,
16 \$12,730,000.

17 Naval hospital, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Hospital
18 elevator, \$57,000.

19 COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

20 Naval radio station, Cheltenham, Maryland: Com-
21 munications facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities,
22 \$2,489,000.

23 Naval radio station, Maine: Utilities and land acqui-
24 sition, \$2,450,000.

1 Naval communication station, San Francisco, California:
2 Communications facilities and personnel facilities, \$2,-
3 029,000.

4 Naval communication station, Seattle, Washington:
5 Communications facilities, \$45,000.

6 Naval radio station, Winter Harbor, Maine: Communi-
7 cations facilities, \$83,000.

8 OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

9 Naval research laboratory, District of Columbia: Plans
10 and specifications for research and development facilities
11 \$1,300,000.

12 YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

13 Public works center, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities and
14 land acquisition, \$443,000.

15 Naval construction battalion center, Port Hueneme,
16 California: Replacement of wharf, and storage facilities,
17 \$2,581,000.

18 OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

19 SHIPYARD FACILITIES

20 Naval ship repair facility, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands:
21 Waterfront facilities, \$1,637,000.

22 Naval base, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Utilities at
23 Olongapo, flood control and drainage facilities and com-
24 munity facilities, \$9,378,000.

1 FLEET BASE FACILITIES

2 Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Operational facilities, and
3 laundry and dry cleaning facilities, \$2,351,000.

4 Naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Utilities,
5 \$680,000.

6 AVIATION FACILITIES

7 Naval air station, Atsugi, Japan: Airfield pavements,
8 aircraft maintenance facilities, fuel storage facilities, person-
9 nel facilities, and utilities, \$1,961,000.

10 Naval air station, Barber's Point, Oahu, Territory of
11 Hawaii: Personnel facilities and aircraft maintenance facil-
12 ities, \$870,000.

13 Naval air station, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Per-
14 sonnel facilities, \$1,264,000.

15 Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Aircraft
16 maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, communications
17 facilities, family housing, community facilities, and utilities,
18 \$4,572,000.

19 Naval air station, Iwakuni, Japan: Aircraft mainte-
20 nance facilities, airfield pavements, dredging, navigational
21 aids, and fuel storage facilities, \$1,704,000.

22 Marine Corps air station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Territory
23 of Hawaii: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pave-
24 ments, and operational facilities, \$1,045,000.

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

1
2 Naval communication unit, Futema, Okinawa: Commu-
3 nications facilities, \$75,000.

4 Naval communication station, Guam, Mariana Islands:
5 Communication facilities, \$222,000.

6 Naval communication facility, Philippine Islands: Com-
7 munications facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,320,000.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

8
9 Fifteenth naval district, Canal Zone: Utilities,
10 \$2,210,000.

11 SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to
12 obtain by contract, such engineering, location, and site
13 planning studies as may be necessary to enable him to
14 determine the feasibility and advisability of establishing,
15 continuing, or relocating the following facilities: Naval air
16 station, Norfolk, Virginia (bombing targets); Naval maga-
17 zine, Port Chicago, California. Expenditures not to exceed
18 \$150,000 for such studies may be made out of the appro-
19 priation "Military Construction, Navy". The Secretary of
20 the Navy shall report to the Committees on Armed Serv-
21 ices of the Senate and House of Representatives the con-
22 clusions of these studies together with such recommenda-
23 tions as he shall consider appropriate.

24 SEC. 203. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or
25 develop classified naval installations and facilities by con-

1 structing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent
2 or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site
3 preparation, appurtenances, utilities, equipment, and family
4 housing in the total amount of \$84,043,000.

5 SEC. 204. Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress, is
6 amended as follows:

7 (a) In title II under the heading "CONTINENTAL
8 UNITED STATES" change the amount for "Naval base, New-
9 port, Rhode Island: Sewage facilities", from "\$1,243,000"
10 to "\$1,268,000."

11 (b) In title IV, section 402, clause (2) change the
12 amount for public works authorized by title II: "Inside
13 continental United States", from "\$135,719,800" to
14 "\$135,744,800."

15 SEC. 205. Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, as
16 amended, is amended as follows:

17 (a) In section 201, as amended, strike out so much
18 thereof under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED
19 STATES" and subheading "SUPPLY FACILITIES" as reads as
20 follows:

21 "Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area:
22 Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage; \$2,766,500";
23 and insert in place thereof the following:

24 "Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area:

1 Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage and land acqui-
2 sition, \$2,766,500”.

3 (b) In section 201, under the heading “OUTSIDE CON-
4 TINENTAL UNITED STATES” and subheading “COMMUNICA-
5 TION FACILITIES”, strike out so much thereof as reads as
6 follows:

7 “Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Con-
8 solidated communication facilities; \$2,694,500”; and insert
9 in place thereof the following:

10 “Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Con-
11 solidated communications facilities, and land acquisition,
12 \$2,694,500”.

13 SEC. 206. Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress is
14 amended as follows:

15 (a) In section 201, under the heading “CONTINENTAL
16 UNITED STATES” and subheading “AVIATION FACILITIES”,
17 change the amount for “Naval air missile test center (San
18 Nicolas Island), Point Mugu, California,” from “\$1,132,000”
19 to “\$1,816,000”.

20 (b) In section 201, under the heading “CONTINENTAL
21 UNITED STATES” and subheading “ORDNANCE FACILITIES”,
22 change the amount for “Naval ammunition depot, Haw-
23 thorne, Nevada” from “\$308,000” to “\$538,000”.

24 (c) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for

1 public works authorized by title II for inside continental
2 United States from “\$102,042,000” to “\$102,956,000”;
3 and total amount from “\$201,893,000” to “\$202,807,000”.

4 SEC. 207. Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is
5 amended as follows:

6 (a) In section 201, under the heading “CONTINENTAL
7 UNITED STATES” and subheading “SHIPYARD FACILITIES”,
8 change the amount for “Naval electronics laboratory, San
9 Diego, California” from “\$143,000” to “\$162,000”.

10 (b) In section 201, under the heading “CONTINENTAL
11 UNITED STATES” and subheading “FLEET BASE FACILI-
12 TIES”, delete that portion which reads as follows: “Navy
13 Department District of Columbia: family housing, \$81,000”.

14 (c) In section 201, under the heading “CONTINENTAL
15 UNITED STATES” and subheading “AVIATION FACILITIES”,
16 change the amount for “Naval auxiliary air station, El Cen-
17 tro, California” from “\$366,000” to “\$450,000”; strike out
18 so much thereof as reads as follows:

19 “Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft mainte-
20 nance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities,
21 operational facilities, \$4,660,000”; and insert in place there-
22 of the following:

23 “Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft mainte-
24 nance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities,
25 operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,660,000”.

1 (d) In section 201 under the heading "CONTINENTAL
2 UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE FACILITIES",
3 delete that portion which reads as follows: "Naval proving
4 ground, Dahlgren, Virginia: Land acquisition \$200,000".

5 (e) In section 201, under the heading "OUTSIDE CON-
6 TINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE
7 FACILITIES", strike out so much thereof as reads as follows:
8 "Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
9 Testing facilities, and railroad facilities and barricades,
10 \$1,132,000"; and insert in place thereof the following:

11 "Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
12 Testing facilities, railroad facilities and barricades, and land
13 acquisition, \$1,132,000".

14 (f) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for
15 public works authorized by title II for inside continental
16 United States from "\$299,690,600" to "\$299,512,600"; and
17 the total amount from "\$564,224,300" to "\$564,046,300"

18 TITLE III

19 SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish
20 or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring,
21 constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing perma-
22 nent or temporary public works, including site preparation.
23 appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following
24 projects:

*INSIDE THE UNITED STATES**AIR DEFENSE COMMAND*

1 Buckingham Air Force Base, Fort Myers, Florida:
2
3 Operational and training facilities, \$629,000.

4 Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota: Opera-
5 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
6 facilities, and land acquisition, \$863,000.

7 Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado: Hous-
8 ing and community facilities, \$342,000.

9 Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Winooski, Vermont:
10 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
11 ply facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,211,000.

12 Geiger Field, Spokane, Washington: Operational and
13 training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and
14 community facilities, and family housing, \$2,827,000.

15 Glasglow Air Force Base, Glasgow, Montana: Opera-
16 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities
17 and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family
18 housing, \$2,470,000.

19 Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North
20 Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
21 facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities,
22 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
23 \$18,969,000.

24 Grandview Air Force Base, Kansas City, Missouri:
25

1 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
2 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-
3 provements, and land acquisition, \$1,673,000.

4 Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania:

5 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
6 supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land
7 acquisition, \$1,087,000.

8 Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California:

9 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
10 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
11 \$2,966,000.

12 K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Michigan:

13 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
14 supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-
15 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
16 land acquisition, \$5,051,000.

17 Manistee Air Force Base, Manistee, Michigan: Opera-

18 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
19 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
20 facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,906,000.

21 Kinross Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan:

22 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
23 housing and community facilities, and land acquisition,
24 \$2,156,000.

25 Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Ore-

1 gon: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
2 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
3 improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,130,000.

4 McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington: Op-
5 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and
6 land acquisition, \$1,514,000.

7 McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee: Opera-
8 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, admin-
9 istrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and
10 land acquisition, \$2,054,000.

11 Majors Field, Greenville, Texas: Operational and train-
12 ing facilities, and land acquisition, \$440,000.

13 Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport, Minneap-
14 olis, Minnesota: Operational and training facilities, and main-
15 tenance facilities, \$3,015,000.

16 Minot Air Force Base, Minot, North Dakota: Opera-
17 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
18 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities, and
19 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,215,000.

20 Newcastle County Airport, Wilmington, Delaware: Op-
21 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
22 ply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
23 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,184,000.

24 Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New
25 York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-

1 ties, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and
2 land acquisition, \$3,030,000.

3 Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts: Opera-
4 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
5 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
6 ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing,
7 \$11,577,000.

8 Oxnard Air Force Base, Camarillo, California: Opera-
9 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
10 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
11 and land acquisition, \$2,392,000.

12 Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Washington: Operational
13 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities,
14 and land acquisition, \$4,127,000.

15 Greater Portland, Oregon, area: Operational and train-
16 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, utilities
17 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$13,-
18 508,000.

19 Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle, Maine: Oper-
20 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
21 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
22 and land acquisition, \$8,057,000.

23 Richard Bong Air Force Base, Kansasville, Wisconsin:
24 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
25 ply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and commu-

1 nity facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
2 \$6,801,000.

3 Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Michigan:
4 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
5 ply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,494,000.

6 Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City, Iowa: Oper-
7 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
8 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,288,000.

9 Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York: Oper-
10 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
11 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,802,000.

12 Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton Beach,
13 New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
14 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
15 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,441,000.

16 Truax Field, Madison, Wisconsin: Operational and
17 training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and com-
18 munity facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,876,000.

19 Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan: Oper-
20 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
21 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
22 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition,
23 and family housing, \$3,278,000.

24 Youngstown Municipal Airport, Youngstown, Ohio:
25 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utili-

1 ties and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,-
2 255,000.

3 Yuma County Airport, Yuma, Arizona: Operational
4 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative
5 facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acqui-
6 sition, \$3,545,000.

7 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
8 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facili-
9 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
10 improvements and land acquisition, \$37,760,000.

11 AIR MATERIEL COMMAND

12 Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Alabama: Housing
13 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,541,000.

14 Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York: Operational
15 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, devel-
16 opment and test facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-
17 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land
18 acquisition, \$17,966,000.

19 Hill Air Force Base, Odgen, Utah: Maintenance facil-
20 ities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
21 improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,339,000.

22 Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Operational
23 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and
24 ground improvements, \$1,570,000.

- 1 Marietta Air Force Station, Marietta, Pennsylvania:
2 Supply facilities, \$52,000.
- 3 McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California:
4 Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities,
5 and land acquisition, \$1,424,000.
- 6 Mukilteo Fuel Storage Station, Mukilteo, Washington:
7 Land acquisition, \$4,000.
- 8 Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California:
9 Operational and training facilities, and housing and commu-
10 nity facilities, \$1,572,000.
- 11 Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown, Pennsylvania:
12 Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities
13 and ground improvements, \$3,983,000.
- 14 Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Georgia: Operational
15 and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and
16 utilities and ground improvements, \$5,478,000.
- 17 Searsport Fuel Storage Station, Searsport, Maine: Sup-
18 ply facilities, \$473,000.
- 19 Tacoma Fuel Storage Station, Tacoma, Washington:
20 Supply facilities, \$129,000.
- 21 Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma:
22 Operational and training facilities, hospital facilities, and
23 housing and community facilities, \$5,990,000.
- 24 Wilkins Air Force Station, Shelby, Ohio: Family hous-
25 ing, \$89,000.

1 Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio: Oper-
 2 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research,
 3 development and test facilities, housing and community facil-
 4 ities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
 5 \$17,138,000.

6 Various locations: Administrative facilities, housing and
 7 community facilities, and utilities, and ground improvements,
 8 \$444,000.

9 AIR PROVING GROUND COMMAND

10 Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida: Operational
 11 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, devel-
 12 opment and test facilities, hospital and medical facilities,
 13 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-
 14 provements, and land acquisition, \$21,094,000.

15 AIR TRAINING COMMAND

16 Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo, Texas: Operational
 17 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facili-
 18 ties, and utilities and ground improvements, \$17,121,000.

19 Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan, Texas: Housing and
 20 community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,288,000.

21 Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama: Operational
 22 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$18,000.

23 Edward Gary Air Force Base, San Marcos, Texas:
 24 Maintenance facilities, \$783,000.

1 Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas: Land acqui-
2 sition, \$63,000.

3 Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wy-
4 oming: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and
5 ground improvements, \$1,654,000.

6 Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Texas: Opera-
7 tional and training facilities, supply facilities, utilities and
8 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,804,000.

9 James Connally Air Force Base, Waco, Texas: Opera-
10 tional and training facilities and land acquisition, \$4,687,000.

11 Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi: Land ac-
12 quisition, \$34,000.

13 Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Hos-
14 pital and medical facilities, \$3,440,000.

15 Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Texas: Utilities and
16 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$225,000.

17 Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas: Operational
18 and training facilities, and housing and community facilities,
19 \$212,000.

20 Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado: Land
21 acquisition, \$410,000.

22 Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona: Operational
23 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land
24 acquisition, \$2,902,000.

25 Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Opera-

1 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
2 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
3 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,650,000.

4 McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas: Land
5 acquisition, \$396,000.

6 Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia: Operational
7 and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
8 \$1,848,000.

9 Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada: Opera-
10 tional and training facilities, and land acquisition,
11 \$3,456,000.

12 Parks Air Force Base, Pendleton, California: Utilities
13 and ground improvements, \$111,000.

14 Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas: Operational
15 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,260,000.

16 Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Land
17 acquisition, \$133,000.

18 Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas: Operational
19 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,164,000.

20 Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois: Operational
21 and training facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition,
22 \$3,296,000.

23 Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas: Opera-
24 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
25 facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and com-

1 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
2 land acquisition, \$24,433,000.

3 Stead Air Force Base, Reno, Nevada: Supply facilities,
4 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-
5 provements, and land acquisition, \$2,221,000.

6 Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida: Opera-
7 tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
8 \$716,000.

9 Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma: Operational
10 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$977,000.

11 Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas: Operational
12 and training facilities, \$90,000.

13 Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona: Opera-
14 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land
15 acquisition, \$6,347,000.

16 AIR UNIVERSITY

17 Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama: Op-
18 erational and training facilities, and housing and community
19 facilities, \$215,000.

20 CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND

21 Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, California: Opera-
22 tional and training facilities, supply facilities, and utilities
23 and ground improvements, \$13,395,000.

24 Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Opera-

1 tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
2 \$237,000.

3 Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Georgia: Housing
4 and community facilities, \$345,000.

5 Mitchel Air Force Base, Hempstead, New York: Utili-
6 ties and ground improvements, \$205,000.

7 HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

8 Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.: Utilities
9 and ground improvements, \$8,000.

10 MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND

11 Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland:
12 Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing
13 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
14 and land acquisition, \$7,335,000.

15 Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina:
16 Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground
17 improvements, \$868,000.

18 Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware: Operational
19 and training facilities, supply facilities, administrative facili-
20 ties, housing and community facilities, and utilities and
21 ground improvements, \$3,195,000.

22 McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey:
23 Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, hospital
24 and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing
25 and community facilities, \$2,169,000.

1 Palm Beach Air Force Base, Palm Beach, Florida: Op-
2 erational and training facilities, housing and community fa-
3 cilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisi-
4 tion, \$1,545,000.

5 Vint Hill Farm Station, Warrenton, Virginia: Opera-
6 tional and training facilities, \$768,000.

7 Washington National Airport, District of Columbia:
8 Maintenance facility, \$275,000.

9 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

10 Canel Air Force Plant Numbered 62, Hartford, Con-
11 necticut: Research, development, and test facilities, and util-
12 ities and ground improvements, \$22,445,000.

13 Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California: Research,
14 development, and test facilities, and housing and community
15 facilities, \$5,488,000.

16 Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico:
17 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, re-
18 search, development, and test facilities, and housing and com-
19 munity facilities, \$7,877,000.

20 Indian Springs Air Force Base, Indian Springs, Nevada:
21 Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground
22 improvements, and family housing, \$961,000.

23 Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico:
24 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and
25 research, development, and test facilities, \$5,481,000.

1 Laredo Test Site, Laredo, Texas: Research, develop-
2 ment, and test facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,219,000.

3 Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts:
4 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, re-
5 search, development and test facilities, housing and com-
6 munity facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and
7 land acquisition, \$6,939,000.

8 National Reactor Test Station, Idaho Falls, Idaho: Op-
9 erational and training facilities, research, development and
10 test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$11,-
11 415,000.

12 Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida: Operational
13 and training facilities, research, development and test facili-
14 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
15 improvements, and land acquisition, \$15,169,000.

16 Sacramento Peak Observatory, Sacramento Peak, New
17 Mexico: Family housing, \$153,000.

18 STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

19 Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas: Operational
20 and training facilities, housing and community facilities, util-
21 ities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,-
22 043,000.

23 Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma: Housing and
24 community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
25 \$1,003,000.

1 Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana: Oper-
2 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, adminis-
3 trative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities
4 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,117,000.

5 Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas: Operational
6 and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and commu-
7 nity facilities, and land acquisitions, \$15,938,000.

8 Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso, Texas: Operational and
9 training facilities, and housing and community facilities,
10 \$922,000.

11 Campbell Air Force Base, Hopkinsville, Kentucky: Op-
12 erational and training facilities, and utilities and ground im-
13 provements, \$479,000.

14 Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas: Opera-
15 tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
16 \$2,438,000.

17 Castle Air Force Base, Merced, California: Operational
18 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and
19 medical facilities, and housing and community facilities,
20 \$2,179,000.

21 Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Clinton, Oklahoma:
22 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
23 supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities
24 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,004,000.

25 Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi: Oper-

1 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
2 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
3 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$14,518,000.

4 Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona: Op-
5 erational and training facilities, and land acquisition,
6 \$503,000.

7 Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine: Operational and
8 training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities,
9 housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground
10 improvements, \$7,665,000.

11 Dublin Air Force Base, Georgia: Operational and train-
12 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground im-
13 provements, and land acquisition, \$6,478,000.

14 Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota:
15 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
16 housing and community facilities, and land acquisition,
17 \$943,000.

18 Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington: Oper-
19 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
20 and community facilities, and utilities and ground improve-
21 ments, \$4,457,000.

22 Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas: Operational
23 and training facilities, and housing and community facilities,
24 \$1,271,000.

1 Gray Air Force Base, Killeen, Texas: Operational and
2 training facilities, \$23,000.

3 Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Mississippi: Op-
4 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
5 ply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,483,000.

6 Hobbs Air Force Base, Hobbs, New Mexico: Opera-
7 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities
8 and ground improvements, and land acquisitions, \$6,-
9 547,000.

10 Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida: Opera-
11 tional and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities,
12 housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground im-
13 provements, and land acquisition, \$1,694,000.

14 Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Georgia: Opera-
15 tional and training facilities, utilities and ground improve-
16 ments, and land acquisition, \$1,131,000.

17 Lake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles, Louisiana:
18 Operational and training facilities, housing and community
19 facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,552,000.

20 Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebraska: Opera-
21 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
22 and community facilities, and utilities and ground improve-
23 ments, \$4,685,000.

24 Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas:
25 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,

1 supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-
2 munity facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,528,000.

3 Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Opera-
4 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
5 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,952,000.

6 Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Operational
7 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities,
8 and housing and community facilities, \$2,522,000.

9 MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida: Operational
10 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and
11 community facilities, \$3,262,000.

12 Mahstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana:
13 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and
14 housing and community facilities, \$1,236,000.

15 March Air Force Base, Riverside, California: Opera-
16 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
17 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$5,156,000.

18 Mitchell Air Force Base, Mitchell, South Dakota: Op-
19 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, util-
20 ities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
21 \$6,374,000.

22 Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home,
23 Idaho: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facil-
24 ities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and
25 ground improvements, \$2,064,000.

- 1 Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Operational
2 and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-
3 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land
4 acquisition, and family housing, \$5,697,000.
- 5 Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Housing
6 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
7 and land acquisition, \$786,000.
- 8 Plattsburgh Air Force Base, Plattsburgh, New York:
9 Housing and community facilities, \$1,491,000.
- 10 Portsmouth Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hamp-
11 shire: Operational and training facilities, and housing and
12 community facilities, \$661,000.
- 13 Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas: Operational
14 and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities, admin-
15 istrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities
16 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$3,882,000.
- 17 Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Operational
18 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and
19 ground improvements, \$923,000.
- 20 Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Georgia: Operational
21 and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and
22 land acquisition, \$781,000.
- 23 Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico: Opera-
24 tional and training facilities, supply facilities, and housing
25 and community facilities, \$2,791,000.

1 Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachu-
2 setts: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
3 ties, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and
4 community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
5 land acquisition, \$9,315,000.

6 Whiteman Air Force Base, Knobnoster, Missouri:
7 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
8 ply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
9 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$3,815,000.

10 TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

11 Ardmore Air Force Base, Ardmore, Oklahoma: Main-
12 tenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition,
13 \$330,000.

14 Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas:
15 Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
16 \$933,000.

17 Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru, Indiana: Opera-
18 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
19 and community facilities, and removal of hazard, \$2,169,000.

20 Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico: Opera-
21 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
22 and community facilities, and relocation of structure,
23 \$4,505,000.

24 Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, South Carolina:
25 Operational and training facilities, \$2,428,000.

1 England Air Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana: Opera-
2 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, adminis-
3 trative facilities, and housing and community facilities,
4 \$2,919,000.

5 Foster Air Force Base, Victoria, Texas: Operational
6 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and
7 ground improvements, \$952,000.

8 George Air Force Base, Victorville, California: Opera-
9 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
10 facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,144,000.

11 Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia: Opera-
12 tional and training facilities, and land acquisition,
13 \$2,613,000.

14 Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington:
15 Operational and training facilities, housing and community
16 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land
17 acquisition, \$1,111,000.

18 Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, Myrtle Beach, South
19 Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
20 facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and
21 community facilities, \$1,665,000.

22 Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina:
23 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and
24 land acquisition, \$1,106,000.

1 OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

2 ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

3 Eielson Air Force Base: Operational and training facil-
4 ities, maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$14,984,-
5 000.

6 Elmendorf Air Force Base: Operational and training
7 facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing
8 and community facilities, and utilities and ground improve-
9 ments, \$5,444,000.

10 Galena Airfield: Operational and training facilities and
11 supply facilities, \$1,772,000.

12 King Salmon Airport: Operational and training facili-
13 ties, \$289,000.

14 Ladd Air Force Base: Operational and training facili-
15 ties, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
16 \$7,055,000.

17 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
18 \$6,628,000.

19 FAR EAST AIR FORCES

20 Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Opera-
21 tional and training facilities, \$991,000.

22 Johnston Island Air Force Base, Johnston Island: Op-
23 erational and training facilities, and housing and community
24 facilities, \$724,000.

25 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,

1 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
2 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisi-
3 tion, and family housing, \$25,969,000.

4 MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

5 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
6 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-
7 munity facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
8 \$55,859,000.

9 NORTHEAST AIR COMMAND

10 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
11 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
12 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
13 ground improvements, and family housing, \$75,650,000.

14 STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

15 Andersen Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and train-
16 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing
17 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
18 and family housing, \$23,980,000.

19 Harmon Air Force Base, Guam: Land acquisition,
20 \$14,000.

21 Northwest Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and
22 training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$229,000.

23 Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico: Operational and
24 training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition,
25 \$1,213,000.

1 UNITED STATES AIR FORCE IN EUROPE

2 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
3 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
4 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
5 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and erection of
6 prefabricated structures, \$114,260,000.

7 AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

8 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
9 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
10 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
11 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acqui-
12 sition, \$70,000,000.

13 SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish
14 or develop: (a) classified military installations and facilities
15 by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or in-
16 stalling permanent or temporary public works, including land
17 acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and
18 equipment, in the total amount of \$163,000,000.

19 (b) Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding
20 with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force
21 missions, new weapons developments, or improved pro-
22 duction schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines
23 that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next
24 military construction authorization Act would be inconsistent
25 with interests of national security, and in connection there-

1 with to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install
2 permanent or temporary public works, including land
3 acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and
4 equipment, in the total amount of \$50,000,000: *Provided*,
5 That the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall
6 notify the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate
7 and House of Representatives immediately upon reaching
8 a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction
9 of any public work undertaken under this subsection, in-
10 cluding those real estate actions pertaining thereto.

11 SEC. 303. Section 1 of the Act of March 30, 1949 (ch.
12 41, 50 U. S. C. 491), is amended by the addition of the
13 following:

14 "The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to procure
15 communication services required for the semiautomatic
16 ground environment system. No contract for such services
17 may be for a period of more than ten years from the date
18 communication services are first furnished under such con-
19 tract. The aggregate contingent liability of the Government
20 under the termination provisions of all contracts authorized
21 hereunder may not exceed a total of \$222,000,000 and no
22 termination payment shall be final until audited and approved
23 by the General Accounting Office which shall have access to
24 such carrier records and accounts as it may deem necessary
25 for the purpose. In procuring such services, the Secretary

1 of the Air Force shall utilize to the fullest extent practicable
2 the facilities and capabilities of communication common car-
3 riers, including rural telephone cooperatives, within their
4 respective service areas and for power supply, shall utilize
5 to the fullest extent practicable, the facilities and capabilities
6 of public utilities and rural electric cooperatives within their
7 respective service areas. Negotiations with communication
8 common carriers, including cooperatives, and representation
9 in proceedings involving such carriers before Federal and
10 State regulatory bodies where such negotiations or proceed-
11 ings involve contracts authorized by this paragraph shall be
12 in accordance with the provisions of section 201 of the Act
13 of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. A. sec. 481)."

14 SEC. 304. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress,
15 is amended, under the heading "Continental United States"
16 in section 301, as follows:

17 Under the subheading "AIR DEFENSE COMMAND"—

18 (1) with respect to Buckingham Weapons Center,
19 Fort Myers, Florida, strike out "\$11,577,000" and in-
20 sert in place thereof "\$15,462,000".

21 (2) with respect to Duluth Municipal Airport, Du-
22 luth, Minnesota, strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert in
23 place thereof "\$1,623,000".

24 (3) with respect to Grand Forks site, North Dakota,

1 strike out "\$5,822,000" and insert in place thereof
2 "\$7,709,000".

3 (4) with respect to Greater Milwaukee area, Wis-
4 consin, airbase to be known as "Richard Bong Air Force
5 Base", strike out "\$16,608,000" and insert in place
6 thereof "\$23,859,000".

7 (5) with respect to Greater Pittsburgh Airport,
8 Corapolis, Pennsylvania, strike out "\$404,000" and
9 insert in place thereof "\$525,000".

10 (6) with respect to Hamilton Air Force Base, San
11 Rafael, California, strike out "\$1,501,000" and insert
12 in place thereof "\$2,229,000".

13 (7) with respect to Klamath Falls Municipal Air-
14 port, Klamath Falls, Oregon, strike out "\$2,042,000"
15 and insert in place thereof "\$2,656,000".

16 (8) with respect to McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knox-
17 ville, Tennessee, strike out "\$582,000" and insert in
18 place thereof "\$817,000".

19 (9) with respect to Minot site, North Dakota, strike
20 out "\$5,339,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,603,-
21 000".

22 (10) with respect to Niagara Falls Municipal Air-
23 port, Niagara Falls, New York, strike out "\$1,748,000"
24 and insert in place thereof "\$2,575,000".

25 (11) with respect to Paine Air Force Base, Everett,

1 Washington, strike out "\$1,039,000" and insert in place
2 thereof "\$1,199,000".

3 Under the subheading "AIR MATERIEL COMMAND"—
4 With respect to Searsport Air Force Tank Farm, Searsport,
5 Maine, strike out "\$133,000" and insert in place thereof
6 "\$329,000".

7 Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND"—

8 (1) with respect to Ellington Air Force Base,
9 Houston, Texas, strike out "\$2,816,000" and insert in
10 place thereof "\$3,438,000".

11 (2) with respect to Greenville Air Force Base,
12 Greenville, Mississippi, strike out "\$349,000" and insert
13 in place thereof "\$500,000".

14 (3) with respect to Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix,
15 Arizona, strike out "\$1,557,000" and insert in place
16 thereof "\$1,923,000".

17 (4) with respect to Nellis Air Force Base, Las
18 Vegas, Nevada, strike out "\$1,153,000" and insert in
19 place thereof "\$1,837,000".

20 (5) with respect to Perrin Air Force Base, Sher-
21 man, Texas, strike out "\$956,000" and insert in place
22 thereof "\$1,210,000".

23 (6) with respect to Randolph Air Force Base, San
24 Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$549,000" and insert in
25 place thereof "\$730,000".

1 (7) with respect to Scott Air Force Base, Belle-
2 ville, Illinois, strike out "\$1,247,000" and insert in
3 place thereof "\$1,862,000".

4 (8) with respect to Tyndall Air Force Base, Pan-
5 ama City, Florida, strike out "\$478,000" and insert in
6 place thereof "\$534,000".

7 (9) with respect to Vance Air Force Base, Enid,
8 Oklahoma, strike out "\$871,000" and insert in place
9 thereof "\$1,181,000".

10 (10) with respect to Williams Air Force Base,
11 Chandler, Arizona, strike out "\$1,045,000" and insert
12 in place thereof "\$1,215,000".

13 (11) with respect to Francis E. Warren Air Force
14 Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming, strike out "\$1,403,000"
15 and insert in place thereof "\$1,746,000".

16 Under the subheading "AIR UNIVERSITY" With respect
17 to Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, strike
18 out "2,661,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,031,000."

19 Under the subheading "CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND"—

20 (1) with respect to Brooks Air Force Base, San
21 Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$590,000" and insert in
22 place thereof "\$697,000".

23 (2) with respect to Dobbins Air Force Base, Mari-
24 etta, Georgia, strike out "\$758,000" and insert in place
25 thereof "\$859,000".

1 Under the subheading "MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERV-
2 ICE"—With respect to Charleston Air Force Base, Charles-
3 ton, South Carolina, strike out "\$4,032,000" and insert in
4 place thereof "\$5,306,000".

5 Under the subheading "RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
6 COMMAND"—

7 (1) with respect to Edwards Air Force Base,
8 Muroc, California, strike out "\$12,429,000" and insert
9 in place thereof "\$13,299,000".

10 (2) with respect to Hartford Research Facility,
11 Hartford, Connecticut, strike out "\$22,375,000" and
12 insert in place thereof "\$25,780,000".

13 (3) with respect to Holloman Air Force Base,
14 Alamogordo, New Mexico, strike out "\$4,965,000" and
15 insert in place thereof "\$5,637,000".

16 Under the subheading "STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND"—

17 (1) with respect to Abilene Air Force Base, Abi-
18 lene, Texas, strike out "\$4,214,000" and insert in place
19 thereof "\$4,656,000".

20 (2) with respect to Ellsworth Air Force Base,
21 Rapid City, South Dakota, strike out "\$12,380,000"
22 and insert in place thereof "\$15,186,000".

23 (3) with respect to Forbes Air Force Base, To-
24 peka, Kansas, strike out "\$4,753,000" and insert in
25 place thereof "\$5,885,000".

1 (4) with respect to Great Falls Air Force Base,
2 Great Falls, Montana, strike out "\$5,435,000" and in-
3 sert in place thereof "\$6,713,000".

4 (5) with respect to Hunter Air Force Base, Sa-
5 vannah, Georgia, strike out "\$4,115,000" and insert in
6 place thereof "\$4,951,000".

7 (6) with respect to Pinecastle Air Force Base,
8 Orlando, Florida, strike out "\$4,118,000" and insert
9 in place thereof "\$5,599,000".

10 Under the subheading "TACTICAL AIR COMMAND"—
11 With respect to Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Wash-
12 ington, strike out "\$3,574,000" and insert in place thereof
13 "\$4,724,000".

14 Under the subheading "AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND
15 WARNING SYSTEM"—With respect to "Various locations"
16 strike out "\$100,382,000" and insert in place thereof
17 "\$120,382,000".

18 (b) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is
19 amended under the heading "OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL
20 UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:

21 (1) With respect to Kenai Airfield under the sub-
22 heading "ALASKAN AIR COMMAND" strike out
23 "\$356,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,247,000".

24 (c) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, as
25 amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of sec-

1 tion 502 the amounts "\$743,989,000", "\$530,563,000"
2 and "\$1,279,902,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$801,-
3 256,000", "\$532,454,000" and "\$1,339,060,000", re-
4 spectively.

5 (d) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is
6 amended, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED
7 STATES" in section 301, as follows: Under the subheading
8 "AIR DEFENSE COMMAND" with respect to Klamath Falls
9 Airport, Klamath Falls, Oregon, strike out "\$4,133,000"
10 and insert in place there "\$5,077,000".

11 (e) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, as
12 amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section
13 502 the amounts "\$405,176,000" and "\$415,005,000" and
14 inserting in place thereof "\$406,120,000" and "\$415,949,-
15 000", respectively.

16 TITLE IV

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 401. The Secretary of each military department
19 may proceed to establish or develop installations and facili-
20 ties under this Act without regard to sections 1136, 3648,
21 and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. The au-
22 thority to place permanent or temporary improvements on
23 land includes authority for surveys, administration, over-
24 head, planning and supervision incident to construction.
25 That authority may be exercised before title to the land is

1 approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as
2 amended, and even though the land is held temporarily.
3 The authority to provide family housing includes authority
4 to acquire such land as the Secretary concerned determines,
5 with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to be neces-
6 sary in connection with that housing. The authority to
7 acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys
8 and to acquire land, and interests in land (including tem-
9 porary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-
10 owned land, or otherwise.

11 SEC. 402. There are authorized to be appropriated such
12 sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but
13 appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles
14 I, II, and III shall not exceed—

15 (1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$86,-
16 916,000; outside the United States, \$35,763,000; sec-
17 tion 102, \$200,783,000; or a total of \$323,462,000.

18 (2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$292,-
19 572,000; outside the United States, \$61,625,000; sec-
20 tion 203, \$84,043,000, or a total of \$438,240,000; and

21 (3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$759,-
22 123,000; outside the United States, \$405,061,000; sec-
23 tion 302 (a), \$163,000,000; section 302 (b), \$50,-
24 000,000 or a total of \$1,377,184,000.

25 SEC. 403. Any of the amounts named in title I, II, or

1 III of this Act may, in the discretion of the Secretary con-
2 cerned, be increased by 5 per centum for projects inside the
3 United States and by 10 per centum for projects outside the
4 United States. However, the total cost of all projects in each
5 such title may not be more than the total amount authorized
6 to be appropriated for projects in that title.

7 SEC. 404. Whenever—

8 (1) the President determines that compliance with
9 section 4 (c) of the Armed Services Procurement Act
10 of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 (c)) for contracts made under
11 this Act for the establishment or development of military
12 installations and facilities in foreign countries would in-
13 terfere with the carrying out of this Act; and

14 (2) the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller
15 General have agreed upon alternative methods for ade-
16 quately auditing those contracts;

17 the President may exempt those contracts from the require-
18 ments of that section.

19 SEC. 405. Contracts made by the United States under
20 this Act shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a com-
21 petitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the national
22 security will not be impaired and the award is consistent
23 with the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41
24 U. S. C. 153 et seq.).

25 SEC. 406. The Secretaries of the military departments

1 may acquire land, and interests in land, not exceeding \$5,000
2 in cost (exclusive of administrative costs and deficiency
3 judgment awards), which the Secretary concerned deter-
4 mines to be urgently required in the interests of national
5 defense. The authority under this section may not, however,
6 be used to acquire more than one parcel of land unless the
7 parcels are noncontiguous or, if contiguous, do not exceed
8 \$5,000 in total cost.

9 SEC. 407. The Secretaries of the military departments
10 may, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and fol-
11 lowing notification of the Armed Services Committees of
12 the Senate and House of Representatives, acquire, construct,
13 rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works,
14 including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and
15 equipment to restore or replace facilities damaged or de-
16 stroyed.

17 SEC. 408. (a) Under such regulations as may be pre-
18 scribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of
19 the military departments may expend out of appropriations
20 available for military construction such amounts as may
21 be required for the establishment and development of mili-
22 tary installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing
23 (except family quarters), converting, extending, or install-
24 ing permanent or temporary public works determined to
25 be urgently required, including site preparation, appur-

1 tenances, utilities, and equipment, for projects not otherwise
2 authorized by law when the cost of the project is not in
3 excess of \$200,000, subject to the following limitations:

4 (1) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of
5 \$50,000, shall be authorized unless approved in advance by
6 the Secretary of Defense.

7 (2) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of
8 \$25,000 shall be authorized unless approved in advance by
9 the Secretary of the military department concerned.

10 (3) Not more than one allotment may be made for any
11 project authorized under this section.

12 (4) The cost of conversion of existing structures to fam-
13 ily quarters may not exceed \$50,000 in any fiscal year at
14 any single facility.

15 (b) The Secretaries of the military departments may
16 expend out of appropriations available for maintenance and
17 operation amounts necessary to accomplish a project which,
18 except for the fact that its cost does not exceed \$25,000,
19 would otherwise be authorized to be accomplished under
20 subsection (a).

21 (c) The Secretary of each department shall report in
22 detail semiannually to the Armed Services Committees of the
23 Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to
24 the exercise of the authorities granted by this section.

1 (d) Section 26 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat.
2 853, 856; 34 U. S. C. 559), is repealed.

3 SEC. 409. (a) The Secretary of Defense, acting through
4 the Secretary of a military department, may provide family
5 housing at Fort McNair, District of Columbia, for the
6 Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by the construction or
7 rehabilitation of one set of family housing and, special com-
8 munication facilities, without regard to the second proviso
9 of section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 375,
10 379), or section 3 of the Act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat.
11 459, 462).

12 (b) Appropriations not to exceed \$180,000 (\$100,000
13 for the family housing unit and \$80,000 for special com-
14 munication facilities) available to the military departments
15 for military construction may be utilized for the purposes of
16 this section without regard to the limitations on the cost of
17 family housing otherwise prescribed by law.

18 SEC. 410. As of July 1, 1957, all authorizations for
19 military public works to be accomplished by the Secretary
20 of a military department in connection with the establish-
21 ment or development of military installations and facilities,
22 and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are
23 contained in Acts enacted before July 15, 1952, and not
24 superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization
25 are repealed, except—

1 (1) authorizations for public works and for appro-
2 priations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the
3 titles that contain the general provisions;

4 (2) the authorization for public works projects as
5 to which appropriated funds have been obligated for
6 construction contracts in whole or in part before July 1,
7 1957, and authorizations for appropriations therefor;

8 (3) the authorization for the rental guaranty for
9 family housing in the amount of \$100,000,000 that is
10 contained in section 302 of Public Law 534, Eighty-
11 second Congress;

12 (4) the authorizations for public works and the
13 appropriation of funds that are contained in the National
14 Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C.
15 881 et seq.) ; and

16 (5) the authorization for the development of the
17 Line of Communications, France, in the amount of
18 \$82,000,000, that is contained in title I, section 102
19 of Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress.

20 SEC. 411. (a) The first paragraph of section 407 of the
21 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 119), as amended, is
22 further amended to read as follows:

23 “In addition to family housing and community facilities
24 otherwise authorized to be constructed or acquired by the
25 Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense is author-

1 ized, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau
2 of the Budget, to construct, or acquire by lease or otherwise,
3 family housing for occupancy as public quarters, and com-
4 munity facilities, in foreign countries through housing and
5 community facilities projects which utilize foreign currencies
6 to a value not to exceed \$250,000,000 acquired pursuant to
7 the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and
8 Assistance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 454) or through other
9 commodity transactions of the Community Credit Corpora-
10 tion.”

11 (b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Sec-
12 retaries of the military departments such amounts other than
13 foreign currencies as are necessary for the construction, or
14 acquisition by lease or otherwise, of family housing and com-
15 munity facilities projects in foreign countries that are author-
16 ized by section 407 of the Act of September 1, 1954 (68
17 Stat. 1119), as amended, but the amount so appropriated
18 for any such project may not be more than 25 per centum
19 of the total cost of that project.

20 SEC. 412. Section 515 of the Act of July 15, 1955 (69
21 Stat. 324, 352) is amended to read as follows:

22 “SEC. 515. During the fiscal years 1956, 1957, and
23 1958 the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, re-
24 spectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities at or near
25 military tactical installations for assignment as public quar-

1 ters to military personnel and their dependents, if any, with-
2 out rental charge upon a determination by the Secretary of
3 Defense or his designee that there is a lack of adequate
4 housing facilities at or near such military tactical installa-
5 tions. Such housing facilities shall be leased on a family or
6 individual unit basis and not more than three thousand of
7 such units may be so leased at any one time. Expenditures
8 for the rental for such housing facilities may be made out of
9 appropriations available for maintenance and operation but
10 may not exceed \$150 a month for any such unit."

11 SEC. 413. (a) The net floor limitations prescribed by
12 section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (5 U. S. C. 626p)
13 do not apply to forty-seven units of the housing authorized
14 to be constructed at the United States Air Force Academy
15 by the Act of April 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 47). The net floor
16 area limitations for those forty-seven units are as follows:
17 five thousand square feet for one unit for the Superintendent;
18 three thousand square feet for each of two units for deans;
19 and one thousand seven hundred and fifty square feet for
20 each of forty-four units for department heads.

21 (b) The last sentence of section 9 of the Air Force
22 Academy Act (68 Stat. 49) is amended by striking out
23 "\$1,000,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$1,858,000".

24 SEC. 414. Section 3 of the National Defense Facilities
25 Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 882), is further

1 amended by striking out clause (a) and inserting in place
2 thereof the following:

3 “(a) acquire by purchase, lease, or transfer, con-
4 struct, expand, rehabilitate, convert, and equip such
5 facilities as he shall determine to be necessary to effec-
6 tuate the purposes of this Act, except that expenditures
7 for the leasing of property for such purposes may be
8 made from appropriations otherwise available for the
9 payment of rentals and without regard to the monetary
10 limitation otherwise imposed by this section;”.

11 SEC. 415. To the extent that housing is to be constructed
12 at a military installation under title IV of the Housing
13 Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 635, 646), any outstanding
14 authority under the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat.
15 1119), the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324), and this
16 Act to provide housing at that installation may be exercised
17 at other military installations of the department concerned.

18 SEC. 416. The Secretaries of the military departments
19 are authorized to contract for the storage, handling, and dis-
20 tribution of liquid fuels for periods not exceeding five years,
21 with option to renew for additional periods not exceeding five
22 years, for a total not to exceed twenty years. This authority
23 is limited to facilities which conform to the criteria prescribed
24 by the Secretary of Defense for protection, including dis-
25 persal, and also are included in a program approved by the

1 Secretary of Defense for the protection of petroleum facilities.
2 Such contracts may provide that the Government at the ex-
3 piration or termination thereof shall have the option to pur-
4 chase the facility under contract without regard to sections
5 1136, 3648, and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,
6 and prior to approval of title to the underlying land by
7 the Attorney General: *Provided further*, That the Secretaries
8 of the military departments shall report to the Armed Serv-
9 ices Committees of the Senate and the House of Representa-
10 tives with respect to the names of the contractors and the
11 terms of the contracts, the reports to be furnished at times
12 and in such form as may be agreed upon between the Secre-
13 taries of the military departments and the Committees on
14 Armed Services.

15 SEC. 417. That, notwithstanding any other law, the Sec-
16 retary of a military department may lease, for terms of not
17 more than five years, off-base structures including real prop-
18 erty relating thereto, in foreign countries, needed for military
19 purposes.

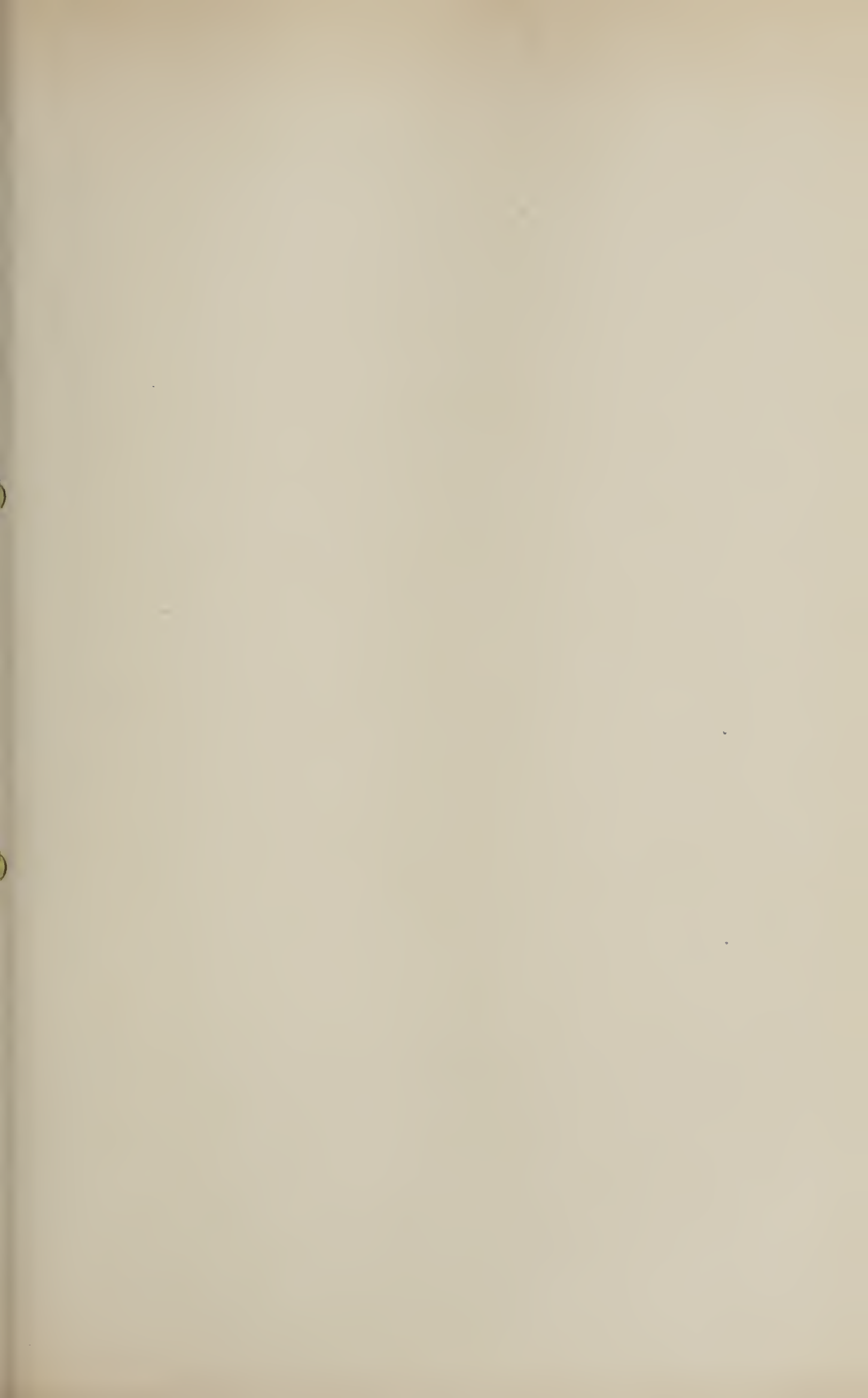
20 SEC. 418. In the design of family housing or any other
21 repetitive type buildings in the continental United States
22 authorized by this Act, the military departments may, to the
23 extent deemed practicable, use the principle of modular de-
24 sign in order that the facility may be built by conventional
25 construction, on-site fabrication, or factory fabrication.

1 SEC. 419. The first two sentences of section 404 of
2 the Housing Amendments of 1955 are amended to read as
3 follows: "Whenever the Secretary of Defense or his designee
4 deem it necessary for the purpose of this title, he may ac-
5 quire by purchase, donation, condemnation, or other means
6 of transfer, any land or (with the approval of the Federal
7 Housing Commissioner) any housing financed with mort-
8 gages insured under the provisions of title VIII of the
9 National Housing Act as in effect prior to the enactment
10 of the Housing Amendments of 1955. The purchase price
11 of any such housing shall not exceed the Federal Housing
12 Administration Commissioner's estimate of the replacement
13 cost of such housing and related property (not including the
14 value of any improvements installed or constructed with ap-
15 propriated funds) as of the date of final endorsement for
16 mortgage insurance reduced by an appropriate allowance
17 for physical depreciation, as determined by the Secretary
18 of Defense or his designee upon the advice of the Commis-
19 sioner: *Provided*, That in any case where the Secretary
20 or his designee acquires a project held by the Commissioner,
21 the price paid shall not exceed the face value of the deben-
22 tures (plus accrued interest thereon) which the Commis-
23 sioner issued in acquiring such project."

24 SEC. 420. None of the authority contained in titles I,
25 II, and III of this Act shall be deemed to authorize any

1 building construction project within the continental United
2 States at an average nationwide unit cost in excess of—
3 (a) \$22 per square foot for cold-storage ware-
4 housing;
5 (b) \$6 per square foot for regular warehousing;
6 (c) \$1,850 per man for permanent barracks;
7 (d) \$6,500 per man for bachelor officer quarters,
8 unless the Secretary of Defense determines that, because of
9 special circumstances, application to such project of the
10 limitation on unit costs contained in this section is im-
11 practicable.

12 SEC. 421. None of the authorization contained in section
13 101 of this Act for the construction of three-hundred-and-
14 twenty-six-man barracks with mess shall be used to provide,
15 with respect to any such barracks, for mess facilities other
16 than a single, consolidated mess.



84TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 12270

A BILL

To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

By Mr. VINSON

JULY 16, 1956

Referred to the Committee on Armed Services

July 17, 1956

15. DAIRYING; POSTAL RATES. Sen. Wiley inserted correspondence from the dairy industry opposing increases in postal rates. p. 11800
16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the Hells Canyon dam bill, Mutual Security appropriation bill, and executive pay bill will probably be considered this week; that there will be night sessions this week, and possibly a session on Sat., July 21; and that it is hoped that the business of this session can be concluded some time next week. pp. 11804, 11920

HOUSE

17. THE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ordered reported the following bills: p. D819
- S. 2246, to authorize the sale of certain lands to the city of Wells, S. Dak.
- S. 1089, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell at not less than the appraised value, and under such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate, lands in the national forests which are isolated parcels or narrow projecting strips, when he finds such lands suitable for private ownership and better adapted to commercial, agricultural, residential, or other private purposes than to national forest purposes.
- S. 4058, to extend for 10 years the lease of a tract of research station land to the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Co.
- S. 2216, to amend the act of March 4, 1915, to permit the use and occupancy of national forest lands for industrial and commercial purposes, and by States or political subdivisions for constructing facilities for education or other public uses.
- H. R. 5275, to authorize FCIC to provide reinsurance on any crop or plantation insurance provided in Puerto Rico by a duly-authorized agency of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- H. R. 11958, to amend the acreage reserve provisions of the Soil Bank Act to permit inclusion of acreage up to 30 days prior to harvest.

18. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Passed without amendment H. R. 12270, to authorize certain construction at military installations. The bill authorizes the Secretary of Defense to use for family housing in foreign countries, foreign currencies not to exceed \$250 million acquired pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, or through other commodity transactions of the CCC. p. 11924 (This bill supersedes H. R. 9893, the military construction bill, which was vetoed by the President.)

19. FORESTRY. Received the conference report on H. R. 6376, to provide for the hospitalization and care of the mentally ill in Alaska, including a grant of not to exceed one million acres of public lands (includes lands eliminated from the national forests) (H. Rept. 2735). p. 11934
- Rep. Dixon spoke in support of H. R. 8898, to authorize the purchase of additional lands in the Cache National Forest, Utah. p. 12021

20. ATOMIC ENERGY. Rep. Holifield urged that increased effort be made to develop peaceful uses of atomic energy in the creation of low-cost electric power facilities. p. 12016
- The Rules Committee reported resolutions for the consideration of the following bills: P. 12028

H.R. 9743, to encourage maximum development of atomic energy reactors for the generation of low-cost electric power and the production, utilization, and treatment of special nuclear and other materials.

H.R. 12050, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, so as to provide Federal reinsurance on certain atomic energy reactors.

21. **ELECTRIFICATION.** Rep. Johnson, Wis., supported the construction of a Federally owned high dam at Hells Canyon, and inserted a newspaper column relative to this subject. p. 12021
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported S. 3338, regarding rates charged to public bodies and cooperatives for electric power generated at Federal projects. p. D819
22. **TRANSPORTATION.** Rep. Dixon spoke in support of S. 898, the trip-leasing bill, as being "absolutely essential to the efficient marketing of agricultural commodities." p. 12025
23. **FARM LABOR.** The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported S. 3391, to provide for reasonable requirements regarding comfort, safety, etc., of the interstate transportation of migrant farm workers. p. D820
24. **LANDS.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 3458, to grant leave of absence to homestead entrants and to permit suspension of cultivation and improvement operations on homestead and desert land entries (H. Rept. 2737). p. 12028
The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 2572, to authorize the interchange of lands between this Department and the military departments of the Defense Department (H. Rept. 2747). p. 12028
25. **RUBBER.** The Armed Services Committee reported without amendment S. 3832, to provide for the disposal of the Government-owned synthetic rubber research laboratories at Akron, O. (H. Rept. 2741). p. 12028
26. **PERSONNEL.** The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H.R. 11515, to provide for the payment of travel and transportation costs for persons selected for appointment to certain Federal positions in the U. S. and Alaska (H. Rept. 2742). p. 12028
27. **FLOOD INSURANCE.** The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 3732, to provide insurance against flood damages (H. Rept. 2746). p. 12028 (For a summary of the provisions of this bill as reported in the Senate, see Digest No. 72.)
28. **GRAIN STANDARDS.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 1400, to protect the integrity of grade certificates under the U. S. Grain Standards Act by providing penalties for persons who knowingly sample grain improperly and for persons who knowingly load or otherwise handle grain deceptively for inspection under the Act (H. Rept. 2748). p. 12028
29. **BANKING.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 11261, to extend, until June 30, 1963, the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945. p. 12028.
30. **LABOR STANDARDS.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 11799, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 relative to minimum wages under Federal construction contracts in Samoa, Wake, and Guam Islands. p. 12028

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1956

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, may the memory of Thy sustaining grace and goodness in all our yesterdays inspire us to meet the tasks and challenging responsibilities of this new day with indomitable faith and invincible courage.

We are bringing unto Thee our sins and shortcomings, our insurgent impulses and our inordinate desires, beseeching Thee that our minds and hearts may be purged and purified.

May our groping and faltering spirits daily be brought under the spell and sway of Thy divine spirit to be touched and transformed to nobler and finer issues.

Grant that we may believe that the prospects for the final triumph of truth and righteousness are as radiant and glorious as the promises of the Lord God omnipotent.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

- S. 558. An act for the relief of Irene Montoya;
- S. 579. An act for the relief of Gluseppe Scalia;
- S. 1407. An act for the relief of Guillermo B. Rigonan;
- S. 1626. An act for the relief of Rachid Abdallah;
- S. 2216. An act to amend the act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1086, 1101; 16 U. S. C. 497);
- S. 2419. An act for the relief of Dr. Anton M. Lodmeli;
- S. 2578. An act to amend the law relating to residence of assistant assessors for the District of Columbia;
- S. 2815. An act for the relief of Peter V. Bosch;
- S. 3064. An act for the relief of Thomas J. Smith;
- S. 3068. An act for the relief of Arsene Kavoukdjian (Arsene Kavookjian);
- S. 3103. An act for the relief of Eldur Eha;
- S. 3127. An act for the relief of Karl Eigil Engedal Hansen and his wife, Else Viola Agnethe Hansen, and their minor child, Jessie Engedal Hansen;
- S. 3133. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the city of Boise, Idaho;
- S. 3155. An act for the relief of May Ping Lee;
- S. 3179. An act for the relief of Redentor Ligot Romero;
- S. 3182. An act for the relief of Dr. Cheng-en Lu;
- S. 3188. An act for the relief of Stephen Kuang-Tao Hsu;

- S. 3191. An act for the relief of Jose Maria Arias-Ortega;
- S. 3193. An act for the relief of Natalia Koziov Kavazov Koiubajev (Koijubajer, Kolu-bajev);
- S. 3257. An act for the relief of Georgiana Ching Hsien (Liang) New;
- S. 3258. An act for the relief of Margaret Kwei Chang (Margaret Hua-Chen Kwei);
- S. 3285. An act for the relief of Giok Po Oey;
- S. 3306. An act for the relief of Sergius Kusmin and his wife, Irene Kusmin;
- S. 3347. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Webb;
- S. 3354. An act for the relief of Jelena Simicevic;
- S. 3358. An act for the relief of Hewey Malachi Mackey;
- S. 3364. An act for the relief of Roberto Mario Bettinzoli;
- S. 3370. An act for the relief of Paul Yen-Hsiung Feng and his wife, Mary Stella Pao-Ching Feng, and their minor child, Joseph Shao-Ying Feng;
- S. 3417. An act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to their interest in, and the apportionment of, the waters of the Little Missouri River and its tributaries as they affect such States, and for related purposes;
- S. 3440. An act for the relief of Vincent Lee Lao;
- S. 3465. An act relating to effective dates of increases in compensation granted to wage board employees;
- S. 3487. An act for the relief of Lucy Lin and her minor child, Peter Lin;
- S. 3500. An act to reduce postage rates on parcels containing only food, clothing, medicines, or drugs sent by mail for relief purposes;
- S. 3521. An act for the relief of Athanasios Nicholas Prittes (also known as Thomas Prites, or Tom N. Phillips);
- S. 3537. An act for the relief of Manuel Souza Novo;
- S. 3557. An act for the relief of Styllanos Lecompies;
- S. 3594. An act to reauthorize construction by the Secretary of the Interior of Farwell unit, Nebraska, of the Missouri River Basin project;
- S. 3619. An act to amend the District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act;
- S. 3657. An act for the relief of Nelson Shu-Yung Chuang;
- S. 3660. An act for the relief of Panagiota Paganis;
- S. 3713. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Cacavas (Elisavet Ioannou Kakava);
- S. 3813. An act for the relief of Dr. James R. P. Wong;
- S. 3814. An act for the relief of Guiseppina Coppola;
- S. 3887. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that all cabs for hire in the District of Columbia be compelled to carry insurance for the protection of passengers, and for other purposes," approved June 29, 1938;
- S. 3889. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to grant additional powers to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 20, 1944, as amended;

S. 3968. An act to provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of the Peoria Tribe of Indians in the State of Oklahoma and the individual members thereof, and for other purposes;

S. 3969. An act to provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of the Ottawa Tribe of Indians in the State of Oklahoma and the individual members thereof, and for other purposes;

S. 3970. An act to provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma and the individual members thereof, and for other purposes;

S. 4003. An act to extend Federal recognition posthumously to Lt. Col. Lee J. Merkel, Air National Guard of the United States, as a colonel, Air National Guard, and for other purposes;

S. 4015. An act for the relief of Antonietta Aurora Mattera Berg;

S. 4058. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to extend and renew to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co. for the term of 10 years a lease of a tract of land in the United States Department of Agriculture Range Livestock Experiment Station, in the State of Montana, and for a right-of-way to said tract, for the removal of gravel and ballast material, executed under the authority of the act of Congress approved June 26, 1946;

S. 4060. An act to amend section 607 of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to include employees of the Motor Vehicle Service;

S. 4086. An act to provide that the United States hold in trust for the Indians entitled to the use thereof the lands described in the Executive order of December 16, 1882, and for adjudicating the conflicting claims thereto of the Navaho and Hopi Indians, and for other purposes;

S. 4099. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. for the construction of a dam on the north branch of the Potomac River; and

S. J. Res. 187. Joint resolution to extend the operation of the Emergency Ship Repair Act of 1954.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills, joint resolutions, and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2603. An act to increase the area within which officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia may reside;

H. R. 4993. An act to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to permit certain improvements to business property situated in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 5712. An act to provide that the United States hold in trust for the Pueblos of Zia and Jemez a part of the Ojo del Espiritu Santo grant and a small area of public domain adjacent thereto;

H. R. 5808. An act for the relief of Judith Kao;

H. R. 5853. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia," approved February 1, 1907;

H. R. 7723. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Phelps County, Mo., to the Chamber of Commerce of Rolla, Mo.;

H. R. 8149. An act to amend the first sentence of paragraph (a) of section 756 of title 11 of the District of Columbia Code, 1951 edition (par. (a), of sec. 5 of the act of April 1, 1942, ch. 207, 56 Stat. 193), relating to the transfer of actions from the United States District Court for the District of Columbia to the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia;

H. R. 10010. An act for the relief of Roy Click;

H. R. 10947. An act to provide particular designations for the highway bridges over the Potomac River at 14th Street in the District of Columbia;

H. J. Res. 617. Joint resolution to waive certain subsections of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens;

H. J. Res. 618. Joint resolution to waive the provision of section 212 (a) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens;

H. J. Res. 620. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens;

H. J. Res. 636. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens;

H. J. Res. 637. Joint resolution to waive certain subsections of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens;

H. J. Res. 639. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens; and

H. Con. Res. 246. Concurrent resolution approving the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5299. An act to authorize the establishment of the Virgin Islands National Park, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the foregoing bill, and requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. LAIRD, Mr. KUCHEL, and Mr. GOLDWATER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 12138. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, and requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KNOWLAND, and Mr. THYE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11320) entitled "An act to effect the control of narcotics, barbiturates, and dangerous drugs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 1774) entitled "An act to abolish the Verendrye National Monument, and to provide for its continued use by the State of North Dakota for a State historic site, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BIBLE, Mr. LAIRD, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. MALONE, and Mr. BARRETT to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 497) entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Washoe reclamation project, Nevada and California," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BIBLE, and Mr. MALONE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 11270) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes. This action is necessary in view of the President's veto message of yesterday. I have conferred with the leadership on both sides of the aisle with reference to this and there is no objection from them.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is the bill which the President vetoed yesterday?

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman is correct. The Committee on Armed Services this morning eliminated from the bill the language which the President objected to. I may state to the House that after consultation with members of the committee and with others in the House, I hope to be able to present a bill during this session whereby the Congress may retain some voice in and supervision over the construction of Capehart houses.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. The language which the President objected to had to do with these guided missiles; did it not?

Mr. VINSON. Yes.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. There has been a lot of ballyhoo about that, but after tests it turned out not to be worth much.

Mr. VINSON. I will say to the gentleman that that was one of the grounds on which the President objected to the bill. It is to be hoped that the Department will reach a decision as to the best type before they spend the money.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Can the gentleman give us any assurance that the legislation to retain control will have any chance of being enacted into law?

Mr. VINSON. I certainly hope so because I am going to respectfully request the leadership on both sides to accord us an opportunity to have a hearing on a

new bill and I hope we can work out a bill before we adjourn.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, cannot the Congress by legislation on appropriation bills accomplish the same thing that it sought to do in the bill that was vetoed?

Mr. VINSON. No. What we will try to do now, instead of having the clearance procedure before the committee, which has been objected to, is to require that the departments advise the proper committees in advance so the House will have 90 days in which to take action if it so desires.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. What they object to in this legislation is that they have to come back to the House?

Mr. VINSON. That is correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. We accomplish the same thing if we write our desires in the original bill or when we come to an appropriation bill.

Mr. VINSON. The President in the last appropriation bill, when it contained such language, took violent exception to it, but he did not veto the bill. He vetoed this bill because the Armed Services Committee was trying to have supervision over the expenditure of \$1,300,000,000 for Capehart houses. I think we can reach the same objective in a little different manner, and if the House will bear with the Armed Services Committee I feel confident that we can still retain some surveillance over these important matters.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The power does rest with the Congress, does it not, to tell what it will give and how the money shall be spent?

Mr. VINSON. Yes, that is right.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.—

TITLE I

SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

Inside the United States

Technical Services Facilities

(Ordnance Corps)

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.: Training and storage facilities, \$147,000.

Jet Propulsion Laboratory (California Institute of Technology), California: Research and development facility, \$143,000.

Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colo.: Maintenance facility, \$2,142,000.

Seneca Ordnance Depot, N. Y.: Utilities, \$88,000.

Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Oreg.: Storage facilities, \$258,000.

Redstone Arsenal, Ala.: Maintenance facilities, training facilities, family housing and utilities, \$6,159,000.

White Sands Proving Grounds, N. Mex.: Utilities, \$693,000.

(Quartermaster Corps)

Atlanta General Depot, Ga.: Operational facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$823,000.

Columbia Quartermaster Center, S. C.: Administrative facility, \$98,000.

Fort Worth General Depot, Tex.: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$1,285,000.

New Cumberland General Depot, Pa.: Maintenance facilities, \$631,000.

Sharpe General Depot, Calif.: Maintenance facilities, \$655,000.

(Chemical Corps)

Army Chemical Center, Md.: Troop housing, community facility, and operational facility, \$889,000.

Camp Detrick, Md.: Storage facilities and utilities, \$913,000.

Dugway Proving Ground, Utah: Research and development facilities and utilities, \$867,000.

(Signal Corps)

Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: Troop housing, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, administrative facility, and utilities, \$6,856,000.

(Corps of Engineers)

Fort Belvoir, Va.: Storage facility, training facility, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, research and development facilities, and utilities, \$492,000.

(Transportation Corps)

Fort Eustis, Va.: Operational facility, maintenance facility, and utilities, \$1,231,000.

(Medical Corps)

Walter Reed Army Medical Center, D. C.: Research and development facility and community facility, \$4,209,000.

Field Forces Facilities

(First Army area)

Fort Devens (Camp Wellfleet), Mass.: Land acquisition, \$302,000.

Fort Dix, N. J.: Training facility, \$54,000.

Oswego, N. Y.: Training facilities and land acquisition, \$583,000.

Fort Totten, N. Y.: Troop housing, storage facilities, and utilities, \$1,212,000.

(Second Army area)

Fort Knox, Ky.: Maintenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,698,000.

Fort George G. Meade, Md.: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facility, troop housing, and utilities, \$5,885,000.

South Park Military Reservation, Pa.: Administrative facility, storage facilities, and utilities, \$190,000.

(Third Army area)

Fort Benning, Ga.: Administrative facilities, maintenance facilities, communications facilities, and community facilities, \$422,000.

Fort Bragg, N. C.: Administrative facilities, operational facility, and utilities, \$645,000.

Charlotte Armed Forces Induction Station, N. C.: Administrative facility, \$302,000.

Fort McClellan, Ala.: Troop housing, training facility, and community facility, \$397,000.

Fort Rucker, Ala.: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, training facilities, storage facilities, administrative facilities, trailer site facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$7,300,000.

(Fourth Army area)

Fort Bliss, Tex.: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, community facilities, and utilities, \$5,301,000.

Fort Hood, Tex.: Community facilities, maintenance facilities, and storage facilities, \$2,457,000.

Fort Sill, Okla.: Training facilities \$4,173,000.

(Fifth Army area)

Fort Carson, Colo.: Storage facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing,

training facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,253,000.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.: Troop housing, \$140,000.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: Communications facilities and troop housing, \$1,092,000.

Fort Riley, Kans.: Administrative facilities, community facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$1,519,000.

St. Louis Support Center, Mo.: Administrative facility, \$3,346,000.

(Sixth Army area)

Fort Lewis, Wash.: Community facilities, training facilities, maintenance facilities, family housing, and utilities, \$3,022,000.

Fort Ord, Calif.: Maintenance facility and community facility, \$223,000.

United States Disciplinary Barracks, Calif.: Community facility, \$197,000.

Yuma Test Station, Ariz.: Troop housing, research and development facility, and storage facility, \$1,520,000.

(Military District of Washington)

Fort McNair, D. C.: Academic facilities, \$4,111,000.

(Armed Forces special weapons project)

Various installations: Utilities, \$478,000.

(Tactical site support facilities)

Various locations: Administrative facilities, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,506,000.

Outside the United States

(Alaskan area)

Ladd Air Force Base: Troop housing and maintenance facilities, \$1,688,000.

Fort Richardson: Storage facilities, \$2,333,000.

Whittier: Storage facilities and training facilities, \$2,849,000.

Wildwood Station (Kenai): Storage facility, \$352,000.

(Far East Command area)

Okinawa: Storage facilities, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$540,000.

Korea: Maintenance facilities, storage facilities, port facilities, community facilities, improvements to buildings and utilities, \$6,000,000.

(Pacific Command area)

Alimanu Military Reservation, Hawaii: Land acquisition, \$143,000.

Helemano, Hawaii: Community facility, land acquisition and utilities, \$136,000.

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Family housing and land acquisition, \$2,668,000.

(Caribbean Command area)

Panama Canal Zone: Sewage disposal system for Army, Navy, and Air Force facilities, \$1,060,000.

(U. S. Army, Europe)

Various locations: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, community facilities, storage facilities, training facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$17,994,000.

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in a total amount, \$200,783,000.

SEC. 103. (a) Public Law 161, 84th Congress, is amended with respect to Fort Jay, N. Y., under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "field forces facilities (First Army Area)" in section 101, by striking out "\$731,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$1,081,000," and in clause (1) of section 502, by striking out "\$224,927,000" and "\$533,904,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$225,277,000" and "\$534,254,000," respectively.

(b) So much of section 401 of Public Law 534, 83d Congress, as reads "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational Facilities (including troop housing), \$70,000" is amended to read "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational facilities (including troop housing), \$180,000" and clause (4) of section 502 thereof is amended by striking the figure "\$462,600" and inserting in place thereof "\$572,000."

SEC. 104. The Secretary of the Army shall make all necessary studies, by contract or otherwise, to determine an appropriate site for the relocation of the San Jacinto Ordnance Depot, Tex.; such studies to be completed by January 31, 1957. Expenditure of \$25,000 out of appropriations available to the Department of the Army is authorized for such studies.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for the following projects:

Inside the United States

Shipyards Facilities

Naval shipyard, Boston, Mass.: Replacement of pier, and plans and specifications for drydock facilities, \$7,332,000.

Naval shipyard, Charleston, S. C.: Dredging equipment, \$148,000.

Naval minecraft base, Charleston, S. C.: Operational facilities, personnel facilities, training, facilities, maintenance facilities storage facilities, community facilities, security facilities, and utilities, \$7,902,000.

Naval shipyard, Long Beach, Calif.: Facilities for remedying effects of ground subsidence and waterfront facilities, \$5,984,000.

Navy underwater sound laboratory, New London, Conn.: Research and development facilities and land acquisition, \$304,000.

Harbor defense base, Norfolk, Va.: Personnel facilities, \$300,000.

Naval shipyard, Norfolk, Va.: Utilities and land acquisition, \$244,000.

Navy mine defense laboratory, Panama City, Fla.: Medical facilities, \$84,000.

Naval shipyard, San Francisco, Calif.: Plans and specifications for drydock facilities, \$1,300,000.

Naval industrial reserve shipyard, Tampa, Fla.: Land acquisition, \$200,000.

Fleet Base Facilities

Naval station, Key West, Fla.: Utilities, \$927,000.

Naval station, Long Beach, Calif.: Waterfront facilities, \$2,256,000.

Naval station, New Orleans, La.: Utilities, \$226,000.

Naval station, Newport, R. I.: Waterfront facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$11,672,000.

Naval station, Norfolk, Va.: Personnel facilities, \$2,844,000.

Naval station, Orange, Tex.: Flood-protection facilities, including land acquisition, \$265,000.

Aviation Facilities

(Naval air training stations)

Naval auxiliary landing field, Alice-Orange Grove, Tex.: Airfield pavements, \$2,242,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Tex.: Personnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities, station and aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, \$2,247,000.

Naval air station, Glynco, Ga.: Airfield pavements, personnel facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, fuel pipeline and storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,003,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Tex.: Personnel facilities, training facilities,

aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,610,000.

Naval air station, Memphis, Tenn.: Fuel storage facilities and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$511,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Meridian, Miss.: Site preparation utilities, plans and specifications for jet aircraft training facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,231,000.

Naval air station, Pensacola, Fla.: Community facilities and plans and specifications for waterfront facilities, \$347,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Whiting Field, Fla.: Land acquisition, \$13,000.

(Fleet support air stations)

Naval air station, Alameda, Calif.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$2,675,000.

Naval air station, Atlantic City, N. J.: Navigational aids and land acquisition, \$421,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Brown Field, Calif.: Personnel facilities and utilities, \$778,000.

Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine: Personnel facilities, airfield pavements, station maintenance facilities, community facilities, and storage facilities, \$3,738,000.

Naval air station, Cecil Field, Fla.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, storage facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,052,000.

Naval air station, Chincoteague, Va.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Edenton, N. C.: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, administrative facilities, personnel facilities, communications facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$13,926,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, Calif.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, including not to exceed \$660,000 to be paid to Imperial County, Calif., to partially defray the county's cost in relocating the Niland-Blythe Road, \$831,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nev.: Training facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities, and land acquisition, except none of the authorization for land acquisition pertaining to the Black Rock area shall apply unless the Secretary of Defense shall resurvey the entire requirement, including the possible use of other Government-controlled lands in the State of Nevada and the possibility of joint Navy-Air Force utilization of existing facilities, and the Secretary of Defense shall certify to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives that the acquisition of the Black Rock extension is essential to meet the Navy's training requirements, \$8,304,000.

Naval air facility, Harvey Point, N. C.: Airfield pavements, waterfront facilities, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, navigational aids, aircraft and station maintenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, \$6 million.

Naval air station, Jacksonville, Fla.: Navigational aids, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,380,000.

Naval air station, Key West, Fla.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Naval air station, Lemoore, Calif.: Plans and specifications for development of master jet aircraft facilities, and land acquisition, \$10,089,000.

Naval air station, Miramar, Calif.: Personnel facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities, land acquisition, and obstruction removal for flight clearance, \$8,835,000.

Naval air station, Moffett Field, Calif.: Land acquisition, \$89,000.

Naval air station, Norfolk, Va.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Naval air station, North Island, San Diego, Calif.: Airfield pavements, ordnance and am-

munition storage facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, operational facilities, navigational aids, and land acquisition, \$13,072,000.

Naval air station, Oceana, Va.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities, open storage facilities, security facilities, utilities, and relocation of Coast Guard facilities, \$5,286,000.

Naval air station, Quonset Point, R. I.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and navigational aids, \$2,753,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Sanford, Fla.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$6,926,000.

Naval air station, Whidbey Island, Wash.: Utilities, \$149,000.

(Marine Corps air stations)

Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, S. C.: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities, operational facilities, covered and cold-storage facilities, community facilities, fuel-dispensing facilities, and utilities, \$17,384,000.

Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, N. C.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Marine Corps air station, El Toro, Calif.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, airfield pavements, storage facilities, ammunition storage facilities, medical facilities, training facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities, and utilities, \$6,863,000.

Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, Calif.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities, training facilities, community facilities, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$12,556,000.

(Special purpose air stations)

Naval air development center, Johnsville, Pa.: Plans and specifications for research and development facilities, \$693,000.

Naval air station, Lakehurst, N. J.: Research and development facilities and equipment maintenance facilities, \$6,438,000.

Naval air station, Patuxent River, Md.: Aircraft maintenance facilities and research and development facilities, \$475,000.

Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, Calif.: Waterfront facilities, fuel-dispensing facilities, aircraft-maintenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,682,000.

Naval air turbine test station, Trenton, N. J.: Research and development facilities, \$128,000.

Supply Facilities

Naval supply depot, Clearfield, Utah: Utilities, \$149,000.

Naval supply depot, Newport, R. I.: Storage facilities, \$390,000.

Naval supply center, Oakland, Calif.: Utilities, \$50,000.

Naval supply depot, Seattle, Wash.: Replacement of seawall, \$199,000.

Marine Corps Facilities

Marine Corps supply center, Albany, Ga.: Storage facilities, personnel facilities, maintenance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$1,742,000.

Marine Corps supply center, Barstow, Calif.: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities, \$3,436,000.

Marine Corps base, Camp Lejeune, N. C.: Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, training facilities, community facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and utilities, \$5,092,000.

Marine Corps recruit depot, Parris Island, S. C.: Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, storage facilities, training facili-

ties, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,266,000.

Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.: Utilities, boat basin facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,429,000.

Marine Corps cold weather battalion, Bridgeport, Calif.: Utilities, \$294,000.

Marine Corps training center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.: Community facilities and land acquisition, \$1,165,000.

Marine Corps supply forwarding annex, Portsmouth, Va.: Security facilities, \$91,000.

Marine Corps schools, Quantico, Va.: Training facilities, ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,178,000.

Marine Corps recruit depot, San Diego, Calif.: Personnel facilities and community facilities, \$1,679,000.

Ordnance Facilities

Naval ammunition depot, Bangor, Wash.: Ordnance facilities, \$1,100,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Charleston, S. C.: Ordnance facilities, \$404,000.

Naval ordnance test station, China Lake, Calif.: Research and development facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, and fuel storage and dispensing facilities, \$6,028,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Earle, N. J.: Ordnance facilities, \$600,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Fallbrook, Calif.: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, \$1,584,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Mass.: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, \$993,000.

Naval ammunition and net depot, Seal Beach, Calif.: Ordnance facilities, \$2,176,000.

Naval mine depot, Yorktown, Va.: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities and utilities, \$3,480,000.

Service School Facilities

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Earthwork and land acquisition, \$7,469,000.

Naval training center, Bainbridge, Md.: Personnel facilities, training facilities, and utilities, \$6,569,000.

Naval receiving station, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Personnel facilities, \$97,000.

Naval amphibious base, Coronado, Calif.: Training facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$5,660,000.

Fleet air defense training center, Dam Neck, Va.: Personnel facilities, \$237,000.

Naval training center, Great Lakes, Ill.: Personnel facilities and training facilities, \$8,413,000.

Medical Facilities

Naval hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.: Medical facilities, \$12,730,000.

Naval hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.: Hospital elevator, \$57,000.

Communications Facilities

Naval radio station, Cheltenham, Md.: Communications facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$2,489,000.

Naval radio station, Maine: Utilities and land acquisition, \$2,450,000.

Naval communication station, San Francisco, Calif.: Communications facilities and personnel facilities, \$2,029,000.

Naval communication station, Seattle, Wash.: Communications facilities, \$45,000.

Naval radio station, Winter Harbor, Maine: Communications facilities, \$83,000.

Office of Naval Research Facilities

Naval research laboratory, District of Columbia: Plans and specifications for research and development facilities, \$1,300,000.

Yards and Docks Facilities

Public-works center, Norfolk, Va.: Utilities and land acquisition, \$443,000.

Naval construction battalion center, Port Hueneme, Calif.: Replacement of wharf, and storage facilities, \$2,581,000.

Outside the United States

Shipyard Facilities

Naval ship-repair facility, Subic Bay, P. I.: Waterfront facilities, \$1,637,000.

Naval base, Subic Bay, P. I.: Utilities at Olongapo, flood control and drainage facilities, and community facilities, \$9,378,000.

Fleet Base Facilities

Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Operational facilities, and laundry and dry cleaning facilities, \$2,351,000.

Naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Utilities, \$680,000.

Aviation Facilities

Naval air station, Atsugi, Japan: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, fuel storage facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$1,961,000.

Naval air station, Barber's Point, Oahu, T. H.: Personnel facilities and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$870,000.

Naval air station, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Personnel facilities, \$1,264,000.

Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, communications facilities, family housing, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,572,000.

Naval air station, Iwakuni, Japan: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, dredging, navigational aids, and fuel storage facilities, \$1,704,000.

Marine Corps air station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, T. H.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, and operational facilities, \$1,045,000.

Naval air facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$1,401,000.

Naval station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, fuel storage facilities, ordnance facilities, personnel facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$4,470,000.

Naval air station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands: Airfield pavements break-water, and personnel facilities, \$3,811,000.

Supply Facilities

Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Replacement of fuel storage facilities, \$5 million.

Naval station, Argentia, Newfoundland: Fuel storage facilities, \$1,599,000.

Naval supply depot, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Covered and cold storage facilities, administrative facilities, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, and utilities, \$11,598,000.

Ordnance Facilities

Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, T. H.: Ordnance facilities, \$971,000.

Naval ordnance facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Ordnance facilities, \$245,000.

Naval ordnance facility, Yokosuka, Japan: Ordnance facilities, \$241,000.

Communications Facilities

Naval communication unit, Futema, Okinawa: Communication facilities, \$75,000.

Naval communication station, Guam, Mariana Islands: Communications facilities, \$222,000.

Naval communication facility, Philippine Islands: Communications facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,320,000.

Yards and Docks Facilities

Fifteenth Naval District, C. Z.: Utilities, \$2,210,000.

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to obtain by contract, such engineering, location, and site planning studies as may be necessary to enable him to determine the feasibility and advisability of establishing, continuing, or relocating the following facilities: Naval air station, Norfolk, Va. (bombing targets); Naval magazine, Port Chicago, Calif. Expenditures not to exceed \$150,000 for such studies may be made out of

the appropriation "Military construction, Navy." The Secretary of the Navy shall report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives the conclusions of these studies together with such recommendations as he shall consider appropriate.

SEC. 203. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop classified naval installations and facilities by constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, equipment, and family housing in the total amount of \$84,043,000.

SEC. 204. Public Law 564, 81st Congress, is amended as follows:

(a) In title II under the heading "Continental United States" change the amount for "Naval base, Newport, R. I.: Sewage facilities," from "\$1,243,000" to "\$1,268,000."

(b) In title IV, section 402, clause (2) change the amount for public works authorized by title II: "Inside continental United States," from "\$135,719,800" to "\$135,744,800."

SEC. 205. Public Law 155, 82d Congress, as amended, is amended as follows:

(a) In section 201, as amended, strike out so much thereof under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Supply facilities" as reads as follows:

"Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area: Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage; \$2,766,500"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area: Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage and land acquisition, \$2,766,500."

(b) In section 201, under the heading "Outside continental United States" and subheading "Communication facilities," strike out so much thereof as reads as follows:

"Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Consolidated communication facilities; \$2,694,500"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Consolidated communications facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,694,500."

SEC. 206. Public Law 534, 83d Congress is amended as follows:

(a) In section 201, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Aviation facilities," change the amount for "Naval air missile test center (San Nicolas Island), Point Mugu, Calif.," from "\$1,132,000" to "\$1,816,000."

(b) In section 201, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Ordnance facilities," change the amount for "Naval ammunition depot, Hawthorne, Nevada" from "\$308,000" to "\$538,000."

(c) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for public works authorized by title II for inside continental United States from "\$102,042,000" to "\$102,956,000"; and total amount from "\$201,893,000" to "\$202,807,000."

SEC. 207. Public Law 161, 84th Congress, is amended as follows:

(a) In section 201, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Shipyard facilities," change the amount for "Naval electronics laboratory, San Diego, Calif." from "\$143,000" to "\$162,000."

(b) In section 201, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Fleet base facilities," delete that portion which reads as follows: "Navy Department, District of Columbia: family housing, \$81,000."

(c) In section 201, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Aviation facilities," change the amount for "Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, Calif." from "\$366,000" to "\$450,000"; strike out so much thereof as reads as follows:

"Naval air station, Norfolk, Va.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities, operational facilities, \$4,660,000"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Naval air station, Norfolk, Va.: Aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,660,000".

(d) In section 201 under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Ordnance facilities," delete that portion which reads as follows: "Naval proving ground, Dahlgren, Va.: Land acquisition \$200,000".

(e) In section 201, under the heading "Outside continental United States" and subheading "Ordnance facilities," strike out so much thereof as reads as follows:

"Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Testing facilities, and railroad facilities and barricades, \$1,132,000"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Testing facilities, railroad facilities and barricades, and land acquisition, \$1,132,000".

(f) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for public works authorized by title II for inside continental United States from "\$299,690,600" to "\$299,512,600"; and the total amount from "\$564,224,300" to "\$564,046,300"

TITLE III

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

Inside the United States

Air Defense Command

Buckingham Air Force Base, Fort Myers, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, \$629,000.

Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minn.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$863,000.

Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colo.: Housing and community facilities, \$342,000.

Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Winooski, Vt.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,211,000.

Geiger Field, Spokane, Wash.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, and family housing, \$2,827,000.

Glasgow Air Force Base, Glasgow, Mont.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$2,470,000.

Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, N. Dak.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$18,969,000.

Grandview Air Force Base, Kansas City, Mo.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,673,000.

Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pa.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,087,000.

Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,966,000.

K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Mich.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,051,000.

Manistee Air Force Base, Manistee, Mich.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,906,000.

Kinross Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie, Mich.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,156,000.

Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Oreg.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,130,000.

McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Wash.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,514,000.

McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tenn.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,054,000.

Majors Field, Greenville, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$440,000.

Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport, Minneapolis, Minn.: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$3,015,000.

Minot Air Force Base, Minot, N. Dak.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,215,000.

Newcastle County Airport, Wilmington, Del.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,184,000.

Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, N. Y.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,030,000.

Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Mass.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$11,577,000.

Oxnard Air Force Base, Camarillo, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,392,000.

Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Wash.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,127,000.

Greater Portland, Oreg., area: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$13,508,000.

Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,057,000.

Richard Bong Air Force Base, Kansasville, Wis.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$6,801,000.

Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Mich.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,494,000.

Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City, Iowa: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,288,000.

Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, N. Y.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,802,000.

Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,441,000.

Truax Field, Madison, Wis.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,876,000.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Mich.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$3,278,000.

Youngstown Municipal Airport, Youngstown, Ohio: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,255,000.

Yuma County Airport, Yuma, Ariz.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,545,000.

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements and land acquisition, \$37,760,000.

Air Materiel Command

Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Ala.: Housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,541,000.

Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$17,966,000.

Hill Air Force Base, Odgen, Utah: Maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,339,000.

Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,570,000.

Marietta Air Force Station, Marietta, Pa.: Supply facilities, \$52,000.

McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, Calif.: Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,424,000.

Mukilteo Fuel Storage Station, Mukilteo, Wash.: Land acquisition, \$4,000.

Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,572,000.

Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown, Pa.: Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$3,983,000.

Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Ga.: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$5,478,000.

Searsport Fuel Storage Station, Searsport, Maine: Supply facilities, \$473,000.

Tacoma Fuel Storage Station, Tacoma, Wash.: Supply facilities, \$129,000.

Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Okla.: Operational and training facilities, hospital facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$5,990,000.

Wilkins Air Force Station, Shelby, Ohio: Family housing, \$89,000.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, housing and com-

munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$17,138,000.

Various locations: Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities, and ground improvements, \$444,000.

Air Proving Ground Command

Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,094,000.

Air Training Command

Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$17,121,000.

Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan, Tex.: Housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,288,000.

Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Ala.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$18,000.

Edward Gary Air Force Base, San Marcos, Tex.: Maintenance facilities, \$783,000.

Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Tex.: Land acquisition, \$63,000.

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyo.: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,654,000.

Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,804,000.

James Connally Air Force Base, Waco, Tex.: Operational and training facilities and land acquisition, \$4,687,000.

Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Miss.: Land acquisition, \$34,000.

Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.: Hospital and medical facilities, \$3,440,000.

Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Tex.: Utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$225,000.

Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Tex.: Utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$225,000.

Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$212,000.

Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colo.: Land acquisition, \$410,000.

Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Ariz.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,902,000.

Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,650,000.

McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kans.: Land acquisition, \$396,000.

Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Ga.: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$1,848,000.

Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nev.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,456,000.

Parks Air Force Base, Pendleton, Calif.: Utilities and ground improvements, \$111,000.

Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,260,000.

Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.: Land acquisition, \$133,000.

Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,164,000.

Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Ill.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,296,000.

Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and

community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$24,433,000.

Stead Air Force Base, Reno, Nev.: Supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,221,000.

Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$716,000.

Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Okla.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$977,000.

Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, \$90,000.

Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Ariz.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$6,347,000.

Air University

Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala.: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$215,000.

Continental Air Command

Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$13,395,000.

Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$237,000.

Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Ga.: Housing and community facilities, \$345,000.

Mitchel Air Force Base, Hempstead, N. Y.: Utilities and ground improvements, \$205,000.

Headquarters Command

Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.: Utilities and ground improvements, \$8,000.

Military Air Transport Command

Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Md.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing, and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,335,000.

Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, S. C.: Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$868,000.

Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Del.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$3,195,000.

McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, N. J.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,169,000.

Palm Beach Air Force Base, Palm Beach, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,545,000.

Vint Hill Farm Station, Warrenton, Va.: Operational and training facilities, \$768,000.

Washington National Airport, District of Columbia: Maintenance facilities, \$275,000.

Research and Development Command

Canel Air Force Plant Numbered 62, Hartford, Conn.: Research, development, and test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$22,445,000.

Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, Calif.: Research development, and test facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$5,488,000.

Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, N. Mex.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development, and test facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$7,877,000.

Indian Springs Air Force Base, Indian Springs, Nev.: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, and family housing, \$961,000.

Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, N. Mex.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and research, development, and test facilities, \$5,481,000.

Laredo Test Site, Laredo, Tex., Research, development, and test facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,219,000.

Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,939,000.

National Reactor Test Station, Idaho, Falls, Idaho: Operational and training facilities, research, development and test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$11,415,000.

Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, research, development and test facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$15,169,000.

Sacramento Peak Observatory, Sacramento Peak, N. Mex.: Family housing, \$153,000.

Strategic Air Command

Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,043,000.

Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Okla.: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,003,000.

Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, La.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,117,000.

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisitions, \$15,938,000.

Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$922,000.

Campbell Air Force Base, Hopkinsville, Ky.: Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$479,000.

Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$2,438,000.

Castle Air Force Base, Merced, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,179,000.

Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Clinton, Okla.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,004,000.

Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Miss.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$14,518,000.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Ariz.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$503,000.

Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$7,665,000.

Dublin Air Force Base, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,478,000.

Elisworth Air Force Base, Rapid City S. Dak.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$943,000.

Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Wash.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$4,457,000.

Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kans.: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,271,000.

Gray Air Force Base, Killeen, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, \$23,000.

Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Miss.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,483,000.

Hobbs Air Force Base, Hobbs, N. Mex.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisitions, \$6,547,000.

Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,694,000.

Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Ga.: Operational and training facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,131,000.

Lake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles, La.: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,552,000.

Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebr.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$4,685,000.

Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Ark.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,528,000.

Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,952,000.

Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,522,000.

MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Fla.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,262,000.

Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Mont.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,236,000.

March Air Force Base, Riverside, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,156,000.

Mitchell Air Force Base, Mitchell, S. Dak.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,374,000.

Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,064,000.

Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebr.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$5,697,000.

Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Fla.: Housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$786,000.

Plattsburgh Air Force Base, Plattsburgh, N. Y.: Housing and community facilities, \$1,491,000.

Portsmouth Air Force Base, Portsmouth, N. H.: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$661,000.

Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kans.: Operational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$3,882,000.

Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$923,000.

Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Ga.: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$781,000.

Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, N. Mex.: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,791,000.

Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Mass.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$9,315,000.

Whiteman Air Force Base, Knobnoster, Mo.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$3,815,000.

Tactical Air Command

Ardmore Air Force Base, Ardmore, Okla.: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$330,000.

Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Ark.: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$933,000.

Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru, Ind.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and removal of hazard, \$2,169,000.

Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis, N. Mex.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and relocation of structure, \$4,505,000.

Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, S. C.: Operational and training facilities, \$2,428,000.

England Air Force Base, Alexandria, La.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,919,000.

Foster Air Force Base, Victoria, Tex.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$952,000.

George Air Force Base, Victorville, Calif.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,144,000.

Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Va.: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,613,000.

Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Wash.: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,111,000.

Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, Myrtle Beach, S. C.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,665,000.

Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, N. C.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,106,000.

Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tenn.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,583,000.

Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, N. C.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$6,637,000.

Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, S. C.: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,805,000.

Wendover Air Force Base, Wendover, Utah: Operational and training facilities, \$67,000.

Special Facilities

Various locations: Research, development and test facilities, administrative facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,240,000.

Aircraft Control and Warning System

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$80,942,000.

Outside the United States

Alaskan Air Command

Elison Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$14,984,000.

Elmendorf Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$5,444,000.

Galena Airfield: Operational and training facilities and supply facilities, \$1,772,000.

King Salmon Airport: Operational and training facilities, \$289,000.

Ladd Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$7,055,000.

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, \$6,628,000.

Far East Air Forces

Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Operational and training facilities, \$991,000.

Johnston Island Air Force Base, Johnston Island: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$724,000.

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$25,969,000.

Military Air Transport Service

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$55,859,000.

Northeast Air Command

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and family housing, \$75,650,000.

Strategic Air Command

Andersen Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and family housing, \$23,980,000.

Harmon Air Force Base, Guam: Land acquisition, \$14,000.

Northwest Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$229,000.

Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,213,000.

United States Air Force in Europe

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and erection of prefabricated structures, \$114,260,000.

Aircraft Control and Warning System

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-

munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$70 million.

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop: (a) classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, in the total amount of \$163 million.

(b) Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force missions, new weapons developments, or improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next military construction authorization act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$50 million: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall notify the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this subsection, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto.

SEC. 303. Section 1 of the act of March 30, 1949 (ch. 41, 50 U. S. C. 491), is amended by the addition of the following:

"The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to procure communication services required for the semiautomatic ground environment system. No contract for such services may be for a period of more than 10 years from the date communication services are first furnished under such contract. The aggregate contingent liability of the Government under the termination provisions of all contracts authorized hereunder may not exceed a total of \$222 million and no termination payment shall be final until audited and approved by the General Accounting Office which shall have access to such carrier records and accounts as it may deem necessary for the purpose. In procuring such services, the Secretary of the Air Force shall utilize to the fullest extent practicable the facilities and capabilities of communication common carriers, including rural telephone cooperatives, within their respective service areas and for power supply, shall utilize to the fullest extent practicable, the facilities and capabilities of public utilities and rural electric cooperatives within their respective service areas. Negotiations with communication common carriers, including cooperatives, and representation in proceedings involving such carriers before Federal and State regulatory bodies where such negotiations or proceedings involve contracts authorized by this paragraph shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 201 of the act of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. A. sec. 481)."

SEC. 304. (a) Public Law 161, 84th Congress, is amended, under the heading "Continental United States" in section 301, as follows:

Under the subheading "Air Defense Command"—

(1) with respect to Buckingham Weapons Center, Fort Myers, Fla., strike out "\$11,577,000" and insert in place thereof "\$15,462,000."

(2) with respect to Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minn., strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,623,000."

(3) with respect to Grand Forks site, North Dakota, strike out "\$5,822,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,709,000."

(4) with respect to Greater Milwaukee area, Wisconsin, airbase to be known as

"Richard Bong Air Force Base," strike out "\$16,608,000" and insert in place thereof "\$23,859,000."

(5) with respect to Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Corapolis, Pa., strike out "\$404,000" and insert in place thereof "\$525,000."

(6) with respect to Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, Calif., strike out "\$1,501,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,229,000."

(7) with respect to Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Oreg., strike out "\$2,042,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,656,000."

(8) with respect to McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tenn., strike out "\$532,000" and insert in place thereof "\$817,000."

(9) with respect to Minot site, North Dakota, strike out "\$5,339,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,603,000."

(10) with respect to Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, N. Y., strike out "\$1,748,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,575,000."

(11) with respect to Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Wash., strike out "\$1,039,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,199,000."

Under the subheading "Air Material Command"—With respect to Searsport Air Force Tank Farm, Searsport, Maine, strike out "\$133,000" and insert in place thereof "\$329,000."

Under the subheading "Air Training Command"—

(1) with respect to Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Tex., strike out "\$2,816,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,438,000."

(2) with respect to Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Miss., strike out "\$349,000" and insert in place thereof "\$500,000."

(3) with respect to Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Ariz., strike out "\$1,557,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,923,000."

(4) with respect to Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nev., strike out "\$1,153,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,837,000."

(5) with respect to Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Tex., strike out "\$956,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,210,000."

(6) with respect to Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex., strike out "\$549,000" and insert in place thereof "\$730,000."

(7) with respect to Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Ill., strike out "\$1,247,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,862,000."

(8) with respect to Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Fla., strike out "\$478,000" and insert in place thereof "\$534,000."

(9) with respect to Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Okla., strike out "\$871,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,181,000."

(10) with respect to Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Ariz., strike out "\$1,045,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,031,000."

(11) with respect to Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyo., strike out "\$1,403,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,746,000."

Under the subheading "Air University" with respect to Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala., strike out "2,661,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,031,000."

Under the subheading "Continental Air Command"—

(1) with respect to Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex., strike out "\$590,000" and insert in place thereof "\$697,000."

(2) with respect to Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Ga., strike out "\$758,000" and insert in place thereof "\$859,000."

Under the subheading "Military Air Transport Service"—With respect to Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, S. C., strike out "\$4,032,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,306,000."

Under the subheading "Research and Development Command"—

(1) with respect to Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, Calif., strike out "\$12,429,000" and insert in place thereof "\$13,299,000."

(2) with respect to Hartford Research Facility, Hartford, Conn., strike out "\$22,375,000" and insert in place thereof "\$25,780,000."

(3) with respect to Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, N. Mex., strike out "\$4,965,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,637,000."

Under the subheading "Strategic Air Command"—

(1) with respect to Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Tex., strike out "\$4,214,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,656,000."

(2) with respect to Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, S. Dak., strike out "\$12,380,000" and insert in place thereof "\$15,186,000."

(3) with respect to Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kans., strike out "\$4,753,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,885,000."

(4) with respect to Great Falls Air Force Base, Great Falls, Mont., strike out "\$5,435,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,713,000."

(5) with respect to Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Ga., strike out "\$4,115,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,951,000."

(6) with respect to Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Fla., strike out "\$4,118,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,599,000."

Under the subheading "Tactical Air Command"—With respect to Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Wash., strike out "\$3,574,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,724,000."

Under the subheading "Aircraft Control and Warning System"—With respect to "Various locations" strike out "\$100,382,000" and insert in place thereof "\$120,382,000."

(b) Publish Law 161, 84th Congress, is amended under the heading "Outside Continental United States" in section 301, as follows:

(1) With respect to Kenai Airfield under the subheading "Alaskan Air Command" strike out "\$356,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,247,000."

(c) Public Law 161, 84th Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502 the amounts "\$743,989,000", "\$530,563,000", and "\$1,279,902,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$801,256,000", "\$532,454,000", and "\$1,339,060,000", respectively.

(d) Public Law 534, 83d Congress, is amended, under the heading "Continental United States" in section 301, as follows: Under the subheading "Air Defense Command" with respect to Klamath Falls Airport, Klamath Falls, Oreg., strike out "\$4,133,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,077,000."

(e) Public Law 534, 83d Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502 the amounts "\$405,176,000" and "\$415,005,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$406,120,000" and "\$415,949,000", respectively.

TITLE IV

General Provisions

SEC. 401. The Secretary of each military department may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities under the Act without regard to sections 1136, 3648, and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on land includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to provide family housing includes authority to acquire such land as the Secretary concerned determines, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to be necessary in connection with that housing. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make

surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

SEC. 402. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this act, but appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles I, II, and III shall not exceed—

(1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$86,916,000; outside the United States, \$35,763,000; section 102, \$200,783,000; or a total of \$323,462,000.

(2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$292,572,000; outside the United States, \$61,625,000; section 203, \$84,043,000, or a total of \$438,240,000; and

(3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$759,123,000; outside the United States, \$405,061,000; section 302 (a), \$163,000,000; section 302 (b), \$50,000,000, or a total of \$1,377,184,000.

SEC. 403. Any of the amounts named in title I, II, or III of this act may, in the discretion of the Secretary concerned, be increased by 5 percent for projects inside the United States and by 10 percent for projects outside the United States. However, the total cost of all projects in each such title may not be more than the total amount authorized to be appropriated for projects in that title.

SEC. 404. Whenever—

(1) the President determines that compliance with section 4 (c) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 (c)) for contracts made under this act for the establishment or development of military installations and facilities in foreign countries would interfere with the carrying out of this act; and

(2) the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller General have agreed upon alternative methods for adequately auditing those contracts; the President may exempt those contracts from the requirements of that section.

SEC. 405. Contracts made by the United States under this act shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the national security will not be impaired and the award is consistent with the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 et seq.).

SEC. 406. The Secretaries of the military departments may acquire land, and interests in land, not exceeding \$5,000 in cost (exclusive of administrative costs and deficiency judgment awards), which the Secretary concerned determines to be urgently required in the interests of national defense. The authority under this section may not, however, be used to acquire more than one parcel of land unless the parcels are noncontiguous or, if contiguous, do not exceed \$5,000 in total cost.

SEC. 407. The Secretaries of the military departments may, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and following notification of the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, acquire, construct, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment to restore or replace facilities damaged or destroyed.

SEC. 408. (a) Under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments may expend out of appropriations available for military construction such amounts as may be required for the establishment and development of military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing (except family quarters), converting, extending, or installing permanent or temporary public works determined to be urgently required, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for projects not otherwise authorized by law

when the cost of the project is not in excess of \$200,000, subject to the following limitations:

(1) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of \$50,000, shall be authorized unless approved in advance by the Secretary of Defense.

(2) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of \$25,000 shall be authorized unless approved in advance by the Secretary of the military department concerned.

(3) Not more than one allotment may be made for any project authorized under this section.

(4) The cost of conversion of existing structures to family quarters may not exceed \$50,000 in any fiscal year at any single facility.

(b) The Secretaries of the military departments may expend out of appropriations available for maintenance and operation amounts necessary to accomplish a project which, except for the fact that its cost does not exceed \$25,000, would otherwise be authorized to be accomplished under subsection (a).

(c) The Secretary of each department shall report in detail semiannually to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to the exercise of the authorities granted by this section.

(d) Section 26 of the act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 853, 856; 34 U. S. C. 559), is repealed.

SEC. 409. (a) The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Secretary of a military department, may provide family housing at Fort McNair, District of Columbia, for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by the construction or rehabilitation of one set of family housing and, special communication facilities, without regard to the second proviso of section 3 of the act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 375, 379), or section 3 of the act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459, 462).

(b) Appropriations not to exceed \$180,000 (\$100,000 for the family housing unit and \$80,000 for special communication facilities) available to the military departments for military construction may be utilized for the purposes of this section without regard to the limitations on the cost of family housing otherwise prescribed by law.

SEC. 410. As of July 1, 1957, all authorizations for military public works to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department in connection with the establishment or development of military installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are contained in acts enacted before July 15, 1952, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed, except—

(1) authorizations for public works and for appropriations therefor that are set forth in those acts in the titles that contain the general provisions;

(2) the authorization for public works projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts in whole or in part before July 1, 1957, and authorizations for appropriations therefor;

(3) the authorization for the rental guaranty for family housing in the amount of \$100 million that is contained in section 302 of Public Law 534, 82d Congress;

(4) the authorizations for public works and the appropriation of funds that are contained in the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 881 et seq.); and

(5) the authorization for the development of the Line of Communications, France, in the amount of \$82 million, that is contained in title I, section 102 of Public Law 534, 82d Congress.

SEC. 411. (a) The first paragraph of section 407 of the act of September 1, 1954 (68

Stat. 119), as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"In addition to family housing and community facilities otherwise authorized to be constructed or acquired by the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense is authorized, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to construct, or acquire by lease or otherwise, family housing for occupancy as public quarters, and community facilities, in foreign countries through housing and community facilities projects which utilize foreign currencies to a value not to exceed \$250 million acquired pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 454) or through other commodity transactions of the Commodity Credit Corporation."

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretaries of the military departments such amounts other than foreign currencies as are necessary for the construction, or acquisition, by lease or otherwise, of family housing and community facilities projects in foreign countries that are authorized by section 407 of the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended, but the amount so appropriated for any such project may not be more than 25 percent of the total cost of that project.

SEC. 412. Section 515 of the act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324, 352), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 515. During the fiscal years 1956, 1957, and 1958 the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities at or near military tactical installations for assignment as public quarters to military personnel and their dependents, if any, without rental charge upon a determination by the Secretary of Defense or his designee that there is a lack of adequate housing facilities at or near such military tactical installations. Such housing facilities shall be leased on a family or individual unit basis and not more than 3,000 of such units may be so leased at any one time. Expenditures for the rental for such housing facilities may be made out of appropriations available for maintenance and operation but may not exceed \$150 a month for any such unit."

SEC. 413. (a) The net floor limitations prescribed by section 3 of the act of June 12, 1948 (5 U. S. C. 626p) do not apply to 47 units of the housing authorized to be constructed at the United States Air Force Academy by the act of April 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 47). The net floor area limitations for those 47 units are as follows: 5,000 square feet for 1 unit for the Superintendent; 3,000 square feet for each of 2 units for deans; and 1,750 square feet for each of 44 units for department heads.

(b) The last sentence of section 9 of the Air Force Academy Act (68 Stat. 49) is amended by striking out "\$1 million" and inserting in place thereof "\$1,858,000."

SEC. 414. Section 3 of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 882), is further amended by striking out clause (a) and inserting in place thereof the following:

"(a) acquire by purchase, lease, or transfer, construct, expand, rehabilitate, convert, and equip such facilities as he shall determine to be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act, except that expenditures for the leasing of property for such purposes may be made from appropriations otherwise available for the payment of rentals and without regard to the monetary limitation otherwise imposed by this section;"

SEC. 415. To the extent that housing is to be constructed at a military installation under title IV of the Housing Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 635, 646), any outstanding authority under the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), the act of July 15,

1955 (69 Stat. 324), and this act to provide housing at that installation may be exercised at other military installations of the department concerned.

SEC. 416. The Secretaries of the military departments are authorized to contract for the storage, handling, and distribution of liquid fuels for periods not exceeding 5 years, with option to renew for additional periods not exceeding 5 years, for a total not to exceed 20 years. This authority is limited to facilities which conform to the criteria prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for protection, including dispersal, and also are included in a program approved by the Secretary of Defense for the protection of petroleum facilities. Such contracts may provide that the Government at the expiration or termination thereof shall have the option to purchase the facility under contract without regard to sections 1136, 3648, and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and prior to approval of title to the underlying land by the Attorney General: *Provided further*, That the Secretaries of the military departments shall report to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to the names of the contractors and the terms of the contracts, the reports to be furnished at times and in such form as may be agreed upon between the Secretaries of the military departments and the Committees on Armed Services.

SEC. 417. That, notwithstanding any other law, the Secretary of a military department may lease, for terms of not more than 5 years, off-base structures including real property relating thereto, in foreign countries, needed for military purposes.

SEC. 418. In the design of family housing or any other repetitive type buildings in the continental United States authorized by this act, the military departments may, to the extent deemed practicable, use the principle of modular design in order that the facility may be built by conventional construction, on-site fabrication, or factory fabrication.

SEC. 419. The first two sentences of section 404 of the Housing Amendments of 1955 are amended to read as follows: "Whenever the Secretary of Defense or his designee deem it necessary for the purpose of this title, he may acquire by purchase, donation, condemnation, or other means of transfer, any land or (with the approval of the Federal Housing Commissioner) any housing financed with mortgages insured under the provisions of title VIII of the National Housing Act as in effect prior to the enactment of the Housing Amendments of 1955. The purchase price of any such housing shall not exceed the Federal Housing Administration Commissioner's estimate of the replacement cost of such housing and related property (not including the value of any improvements installed or constructed with appropriated funds) as of the date of final endorsement for mortgage insurance reduced by an appropriate allowance for physical depreciation, as determined by the Secretary of Defense or his designee upon the advice of the Commissioner: *Provided*, That in any case where the Secretary or his designee acquires a project held by the Commissioner, the price paid shall not exceed the face value of the debentures (plus accrued interest thereon) which the Commissioner issued in acquiring such project."

SEC. 420. None of the authority contained in titles I, II, and III of this act shall be deemed to authorize any building construction project within the continental United States at an average nationwide unit cost in excess of—

(a) \$22 per square foot for cold-storage warehousing;

(b) \$6 per square foot for regular warehousing;

(c) \$1,850 per man for permanent barracks;

(d) \$6,500 per man for bachelor officer quarters, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that, because of special circumstances, application to such project of the limitation on unit costs contained in this section is impracticable.

SEC. 421. None of the authorization contained in section 101 of this act for the construction of the 326-man barracks with mess shall be used to provide, with respect to any such barracks, for mess facilities other than a single, consolidated mess.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. BROWNSON asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. BROWNSON'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

THE LATE HONORABLE FREDERICK C. SMITH

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BETTS].

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, it is with genuine and sincere sorrow that I have learned of the death yesterday morning of my immediate predecessor in Congress, Frederick C. Smith.

Dr. Smith represented the Eighth Ohio District for 6 consecutive terms from 1939 to 1951. Prior to that he had been Mayor of Marion, Ohio, for 4 years. By profession he was a medical doctor and the Frederick C. Smith Clinic at Marion, which bears his name, will stand as a memorial of his devotion to his profession.

As a Member of this House, Dr. Smith was respected by all who knew and worked with him. His particular interest was in the country's monetary system, to which he devoted many years of laborious study. For this reason he was a valued member of the Banking and Currency Committee.

Dr. Smith was a man of deep and intense convictions, and it naturally followed that he was a vigorous fighter for the principles in which he believed.

His friends here in Congress, I am sure, join me in expressing sadness at his passing.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BETTS. I yield.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, the passing of former Congressman Frederick C. Smith means that death has removed one of the finest and one of the ablest men that has ever served in Congress. Few men have inspired greater respect or confidence or proved more effective in their work than our late colleague, the Honorable Dr. Frederick C. Smith.

"Doc" Smith, as he was affectionately known, was a great and good man. He was a very able doctor of medicine as well as an able and distinguished Member of this Congress. He was a man of outstanding ability, a legislator of courage. He was not only a great American but Dr. Smith was a people's Congressman.

Mrs. McGregor joins me in extending to Mrs. Smith and her two fine sons pro-

found sympathy in their great loss and sorrow.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BETTS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join the gentleman from Ohio in his remarks about Dr. Smith and say that in addition to all those qualities mentioned, he did have a sweetness and an unselfishness of disposition. He gave of his own medical knowledge to those of us who needed it with great wisdom and understanding. I have missed him since he left here and we hope that he has gone to a very just reward.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BETTS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I wish to join with the gentleman from the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio [Mr. BETTS] in the tribute that is being paid to the memory of Dr. Frederick C. Smith, of Marion, who represented the Eighth District for so many years in Congress. It was my pleasure and my privilege to know Dr. Smith throughout his life. We were close personal friends; and, we came to Congress together.

The country has lost a great American. He has left behind him a brilliant record, both at home and in the Nation's Capital, in the field of government and in the field of medicine and science in which he participated so greatly.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BETTS. I yield.

Mr. MASON. I want to pay my tribute to our former colleague, Dr. Smith. He was a man after my own heart. He had fixed convictions and stood by them. That is the kind of colleague I admire even though I sometimes differ with such. Dr. Smith was a man after my own heart. He was a great American. We will all miss him.

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the life, character, and public service of Dr. Smith.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I was shocked yesterday when I heard of the passing of my good friend, Dr. Frederick Smith, of Ohio. I was a Member of this House when he was first elected and when he retired. Every man has some distinctive traits of character and Dr. Smith was unusual in that respect for he seemed to have many very pronounced traits of character. He had a pronounced inclination to do those things that any good doctor would like to do—I mean that he had a decided inclination to set up hospitals and places where the sick people should and could be taken care of. I understand that he established a very serviceable and complete hospital in his home city and that he, with the assistance of his sons, have maintained

that hospital until now—it is a great institution.

But Dr. Smith possessed some traits of character that made him a very successful Congressman. He was instinctively honest. His reactions against dishonesty in government were quick and positive. This characteristic made him a useful Congressman. He opposed vigorously what seemed to him to be wrong and he espoused forcefully those propositions that seemed fair to him and to the best interest of the country.

He had another quality that made him a very useful man. He was very industrious. He took an active interest in all matters that came before the Congress. His innate honesty guided him to favor the good and reject the unworthy.

I extend to the members of his family my most sincere sympathy. They have an honest right to be proud of his achievements.

I shall miss him because I was a good friend to him.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I receive news of the passing of our former colleague, Frederick C. Smith, of Marion, Ohio.

Eighteen years ago we were elected from neighboring districts to the 76th Congress. My service with him is one of the pleasantest of all. His great courage, his gentleness with all his contacts with children and the physically aged and infirm, won him the affection and regard of all his patients who sought his great medical skill.

He was a great student of finance, and never did waiver he in his strong and vigorous fight against overspending and the dangers of inflation to the strength and security of his Nation.

Strong men like Dr. Smith, well informed and well grounded in finance, with the courage of a lion in maintaining the Nation's credit and financial structure are rare indeed. My condolences to his wife and fine sons go with those of my family to all of them. He was a great physician, a great Congressman, a very great gentleman—a friend we could ill afford to lose.

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 3386) to amend the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish a commission for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt," approved July 28, 1955, with House amendments thereto, insist on the amendments of the House and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. FRAZIER, TUCK, and HILLINGS.

CONTROL OF NARCOTICS, BARBITURATES, AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 11320), to effect the control of narcotics, barbiturates, and dangerous drugs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 13, 1956.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. MARTIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, may I secure information from the majority leader as to the program for tomorrow?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow being Calendar Wednesday, there will be a call of the committees. I am informed that the Committee on Agriculture, when reached, will call up the following bills for consideration:

H. R. 11708, to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, so as to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of title I of the act, and for other purposes.

H. R. 4054, a bill to encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities.

H. R. 11833, a bill to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide for a Great Plains conservation program.

H. R. 11682, to facilitate the control and eradication of certain animal diseases, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural and related programs, to facilitate the agricultural attaché program, to facilitate the operations of the Farmers' Home Administration, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and the Forest Service, and for other purposes.

H. R. 8384, to amend section 8c (2) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended.

If consideration of those bills should be completed and we proceed with call of committees on Calendar Wednesday and the Committee on Armed Services is reached, which is the committee next in order, the following bills will be considered:

H. R. 7992, the point of order bill.

H. R. 5435, to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act to authorize procurement of radiological instruments, and so forth.

H. R. 9679, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to dispose of certain parcel of land at Fort Belvoir.

H. R. 8682, to provide for conveyance of certain lands to the State of Maine.

H. R. 11812, to authorize and direct transfer of certain Federal property to Government of American Samoa; and

S. 3832, to provide for the disposal of the Government-owned synthetic rubber research laboratories at Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, I am not committing the chairmen of the committees to call those bills in the order I have stated.

Mr. MARTIN. Can the gentleman make a statement as to when we will adjourn tomorrow night?

Mr. McCORMACK. When consideration of those bills can be completed. I understand several bills of the Committee on the Armed Services are noncontroversial.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, there are two bills I gave the numbers of yesterday which the Committee on Armed Services did not report out this morning.

Mr. McCORMACK. What are they?

Mr. VINSON. The Samoa bill and the bill with reference to land up in Maine. The committee did not act favorably on those two bills.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is H. R. 8682, I might advise the gentleman from Massachusetts. What is the other bill?

Mr. VINSON. The other is H. R. 11812 with reference to property in Samoa.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is 11812 and H. R. 8682. So you can delete those two bills from the list.

HOSPITALIZATION AND CARE OF THE MENTALLY ILL OF ALASKA

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 6376) to provide for the hospitalization and care of the mentally ill of Alaska, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2735)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6376) to provide for the hospitalization and care of the mentally ill of Alaska, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate and agree to the same with a further amendment as follows:

Amend the first sentence of section 302 (a) so as to read:

"SEC. 302. (a) Within two hundred and ten days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, with the concurrence of the Governor of Alaska, may either (1) assign all of his rights and duties under contract numbered 14-04-001-81, entered into on June 18, 1953, between the Secretary of the Interior on behalf of the United States, and the Sanitarium Company of Portland, Oregon, to the Territory of

Alaska, such assignment to become effective on the two hundred and tenth day after the date of enactment of this Act, or (2) terminate the said contract in accordance with the terms thereof."

And the Senate agree to the same.

LEO W. O'BRIEN,
ED EDMONDSON,
EDITH GREEN,
JOHN R. PILLION,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
ALAN BIBLE,
WILLIAM R. LAIRD III,
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
BARRY GOLDWATER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6376) to provide for the hospitalization and care of the mentally ill of Alaska, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

H. R. 6376, as reported by the House, contained three titles. Title I contained detailed hospitalization and commitment procedures, title II contained the land and monetary grants necessary to implement the act, and title III contained miscellaneous provisions pertaining to the existing contract and appropriation of funds.

H. R. 6376, in title I, as reported by the Senate, gives authority to the Territory of Alaska to enact such laws on the subject of mental health as it may deem appropriate. This action would vest in the people of Alaska responsibility in the field of mental health comparable to that of the several States and the other Territories of the United States. In conference, the Senate version of title I was accepted in the anticipation that the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska will act to modify existing commitment, hospitalization, and treatment procedures for Alaska's mentally ill.

Both versions of title II of H. R. 6376 are identical in substance but with a minor change in wording. The House-passed bill provided that the monetary returns realized from the land grants would be administered by the Territory of Alaska as a public trust for the hospitalization and care of the mentally ill in Alaska. The Senate-reported bill specifies that these returns shall be applied to meet the necessary expenses of the mental-health program in Alaska. The managers on the part of the House accepted this Senate amendment which broadens the use of the revenues for use of the Alaska mental-health program rather than for the hospitalization and care of the mentally ill in Alaska.

Title III of H. R. 6376, as reported by the House, is considerably different in section 301 (b), in wording, but not in context from the Senate-reported bill. The Senate language recognized the desirability of providing a limited transition period between the effective date of the act and the time when the Territory must assume full responsibility for the implementation of the Alaska mental-health program. In recognition of this possibility, and to allow time for the Alaska Legislature to amend existing law governing care and treatment of Alaska insane, the Senate version fixes the mandatory transfer date on the 210th day after enactment of H. R. 6376. The House managers—particularly in view of agreement to delete the commitment provisions—have agreed to this Senate amendment to the House-passed bill.

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 12270

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 17 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

AN ACT

To authorize certain construction at military installations, and
for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I

4 SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or
5 develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, con-
6 structing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent
7 or temporary public works, including site preparation, appur-
8 tenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

1 INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

2 TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITIES

3 (Ordnance Corps)

4 Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: Training and
5 storage facilities, \$147,000.

6 Jet Propulsion Laboratory (California Institute of Tech-
7 nology), California: Research and development facility,
8 \$143,000.

9 Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colorado: Maintenance facility,
10 \$2,142,000.

11 Seneca Ordnance Depot, New York: Utilities, \$88,000.

12 Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Oregon: Storage facilities,
13 \$258,000.

14 Redstone Arsenal, Alabama: Maintenance facilities,
15 training facilities, family housing and utilities, \$6,159,000.

16 White Sands Proving Grounds, New Mexico: Utilities,
17 \$693,000.

18 (Quartermaster Corps)

19 Atlanta General Depot, Georgia: Operational facilities,
20 and maintenance facilities, \$832,000.

21 Columbia Quartermaster Center, South Carolina: Ad-
22 ministrative facility, \$98,000.

23 Fort Worth General Depot, Texas: Operational fa-
24 cilities, maintenance facilities, land acquisition, and utilities,
25 \$1,285,000.

1 New Cumberland General Depot, Pennsylvania: Main-
2 tenance facilities, \$631,000.

3 Sharpe General Depot, California: Maintenance facil-
4 ities, \$655,000.

5 (Chemical Corps)

6 Army Chemical Center, Maryland: Troop housing,
7 community facility, and operational facility, \$889,000.

8 Camp Detrick, Maryland: Storage facilities and utilities,
9 \$913,000.

10 Dugway Proving Ground, Utah: Research and develop-
11 ment facilities and utilities, \$867,000.

12 (Signal Corps)

13 Fort Huachuca, Arizona: Troop housing, maintenance
14 facilities, storage facilities, administrative facility, and util-
15 ities, \$6,856,000.

16 (Corps of Engineers)

17 Fort Belvoir, Virginia: Storage facility, training facility,
18 operational facilities, maintenance facilities, research and
19 development facilities, and utilities, \$492,000.

20 (Transportation Corps)

21 Fort Eustis, Virginia: Operational facility, maintenance
22 facility, and utilities, \$1,231,000.

23 (Medical Corps)

24 Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Colum-

1 bia: Research and development facility and community
2 facility, \$4,209,000.

3 FIELD FORCES FACILITIES

4 (First Army Area)

5 Fort Devens (Camp Wellfleet), Massachusetts: Land
6 acquisition, \$302,000.

7 Fort Dix, New Jersey: Training facility, \$54,000.

8 Oswego, New York: Training facilities and land acqui-
9 tion, \$583,000.

10 Fort Totten, New York: Troop housing, storage facili-
11 ties, and utilities, \$1,212,000.

12 (Second Army Area)

13 Fort Knox, Kentucky: Maintenance facilities, and
14 community facilities, \$1,698,000.

15 Fort George G. Meade, Maryland: Operational facili-
16 ties, maintenance facilities, medical facility, troop housing,
17 and utilities, \$5,885,000.

18 South Park Military Reservation, Pennsylvania: Ad-
19 ministrative facility, storage facilities, and utilities,
20 \$190,000.

21 (Third Army Area)

22 Fort Benning, Georgia: Administrative facilities, main-
23 tenance facilities, communications facilities, and commu-
24 nity facilities, \$422,000.

1 Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Administrative facilities,
2 operational facility, and utilities, \$645,000.

3 Charlotte Armed Forces Induction Station, North
4 Carolina: Administrative facility, \$302,000.

5 Fort McClellan, Alabama: Troop housing, training
6 facility, and community facility, \$397,000.

7 Fort Rucker, Alabama: Operational facilities, mainte-
8 nance facilities, training facilities, storage facilities, admin-
9 istrative facilities, trailer site facilities, land acquisition, and
10 utilities, \$7,300,000.

11 (Fourth Army Area)

12 Fort Bliss, Texas: Training facilities, maintenance facili-
13 ties, administrative facilities, troop housing, community facili-
14 ties, and utilities, \$5,301,000.

15 Fort Hood, Texas: Community facilities, maintenance
16 facilities, and storage facilities, \$2,457,000.

17 Fort Sill, Oklahoma: Training facilities, \$4,173,000.

18 (Fifth Army Area)

19 Fort Carson, Colorado: Storage facilities, administrative
20 facilities, troop housing, training facilities, and land acquisi-
21 tion, \$3,253,000.

22 Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana: Troop housing,
23 \$140,000.

24 Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Communications facilities
25 and troop housing, \$1,092,000.

1 Fort Riley, Kansas: Administrative facilities, community
2 facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$1,519,000.

3 Saint Louis Support Center, Missouri: Administrative
4 facility, \$3,346,000.

5 (Sixth Army Area)

6 Fort Lewis, Washington: Community facilities, training
7 facilities, maintenance facilities, family housing, and utilities,
8 \$3,022,000.

9 Ford Ord, California: Maintenance facility and commu-
10 nity facility, \$223,000.

11 United States Disciplinary Barracks, California: Commu-
12 nity facility, \$197,000.

13 Yuma Test Station, Arizona: Troop housing, research
14 and development facility, and storage facility, \$1,520,000.

15 (Military District of Washington)

16 Fort McNair, D. C.: Academic facilities, \$4,111,000.

17 (Armed Forces Special Weapons Project)

18 Various installations: Utilities, \$478,000.

19 (Tactical Site Support Facilities)

20 Various locations: Administrative facilities, maintenance
21 facilities, storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,506,000.

22 OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

23 (Alaskan Area)

24 Ladd Air Force Base: Troop housing and maintenance
25 facilities, \$1,688,000.

1 Fort Richardson: Storage facilities, \$2,333,000.

2 Whittier: Storage facilities and training facilities,
3 \$2,849,000.

4 Wildwood Station (Kenai) : Storage facility, \$352,000.

5 (Far East Command Area)

6 Okinawa: Storage facilities, operational facilities, main-
7 tenance facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$540,000.

8 Korea: Maintenance facilities, storage facilities, port fa-
9 cilities, community facilities, improvements to buildings and
10 utilities, \$6,000,000.

11 (Pacific Command Area)

12 Alimanu Military Reservation, Hawaii: Land acqui-
13 sition, \$143,000.

14 Helemano, Hawaii: Community facility, land acquisi-
15 tion and utilities, \$136,000.

16 Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Family housing and land
17 acquisition, \$2,668,000.

18 (Caribbean Command Area)

19 Panama Canal Zone: Sewage disposal system for Army,
20 Navy, and Air Force facilities, \$1,060,000.

21 (United States Army, Europe)

22 Various locations: Operational facilities, maintenance fa-
23 cilities, community facilities, storage facilities, training facil-
24 ities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, troop hous-
25 ing, and utilities, \$17,994,000.

1 SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish
2 or develop classified military installations and facilities by
3 acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or install-
4 ing permanent or temporary public works, including land
5 acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and
6 equipment in a total amount, \$200,783,000.

7 SEC. 103. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Con-
8 gress, is amended with respect to Fort Jay, New York,
9 under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and
10 subheadings "FIELD FORCES FACILITIES (First Army
11 Area)" in section 101, by striking out "\$731,000" and in-
12 serting in place thereof "\$1,081,000", and in clause (1) of
13 section 502, by striking out "\$224,927,000" and "\$533,-
14 904,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$225,277,000"
15 and "\$534,254,000", respectively.

16 (b) So much of section 401 of Public Law 534, Eighty-
17 third Congress, as reads "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational
18 Facilities (including troop housing), \$70,000" is amended
19 to read "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational facilities (in-
20 cluding troop housing), \$180,000" and clause (4) of sec-
21 tion 502 thereof is amended by striking the figure "\$462,-
22 600" and inserting in place thereof "\$572,600".

23 SEC. 104. The Secretary of the Army shall make all
24 necessary studies, by contract or otherwise, to determine an
25 appropriate site for the relocation of the San Jacinto Ord-

1 nance Depot, Texas; such studies to be completed by Janu-
2 ary 31, 1957. Expenditure of \$25,000 out of appropriations
3 available to the Department of the Army is authorized for
4 such studies.

5 TITLE II

6 SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or
7 develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, con-
8 structing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent
9 or temporary public works, including site preparation, ap-
10 purtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following proj-
11 ects:

12 INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

13 SHIPYARD FACILITIES

14 Naval shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts: Replacement
15 of pier, and plans and specifications for drydock facilities,
16 \$7,332,000.

17 Naval shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina: Dredging
18 equipment, \$148,000.

19 Naval minecraft base, Charleston, South Carolina: Op-
20 erational facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities,
21 maintenance facilities, storage facilities, community facilities,
22 security facilities, and utilities, \$7,902,000.

23 Naval shipyard, Long Beach, California: Facilities for
24 remedying effects of ground subsidence and waterfront facil-
25 ities, \$5,984,000.

1 Navy underwater sound laboratory, New London, Con-
2 necticut: Research and development facilities and land acqui-
3 sition, \$304,000.

4 Harbor defense base, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel facili-
5 ties, \$300,000.

6 Naval shipyard, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities and land
7 acquisition, \$244,000.

8 Navy mine defense laboratory, Panama City, Florida:
9 Medical facilities, \$84,000.

10 Naval shipyard, San Francisco, California: Plans and
11 specifications for drydock facilities, \$1,300,000.

12 Naval industrial reserve shipyard, Tampa, Florida: Land
13 acquisition, \$200,000.

14 FLEET BASE FACILITIES

15 Naval station, Key West, Florida: Utilities, \$927,000.

16 Naval station, Long Beach, California: Waterfront facili-
17 ties, \$2,256,000.

18 Naval station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Utilities,
19 \$226,000.

20 Naval station, Newport, Rhode Island: Waterfront
21 facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities and utili-
22 ties, \$11,672,000.

23 Naval station, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel facilities,
24 \$2,844,000.

1 Naval station, Orange, Texas: Flood-protection facil-
2 ities, including land acquisition, \$265,000.

3 AVIATION FACILITIES

4 (Naval Air Training Stations)

5 Naval auxiliary landing field, Alice-Orange Grove,
6 Texas: Airfield pavements, \$2,242,000.

7 Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Texas: Per-
8 sonnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities,
9 station and aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, \$2,-
10 247,000.

11 Naval air station, Glynco, Georgia: Airfield pavements,
12 personnel facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training
13 facilities, fuel pipeline and storage facilities, and land ac-
14 quisition, \$4,003,000.

15 Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Texas: Person-
16 nel facilities, training facilities, aircraft maintenance facili-
17 ties, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,610,000.

18 Naval air station, Memphis, Tennessee: Fuel storage
19 facilities and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$511,000.

20 Naval auxiliary air station, Meridian, Mississippi: Site
21 preparation utilities, plans and specifications for jet aircraft
22 training facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,231,000.

23 Naval air station, Pensacola, Florida: Community facili-
24 ties and plans and specifications for waterfront facilities,
25 \$347,000.

1 Naval auxiliary air station, Whiting Field, Florida:
2 Land acquisition, \$13,000.

3 (Fleet Support Air Stations)

4 Naval air station, Alameda, California: Aircraft mainte-
5 nance facilities, \$2,675,000.

6 Naval air station, Atlantic City, New Jersey: Naviga-
7 tional aids and land acquisition, \$421,000.

8 Naval auxiliary air station, Brown Field, California:
9 Personnel facilities and utilities, \$778,000.

10 Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine: Personnel facilities,
11 airfield pavements, station maintenance facilities, community
12 facilities, and storage facilities, \$3,738,000.

13 Naval air station, Cecil Field, Florida: Aircraft mainte-
14 nance facilities, personnel facilities, storage facilities, opera-
15 tional facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and
16 utilities, \$4,052,000.

17 Naval air station, Chincoteague, Virginia: Aircraft
18 maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

19 Naval auxiliary air station, Edenton, North Carolina:
20 Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, airfield pavements,
21 fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, administrative
22 facilities, personnel facilities, communications facilities, com-
23 munity facilities, and utilities, \$13,926,000.

24 Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, California: Air-
25 craft maintenance facilities, and land acquisition including

1 not to exceed \$660,000 to be paid to Imperial County, Cali-
2 fornia, to partially defray the county's cost in relocating the
3 Niland-Blythe Road, \$831,000.

4 Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nevada: Training
5 facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities,
6 and land acquisition, except none of the authorization for
7 land acquisition pertaining to the Black Rock area shall
8 apply unless the Secretary of Defense shall resurvey the
9 entire requirement, including the possible use of other
10 Government-controlled lands in the State of Nevada and the
11 possibility of joint Navy-Air Force utilization of existing
12 facilities, and the Secretary of Defense shall certify to the
13 Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of
14 Representatives that the acquisition of the Black Rock ex-
15 tension is essential to meet the Navy's training requirements,
16 \$8,304,000.

17 Naval air facility, Harvey Point, North Carolina: Air-
18 field pavements, waterfront facilities, fuel storage and dis-
19 pensing facilities, navigational aids, aircraft and station
20 maintenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition,
21 \$6,000,000.

22 Naval air station, Jacksonville, Florida: Navigational
23 aids, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,380,000.

24 Naval air station, Key West, Florida: Aircraft main-
25 tenance facilities, \$170,000.

1 Naval air station, Lemoore, California: Plans and
2 specifications for development of master jet aircraft facilities,
3 and land acquisition, \$10,089,000.

4 Naval air station, Miramar, California: Personnel facil-
5 ities, operational facilities, training facilities, ordnance facili-
6 ties, land acquisition, and obstruction removal for flight
7 clearance, \$8,835,000.

8 Naval air station, Moffett Field, California: Land ac-
9 quisition, \$89,000.

10 Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft main-
11 tenance facilities, \$170,000.

12 Naval air station, North Island, San Diego, California:
13 Airfield pavements ordnance and ammunition storage facili-
14 ties, aircraft maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, oper-
15 ational facilities, navigational aids, and land acquisition,
16 \$13,072,000.

17 Naval air station, Oceana, Virginia: Aircraft mainte-
18 nance facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities, com-
19 munity facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities, open
20 storage facilities, security facilities, utilities, and relocation
21 of Coast Guard facilities, \$5,286,000.

22 Naval air station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island: Air-
23 craft maintenance facilities, and navigational aids, \$2,753,000.

24 Naval auxiliary air station, Sanford, Florida: Aircraft

1 maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities,
2 and utilities, \$6,926,000.

3 Naval air station, Whidbey Island, Washington: Util-
4 ities, \$149,000.

5 (Marine Corps Air Stations)

6 Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, South
7 Carolina: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, admin-
8 istrative facilities, medical facilities, personnel facilities, train-
9 ing facilities, operational facilities, covered and cold storage
10 facilities, community facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, and
11 utilities, \$17,384,000.

12 Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, North Carolina:
13 Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

14 Marine Corps air station, El Toro, California: Aircraft
15 maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, airfield pave-
16 ments, storage facilities, ammunition storage facilities, medi-
17 cal facilities, training facilities, personnel facilities, operational
18 facilities, and utilities, \$6,863,000.

19 Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, California:
20 Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel
21 facilities, training facilities, community facilities, fuel storage
22 and dispensing facilities, land acquisition, and utilities.
23 \$12,556,000.

24 (Special Purpose Air Stations)

25 Naval air development center, Johnsville, Pennsylvania:

1 Plans and specifications for research and development facili-
2 ties, \$693,000.

3 Naval air station, Lakehurst, New Jersey: Research
4 and development facilities and equipment maintenance facili-
5 ties, \$6,438,000.

6 Naval air station, Patuxent River, Maryland: Aircraft
7 maintenance facilities and research and development facili-
8 ties, \$475,000.

9 Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, California:
10 Waterfront facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, aircraft main-
11 tenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,682,000.

12 Naval air turbine test station, Trenton, New Jersey:
13 Research and development facilities, \$128,000.

14 SUPPLY FACILITIES

15 Naval supply depot, Clearfield, Utah: Utilities,
16 \$149,000.

17 Naval supply depot, Newport, Rhode Island: Storage
18 facilities, \$390,000.

19 Naval supply center, Oakland, California: Utilities,
20 \$50,000.

21 Naval supply depot, Seattle, Washington: Replacement
22 of seawall, \$199,000.

23 MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

24 Marine Corps supply center, Albany, Georgia: Storage

1 facilities, personnel facilities, maintenance facilities, com-
2 munity facilities, and utilities, \$1,742,000.

3 Marine Corps supply center, Barstow, California: Oper-
4 ational facilities, maintenance facilities, personnel facilities,
5 administrative facilities, and community facilities,
6 \$3,436,000.

7 Marine Corps base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina:
8 Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, training facilities,
9 community facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and
10 utilities, \$5,092,000.

11 Marine Corps recruit depot, Parris Island, South Caro-
12 lina: Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, storage
13 facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and
14 utilities, \$4,266,000.

15 Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, California:
16 Utilities, boat basin facilities, and land acquisition,
17 \$3,429,000.

18 Marine Corps cold weather battalion, Bridgeport, Cali-
19 fornia: Utilities, \$294,000.

20 Marine Corps training center, Twentynine Palms, Cali-
21 fornia: Community facilities and land acquisition,
22 \$1,165,000.

23 Marine Corps supply forwarding annex, Portsmouth,
24 Virginia: Security facilities, \$91,000.

- 1 Marine Corps schools, Quantico, Virginia: Training
- 2 facilities, ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, com-
- 3 munity facilities, and utilities, \$2,178,000.
- 4 Marine Corps recruit depot, San Diego, California: Per-
- 5 sonnel facilities and community facilities, \$1,679,000.
- 6

ORDNANCE FACILITIES
- 7 Naval ammunition depot, Bangor, Washington, Ord-
- 8 nance facilities, \$1,100,000.
- 9 Naval ammunition depot, Charleston, South Carolina:
- 10 Ordnance facilities, \$404,000.
- 11 Naval ordnance test station, China Lake, California:
- 12 Research and development facilities, aircraft maintenance
- 13 facilities, airfield pavements and fuel storage and dispensing
- 14 facilities, \$6,028,000.
- 15 Naval ammunition depot, Earle, New Jersey: Ordnance
- 16 facilities, \$600,000.
- 17 Naval ammunition depot, Fallbrook, California: Am-
- 18 muniton storage and ordnance facilities, \$1,584,000.
- 19 Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Massachusetts:
- 20 Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, \$993,000.
- 21 Naval ammunition and net depot, Seal Beach, California:
- 22 Ordnance facilities, \$2,176,000.
- 23 Naval mine depot, Yorktown, Virginia: Ammunition
- 24 storage and ordnance facilities and utilities, \$3,480,000.

1 SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

2 Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Earthwork and
3 land acquisition, \$7,469,000.

4 Naval training center, Bainbridge, Maryland: Personnel
5 facilities, training facilities, and utilities, \$6,569,000.

6 Naval receiving station, Brooklyn, New York: Personnel
7 facilities, \$97,000.

8 Naval amphibious base, Coronado, California: training
9 facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$5,660,000.

10 Fleet air defense training center, Dam Neck, Virginia:
11 Personnel facilities, \$237,000.

12 Naval training center, Great Lakes, Illinois: Personnel
13 facilities, and training facilities, \$8,413,000.

14 MEDICAL FACILITIES

15 Naval hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Medical facilities,
16 \$12,730,000.

17 Naval hospital, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Hospital
18 elevator, \$57,000.

19 COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

20 Naval radio station, Cheltenham, Maryland: Com-
21 munications facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities,
22 \$2,489,000.

23 Naval radio station, Maine: Utilities and land acqui-
24 sition, \$2,450,000.

1 FLEET BASE FACILITIES

2 Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Operational facilities, and
3 laundry and dry cleaning facilities, \$2,351,000.

4 Naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Utilities,
5 \$680,000.

6 AVIATION FACILITIES

7 Naval air station, Atsugi, Japan: Airfield pavements,
8 aircraft maintenance facilities, fuel storage facilities, person-
9 nel facilities, and utilities, \$1,961,000.

10 Naval air station, Barber's Point, Oahu, Territory of
11 Hawaii: Personnel facilities and aircraft maintenance facil-
12 ities, \$870,000.

13 Naval air station, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Per-
14 sonnel facilities, \$1,264,000.

15 Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Aircraft
16 maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, communications
17 facilities, family housing, community facilities, and utilities,
18 \$4,572,000.

19 Naval air station, Iwakuni, Japan: Aircraft mainte-
20 nance facilities, airfield pavements, dredging, navigational
21 aids, and fuel storage facilities, \$1,704,000.

22 Marine Corps air station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Territory
23 of Hawaii: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pave-
24 ments, and operational facilities, \$1,045,000.

1 Naval air facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Air-
2 craft maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$1,401,000.

3 Naval station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico: Aircraft
4 maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, fuel storage facili-
5 ties, ordnance facilities, personnel facilities, medical facilities,
6 and utilities, \$4,470,000.

7 Naval air station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands:
8 Airfield pavements breakwater, and personnel facilities, \$3,-
9 811,000.

10 SUPPLY FACILITIES

11 Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Replacement of fuel stor-
12 age facilities, \$5,000,000.

13 Naval station, Argentia, Newfoundland: Fuel storage
14 facilities, \$1,599,000.

15 Naval supply depot, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands:
16 Covered and cold storage facilities, administrative facilities,
17 operational facilities, maintenance facilities, waterfront fa-
18 cilities, and utilities, \$11,598,000.

19 ORDNANCE FACILITIES

20 Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
21 Ordnance facilities, \$971,000.

22 Naval ordnance facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco:
23 Ordnance facilities, \$245,000.

24 Naval ordnance facility, Yokosuka, Japan: Ordnance fa-
25 cilities, \$241,000.

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

1
2 Naval communication unit, Futema, Okinawa: Commu-
3 nications facilities, \$75,000.

4 Naval communication station, Guam, Mariana Islands:
5 Communication facilities, \$222,000.

6 Naval communication facility, Philippine Islands: Com-
7 munications facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,320,000.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

8
9 Fifteenth naval district, Canal Zone: Utilities,
10 \$2,210,000.

11 SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to
12 obtain by contract, such engineering, location, and site
13 planning studies as may be necessary to enable him to
14 determine the feasibility and advisability of establishing,
15 continuing, or relocating the following facilities: Naval air
16 station, Norfolk, Virginia (bombing targets); Naval maga-
17 zine, Port Chicago, California. Expenditures not to exceed
18 \$150,000 for such studies may be made out of the appro-
19 priation "Military Construction, Navy". The Secretary of
20 the Navy shall report to the Committees on Armed Serv-
21 ices of the Senate and House of Representatives the con-
22 clusions of these studies together with such recommenda-
23 tions as he shall consider appropriate.

24 SEC. 203. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or
25 develop classified naval installations and facilities by con-

1 structing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent
2 or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site
3 preparation, appurtenances, utilities, equipment, and family
4 housing in the total amount of \$84,043,000.

5 SEC. 204. Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress, is
6 amended as follows:

7 (a) In title II under the heading "CONTINENTAL
8 UNITED STATES" change the amount for "Naval base, New-
9 port, Rhode Island: Sewage facilities", from "\$1,243,000"
10 to "\$1,268,000."

11 (b) In title IV, section 402, clause (2) change the
12 amount for public works authorized by title II: "Inside
13 continental United States", from "\$135,719,800" to
14 "\$135,744,800."

15 SEC. 205. Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, as
16 amended, is amended as follows:

17 (a) In section 201, as amended, strike out so much
18 thereof under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED
19 STATES" and subheading "SUPPLY FACILITIES" as reads as
20 follows:

21 "Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area:
22 Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage; \$2,766,500";
23 and insert in place thereof the following:

24 "Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area:

1 Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage and land acquisi-
 2 tion, \$2,766,500”.

3 (b) In section 201, under the heading “OUTSIDE CON-
 4 TINENTAL UNITED STATES” and subheading “COMMUNICA-
 5 TION FACILITIES”, strike out so much thereof as reads as
 6 follows:

7 “Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Con-
 8 solidated communication facilities; \$2,694,500”; and insert
 9 in place thereof the following:

10 “Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Con-
 11 solidated communications facilities, and land acquisition,
 12 \$2,694,500”.

13 SEC. 206. Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress is
 14 amended as follows:

15 (a) In section 201, under the heading “CONTINENTAL
 16 UNITED STATES” and subheading “AVIATION FACILITIES”,
 17 change the amount for “Naval air missile test center (San
 18 Nicolas Island), Point Mugu, California,” from “\$1,132,000”
 19 to “\$1,816,000”.

20 (b) In section 201, under the heading “CONTINENTAL
 21 UNITED STATES” and subheading “ORDNANCE FACILITIES”,
 22 change the amount for “Naval ammunition depot, Haw-
 23 thorne, Nevada” from “\$308,000” to “\$538,000”.

24 (c) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for

1 public works authorized by title II for inside continental
2 United States from “\$102,042,000” to “\$102,956,000”;
3 and total amount from “\$201,893,000” to “\$202,807,000”.

4 SEC. 207. Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is
5 amended as follows:

6 (a) In section 201, under the heading “CONTINENTAL
7 UNITED STATES” and subheading “SHIPYARD FACILITIES”,
8 change the amount for “Naval electronics laboratory, San
9 Diego, California” from “\$143,000” to “\$162,000”.

10 (b) In section 201, under the heading “CONTINENTAL
11 UNITED STATES” and subheading “FLEET BASE FACILI-
12 TIES”, delete that portion which reads as follows: “Navy
13 Department District of Columbia: family housing, \$81,000”.

14 (c) In section 201, under the heading “CONTINENTAL
15 UNITED STATES” and subheading “AVIATION FACILITIES”,
16 change the amount for “Naval auxiliary air station, El Cen-
17 tro, California” from “\$366,000” to “\$450,000”; strike out
18 so much thereof as reads as follows:

19 “Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft mainte-
20 nance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities,
21 operational facilities, \$4,660,000”; and insert in place there-
22 of the following:

23 “Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft mainte-
24 nance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities,
25 operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,660,000”.

1 (d) In section 201 under the heading "CONTINENTAL
2 UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE FACILITIES",
3 delete that portion which reads as follows: "Naval proving
4 ground, Dahlgren, Virginia: Land acquisition \$200,000".

5 (e) In section 201, under the heading "OUTSIDE CON-
6 TINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE
7 FACILITIES", strike out so much thereof as reads as follows:

8 "Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
9 Testing facilities, and railroad facilities and barricades,
10 \$1,132,000"; and insert in place thereof the following:

11 "Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
12 Testing facilities, railroad facilities and barricades, and land
13 acquisition, \$1,132,000".

14 (f) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for
15 public works authorized by title II for inside continental
16 United States from "\$299,690,600" to "\$299,512,600"; and
17 the total amount from "\$564,224,300" to "\$564,046,300".

18 TITLE III

19 SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish
20 or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring,
21 constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing perma-
22 nent or temporary public works, including site preparation,
23 appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following
24 projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

1 Buckingham Air Force Base, Fort Myers, Florida:
2
3 Operational and training facilities, \$629,000.

4 Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota: Opera-
5 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
6 facilities, and land acquisition, \$863,000.

7 Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado: Hous-
8 ing and community facilities, \$342,000.

9 Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Winooski, Vermont:
10 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
11 ply facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,211,000.

12 Geiger Field, Spokane, Washington: Operational and
13 training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and
14 community facilities, and family housing, \$2,827,000.

15 Glasgow Air Force Base, Glasgow, Montana: Opera-
16 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities
17 and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family
18 housing, \$2,470,000.

19 Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North
20 Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
21 facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities,
22 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
23 \$18,969,000.

24 Grandview Air Force Base, Kansas City, Missouri:
25

1 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
2 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-
3 provements, and land acquisition, \$1,673,000.

4 Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania:
5 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
6 supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land
7 acquisition, \$1,087,000.

8 Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California:
9 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
10 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
11 \$2,966,000.

12 K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Michigan:
13 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
14 supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-
15 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
16 land acquisition, \$5,051,000.

17 Manistee Air Force Base, Manistee, Michigan: Opera-
18 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
19 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
20 facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,906,000.

21 Kinross Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan:
22 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
23 housing and community facilities, and land acquisition,
24 \$2,156,000.

25 Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Ore-

1 gon: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
2 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
3 improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,130,000.

4 McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington: Op-
5 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and
6 land acquisition, \$1,514,000.

7 McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee: Opera-
8 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, admin-
9 istrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and
10 land acquisition, \$2,054,000.

11 Majors Field, Greenville, Texas: Operational and train-
12 ing facilities, and land acquisition, \$440,000.

13 Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport, Minneap-
14 olis, Minnesota: Operational and training facilities, and main-
15 tenance facilities, \$3,015,000.

16 Minot Air Force Base, Minot, North Dakota: Opera-
17 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
18 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities, and
19 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,215,000.

20 Newcastle County Airport, Wilmington, Delaware: Op-
21 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
22 ply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
23 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,184,000.

24 Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New
25 York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-

1 ties, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and
2 land acquisition, \$3,030,000.

3 Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts: Opera-
4 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
5 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
6 ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing,
7 \$11,577,000.

8 Oxnard Air Force Base, Camarillo, California: Opera-
9 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
10 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
11 and land acquisition, \$2,392,000.

12 Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Washington: Operational
13 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities,
14 and land acquisition, \$4,127,000.

15 Greater Portland, Oregon, area: Operational and train-
16 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, utilities
17 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$13,-
18 508,000.

19 Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle, Maine: Opera-
20 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
21 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
22 and land acquisition, \$8,057,000.

23 Richard Bong Air Force Base, Kansasville, Wisconsin:
24 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
25 ply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and commu-

1 nity facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
2 \$6,801,000.

3 Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Michigan:
4 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
5 ply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,494,000.

6 Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City, Iowa: Oper-
7 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
8 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,288,000.

9 Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York: Oper-
10 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
11 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,802,000.

12 Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton Beach,
13 New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
14 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
15 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,441,000.

16 Truax Field, Madison, Wisconsin: Operational and
17 training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and com-
18 munity facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,876,000.

19 Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan: Oper-
20 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
21 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
22 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition,
23 and family housing, \$3,278,000.

24 Youngstown Municipal Airport, Youngstown, Ohio:
25 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utili-

1 ties and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,-
2 255,000.

3 Yuma County Airport, Yuma, Arizona: Operational
4 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative
5 facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisi-
6 tion, \$3,545,000.

7 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
8 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facili-
9 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
10 improvements and land acquisition, \$37,760,000.

11 AIR MATERIEL COMMAND

12 Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Alabama: Housing
13 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,541,000.

14 Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York: Operational
15 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, devel-
16 opment and test facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-
17 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land
18 acquisition, \$17,966,000.

19 Hill Air Force Base, Odgen, Utah: Maintenance facil-
20 ities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
21 improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,339,000.

22 Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Operational
23 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and
24 ground improvements, \$1,570,000.

- 1 Marietta Air Force Station, Marietta, Pennsylvania:
2 Supply facilities, \$52,000.
- 3 McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California:
4 Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities,
5 and land acquisition, \$1,424,000.
- 6 Mukilteo Fuel Storage Station, Mukilteo, Washington:
7 Land acquisition, \$4,000.
- 8 Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California:
9 Operational and training facilities, and housing and commu-
10 nity facilities, \$1,572,000.
- 11 Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown, Pennsylvania:
12 Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities
13 and ground improvements, \$3,983,000.
- 14 Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Georgia: Operational
15 and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and
16 utilities and ground improvements, \$5,478,000.
- 17 Searsport Fuel Storage Station, Searsport, Maine: Sup-
18 ply facilities, \$473,000.
- 19 Tacoma Fuel Storage Station, Tacoma, Washington:
20 Supply facilities, \$129,000.
- 21 Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma:
22 Operational and training facilities, hospital facilities, and
23 housing and community facilities, \$5,990,000.
- 24 Wilkins Air Force Station, Shelby, Ohio: Family hous-
25 ing, \$89,000.

1 Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio: Oper-
2 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research,
3 development and test facilities, housing and community facil-
4 ities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
5 \$17,138,000.

6 Various locations: Administrative facilities, housing and
7 community facilities, and utilities, and ground improvements,
8 \$444,000.

9 AIR PROVING GROUND COMMAND

10 Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida: Operational
11 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, devel-
12 opment and test facilities, hospital and medical facilities,
13 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-
14 provements, and land acquisition, \$21,094,000.

15 AIR TRAINING COMMAND

16 Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo, Texas: Operational
17 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facili-
18 ties, and utilities and ground improvements, \$17,121,000.

19 Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan, Texas: Housing and
20 community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,288,000.

21 Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama: Operational
22 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$18,000.

23 Edward Gary Air Force Base, San Marcos, Texas:
24 Maintenance facilities, \$783,000.

1 Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas: Land acqui-
2 sition, \$63,000.

3 Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wy-
4 oming: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and
5 ground improvements, \$1,654,000.

6 Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Texas: Opera-
7 tional and training facilities, supply facilities, utilities and
8 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,804,000.

9 James Connally Air Force Base, Waco, Texas: Opera-
10 tional and training facilities and land acquisition, \$4,687,000.

11 Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi: Land ac-
12 quisition, \$34,000.

13 Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Hos-
14 pital and medical facilities, \$3,440,000.

15 Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Texas: Utilities and
16 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$225,000.

17 Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas: Operational
18 and training facilities, and housing and community facilities,
19 \$212,000.

20 Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado: Land
21 acquisition, \$410,000.

22 Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona: Operational
23 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land
24 acquisition, \$2,902,000.

25 Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Opera-

1 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
2 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
3 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,650,000.

4 McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas: Land
5 acquisition, \$396,000.

6 Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia: Operational
7 and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
8 \$1,848,000.

9 Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada: Opera-
10 tional and training facilities, and land acquisition,
11 \$3,456,000.

12 Parks Air Force Base, Pendleton, California: Utilities
13 and ground improvements, \$111,000.

14 Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas: Operational
15 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,260,000.

16 Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Land
17 acquisition, \$133,000.

18 Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas: Operational
19 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,164,000.

20 Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois: Operational
21 and training facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition,
22 \$3,296,000.

23 Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas: Opera-
24 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
25 facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and com-

1 tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
2 \$237,000.

3 Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Georgia: Housing
4 and community facilities, \$345,000.

5 Mitchel Air Force Base, Hempstead, New York: Utili-
6 ties and ground improvements, \$205,000.

7 HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

8 Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.: Utilities
9 and ground improvements, \$8,000.

10 MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND

11 Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland:
12 Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing
13 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
14 and land acquisition, \$7,335,000.

15 Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina:
16 Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground
17 improvements, \$868,000.

18 Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware: Operational
19 and training facilities, supply facilities, administrative facili-
20 ties, housing and community facilities, and utilities and
21 ground improvements, \$3,195,000.

22 McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey:
23 Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, hospital
24 and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing
25 and community facilities, \$2,169,000.

1 Palm Beach Air Force Base, Palm Beach, Florida: Op-
2 erational and training facilities, housing and community fa-
3 cilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisi-
4 tion, \$1,545,000.

5 Vint Hill Farm Station, Warrenton, Virginia: Opera-
6 tional and training facilities, \$768,000.

7 Washington National Airport, District of Columbia:
8 Maintenance facility, \$275,000.

9 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

10 Canel Air Force Plant Numbered 62, Hartford, Con-
11 necticut: Research, development, and test facilities, and util-
12 ities and ground improvements, \$22,445,000.

13 Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California: Research,
14 development, and test facilities, and housing and community
15 facilities, \$5,488,000.

16 Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico:
17 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, re-
18 search, development, and test facilities, and housing and com-
19 munity facilities, \$7,877,000.

20 Indian Springs Air Force Base, Indian Springs, Nevada:
21 Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground
22 improvements, and family housing, \$961,000.

23 Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico:
24 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and
25 research, development, and test facilities, \$5,481,000.

1 Laredo Test Site, Laredo, Texas: Research, develop-
2 ment, and test facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,219,000.

3 Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts:
4 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, re-
5 search, development and test facilities, housing and com-
6 munity facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and
7 land acquisition, \$6,939,000.

8 National Reactor Test Station, Idaho Falls, Idaho: Op-
9 erational and training facilities, research, development and
10 test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$11,-
11 415,000.

12 Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida: Operational
13 and training facilities, research, development and test facili-
14 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
15 improvements, and land acquisition, \$15,169,000.

16 Sacramento Peak Observatory, Sacramento Peak, New
17 Mexico: Family housing, \$153,000.

18 STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

19 Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas: Operational
20 and training facilities, housing and community facilities, util-
21 ities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,-
22 043,000.

23 Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma: Housing and
24 community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
25 \$1,003,000.

1 Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana: Oper-
2 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, adminis-
3 trative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities
4 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,117,000.

5 Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas: Operational
6 and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and commu-
7 nity facilities, and land acquisitions, \$15,938,000.

8 Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso, Texas: Operational and
9 training facilities, and housing and community facilities,
10 \$922,000.

11 Campbell Air Force Base, Hopkinsville, Kentucky: Op-
12 erational and training facilities, and utilities and ground im-
13 provements, \$479,000.

14 Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas: Opera-
15 tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
16 \$2,438,000.

17 Castle Air Force Base, Merced, California: Operational
18 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and
19 medical facilities, and housing and community facilities,
20 \$2,179,000.

21 Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Clinton, Oklahoma:
22 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
23 supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities
24 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,004,000.

25 Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi: Oper-

1 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
2 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
3 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$14,518,000.

4 Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona: Op-
5 erational and training facilities, and land acquisition,
6 \$503,000.

7 Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine: Operational and
8 training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities,
9 housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground
10 improvements, \$7,665,000.

11 Dublin Air Force Base, Georgia: Operational and train-
12 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground im-
13 provements, and land acquisition, \$6,478,000.

14 Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota:
15 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
16 housing and community facilities, and land acquisition,
17 \$943,000.

18 Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington: Oper-
19 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
20 and community facilities, and utilities and ground improve-
21 ments, \$4,457,000.

22 Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas: Operational
23 and training facilities, and housing and community facilities,
24 \$1,271,000.

- 1 Gray Air Force Base, Killeen, Texas: Operational and
2 training facilities, \$23,000.
- 3 Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Mississippi: Op-
4 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
5 ply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,483,000.
- 6 Hobbs Air Force Base, Hobbs, New Mexico: Opera-
7 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities
8 and ground improvements, and land acquisitions, \$6,-
9 547,000.
- 10 Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida: Oper-
11 ational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities,
12 housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground im-
13 provements, and land acquisition, \$1,694,000.
- 14 Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Georgia: Opera-
15 tional and training facilities, utilities and ground improve-
16 ments, and land acquisition, \$1,131,000.
- 17 Lake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles, Louisiana:
18 Operational and training facilities, housing and community
19 facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,552,000.
- 20 Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebraska: Opera-
21 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
22 and community facilities, and utilities and ground improve-
23 ments, \$4,685,000.
- 24 Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas:
25 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,

1 supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-
2 munity facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,528,000.

3 Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Opera-
4 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
5 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,952,000.

6 Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Operational
7 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities,
8 and housing and community facilities, \$2,522,000.

9 MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida: Operational
10 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and
11 community facilities, \$3,262,000.

12 Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana:
13 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and
14 housing and community facilities, \$1,236,000.

15 March Air Force Base, Riverside, California: Opera-
16 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
17 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$5,156,000.

18 Mitchell Air Force Base, Mitchell, South Dakota: Op-
19 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, util-
20 ities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
21 \$6,374,000.

22 Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home,
23 Idaho: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facil-
24 ities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and
25 ground improvements, \$2,064,000.

- 1 Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Operational
2 and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-
3 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land
4 acquisition, and family housing, \$5,697,000.
- 5 Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Housing
6 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
7 and land acquisition, \$786,000.
- 8 Plattsburgh Air Force Base, Plattsburgh, New York:
9 Housing and community facilities, \$1,491,000.
- 10 Portsmouth Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hamp-
11 shire: Operational and training facilities, and housing and
12 community facilities, \$661,000.
- 13 Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas: Operational
14 and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities, admin-
15 istrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities
16 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$3,882,000.
- 17 Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Operational
18 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and
19 ground improvements, \$923,000.
- 20 Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Georgia: Operational
21 and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and
22 land acquisition, \$781,000.
- 23 Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico: Opera-
24 tional and training facilities, supply facilities, and housing
25 and community facilities, \$2,791,000.

1 Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachu-
2 sets: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
3 ties, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and
4 community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
5 land acquisition, \$9,315,000.

6 Whiteman Air Force Base, Knobnoster, Missouri:
7 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
8 ply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
9 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$3,815,000.

10 TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

11 Ardmore Air Force Base, Ardmore, Oklahoma: Main-
12 tenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition,
13 \$330,000.

14 Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas:
15 Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
16 \$933,000.

17 Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru, Indiana: Opera-
18 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
19 and community facilities, and removal of hazard, \$2,169,000.

20 Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico: Opera-
21 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
22 and community facilities, and relocation of structure,
23 \$4,505,000.

24 Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, South Carolina:
25 Operational and training facilities, \$2,428,000.

1 England Air Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana: Opera-
2 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, adminis-
3 trative facilities, and housing and community facilities,
4 \$2,919,000.

5 Foster Air Force Base, Victoria, Texas: Operational
6 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and
7 ground improvements, \$952,000.

8 George Air Force Base, Victorville, California: Opera-
9 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
10 facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,144,000.

11 Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia: Opera-
12 tional and training facilities, and land acquisition,
13 \$2,613,000.

14 Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington:
15 Operational and training facilities, housing and community
16 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land
17 acquisition, \$1,111,000.

18 Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, Myrtle Beach, South
19 Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
20 facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and
21 community facilities, \$1,665,000.

22 Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina:
23 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and
24 land acquisition, \$1,106,000.

1 Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tennessee: Opera-
2 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities
3 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,583,000.

4 Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North
5 Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
6 facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities,
7 administrative facilities, and housing and community facili-
8 ties, \$6,637,000.

9 Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina: Opera-
10 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and hous-
11 ing and community facilities, \$3,805,000.

12 Wendover Air Force Base, Wendover, Utah: Opera-
13 tional and training facilities, \$67,000.

14 SPECIAL FACILITIES

15 Various locations: Research, development and test
16 facilities, administrative facilities, and land acquisition.
17 \$1,240,000.

18 AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

19 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
20 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
21 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
22 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisi-
23 tion, and family housing, \$80,942,000.

1 OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

2 ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

3 Eielson Air Force Base: Operational and training facil-
4 ities, maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$14,984,-
5 000.

6 Elmendorf Air Force Base: Operational and training
7 facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing
8 and community facilities, and utilities and ground improve-
9 ments, \$5,444,000.

10 Galena Airfield: Operational and training facilities and
11 supply facilities, \$1,772,000.

12 King Salmon Airport: Operational and training facili-
13 ties, \$289,000.

14 Ladd Air Force Base: Operational and training facili-
15 ties, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
16 \$7,055,000.

17 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
18 \$6,628,000.

19 FAR EAST AIR FORCES

20 Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Opera-
21 tional and training facilities, \$991,000.

22 Johnston Island Air Force Base, Johnston Island: Op-
23 erational and training facilities, and housing and community
24 facilities, \$724,000.

25 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,

1 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
2 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisi-
3 tion, and family housing, \$25,969,000.

4 MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

5 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
6 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-
7 munity facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
8 \$55,859,000.

9 NORTHEAST AIR COMMAND

10 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
11 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
12 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
13 ground improvements, and family housing, \$75,650,000.

14 STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

15 Andersen Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and train-
16 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing
17 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
18 and family housing, \$23,980,000.

19 Harmon Air Force Base, Guam: Land acquisition,
20 \$14,000.

21 Northwest Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and
22 training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$229,000.

23 Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico: Operational and
24 training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition,
25 \$1,213,000.

1 UNITED STATES AIR FORCE IN EUROPE

2 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
3 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
4 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
5 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and erection of
6 prefabricated structures, \$114,260,000.

7 AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

8 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
9 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
10 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
11 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisi-
12 tion, \$70,000,000.

13 SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish
14 or develop: (a) classified military installations and facilities
15 by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or in-
16 stalling permanent or temporary public works, including land
17 acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and
18 equipment, in the total amount of \$163,000,000.

19 (b) Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding
20 with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force
21 missions, new weapons developments, or improved pro-
22 duction schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines
23 that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next
24 military construction authorization Act would be inconsistent
25 with interests of national security, and in connection there-

1 with to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install
2 permanent or temporary public works, including land
3 acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and
4 equipment, in the total amount of \$50,000,000: *Provided*,
5 That the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall
6 notify the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate
7 and House of Representatives immediately upon reaching
8 a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction
9 of any public work undertaken under this subsection, in-
10 cluding those real estate actions pertaining thereto.

11 SEC. 303. Section 1 of the Act of March 30, 1949 (ch.
12 41, 50 U. S. C. 491), is amended by the addition of the
13 following:

14 "The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to procure
15 communication services required for the semiautomatic
16 ground environment system. No contract for such services
17 may be for a period of more than ten years from the date
18 communication services are first furnished under such con-
19 tract. The aggregate contingent liability of the Government
20 under the termination provisions of all contracts authorized
21 hereunder may not exceed a total of \$222,000,000 and no
22 termination payment shall be final until audited and approved
23 by the General Accounting Office which shall have access to
24 such carrier records and accounts as it may deem necessary
25 for the purpose. In procuring such services, the Secretary

1 of the Air Force shall utilize to the fullest extent practicable
2 the facilities and capabilities of communication common car-
3 riers, including rural telephone cooperatives, within their
4 respective service areas and for power supply, shall utilize
5 to the fullest extent practicable, the facilities and capabilities
6 of public utilities and rural electric cooperatives within their
7 respective service areas. Negotiations with communication
8 common carriers, including cooperatives, and representation
9 in proceedings involving such carriers before Federal and
10 State regulatory bodies where such negotiations or proceed-
11 ings involve contracts authorized by this paragraph shall be
12 in accordance with the provisions of section 201 of the Act
13 of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. A. sec. 481)."

14 SEC. 304. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress,
15 is amended, under the heading "Continental United States"
16 in section 301, as follows:

17 Under the subheading "AIR DEFENSE COMMAND"—

18 (1) with respect to Buckingham Weapons Center,
19 Fort Myers, Florida, strike out "\$11,577,000" and in-
20 sert in place thereof "\$15,462,000".

21 (2) with respect to Duluth Municipal Airport, Du-
22 luth, Minnesota, strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert in
23 place thereof "\$1,623,000".

24 (3) with respect to Grand Forks site, North Dakota,

1 strike out "\$5,822,000" and insert in place thereof
2 "\$7,709,000".

3 (4) with respect to Greater Milwaukee area, Wis-
4 consin, airbase to be known as "Richard Bong Air Force
5 Base", strike out "\$16,608,000" and insert in place
6 thereof "\$23,859,000".

7 (5) with respect to Greater Pittsburgh Airport,
8 Corapolis, Pennsylvania, strike out "\$404,000" and
9 insert in place thereof "\$525,000".

10 (6) with respect to Hamilton Air Force Base, San
11 Rafael, California, strike out "\$1,501,000" and insert
12 in place thereof "\$2,229,000".

13 (7) with respect to Klamath Falls Municipal Air-
14 port, Klamath Falls, Oregon, strike out "\$2,042,000"
15 and insert in place thereof "\$2,656,000".

16 (8) with respect to McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knox-
17 ville, Tennessee, strike out "\$582,000" and insert in
18 place thereof "\$817,000".

19 (9) with respect to Minot site, North Dakota, strike
20 out "\$5,339,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,603,-
21 000".

22 (10) with respect to Niagara Falls Municipal Air-
23 port, Niagara Falls, New York, strike out "\$1,748,000"
24 and insert in place thereof "\$2,575,000".

25 (11) with respect to Paine Air Force Base, Everett,

1 Washington, strike out "\$1,039,000" and insert in place
2 thereof "\$1,199,000".

3 Under the subheading "AIR MATERIEL COMMAND"—
4 With respect to Searsport Air Force Tank Farm, Searsport,
5 Maine, strike out "\$133,000" and insert in place thereof
6 "\$329,000".

7 Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND"—

8 (1) with respect to Ellington Air Force Base,
9 Houston, Texas, strike out "\$2,816,000" and insert in
10 place thereof "\$3,438,000".

11 (2) with respect to Greenville Air Force Base,
12 Greenville, Mississippi, strike out "\$349,000" and insert
13 in place thereof "\$500,000".

14 (3) with respect to Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix,
15 Arizona, strike out "\$1,557,000" and insert in place
16 thereof "\$1,923,000".

17 (4) with respect to Nellis Air Force Base, Las
18 Vegas, Nevada, strike out "\$1,153,000" and insert in
19 place thereof "\$1,837,000".

20 (5) with respect to Perrin Air Force Base, Sher-
21 man, Texas, strike out "\$956,000" and insert in place
22 thereof "\$1,210,000".

23 (6) with respect to Randolph Air Force Base, San
24 Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$549,000" and insert in
25 place thereof "\$730,000".

1 (7) with respect to Scott Air Force Base, Belle-
2 ville, Illinois, strike out "\$1,247,000" and insert in
3 place thereof "\$1,862,000".

4 (8) with respect to Tyndall Air Force Base, Pan-
5 ama City, Florida, strike out "\$478,000" and insert in
6 place thereof "\$534,000".

7 (9) with respect to Vance Air Force Base, Enid,
8 Oklahoma, strike out "\$871,000" and insert in place
9 thereof "\$1,181,000".

10 (10) with respect to Williams Air Force Base,
11 Chandler, Arizona, strike out "\$1,045,000" and insert
12 in place thereof "\$1,215,000".

13 (11) with respect to Francis E. Warren Air Force
14 Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming, strike out "\$1,403,000"
15 and insert in place thereof "\$1,746,000".

16 Under the subheading "AIR UNIVERSITY" With respect
17 to Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, strike
18 out "2,661,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,031,000."

19 Under the subheading "CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND"—

20 (1) with respect to Brooks Air Force Base, San
21 Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$590,000" and insert in
22 place thereof "\$697,000".

23 (2) with respect to Dobbins Air Force Base, Mari-
24 etta, Georgia, strike out "\$758,000" and insert in place
25 thereof "\$859,000".

1 Under the subheading "MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERV-
2 ICE"—With respect to Charleston Air Force Base, Charles-
3 ton, South Carolina, strike out "\$4,032,000" and insert in
4 place thereof "\$5,306,000".

5 Under the subheading "RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
6 COMMAND"—

7 (1) with respect to Edwards Air Force Base,
8 Muroc, California, strike out "\$12,429,000" and insert
9 in place thereof "\$13,299,000".

10 (2) with respect to Hartford Research Facility,
11 Hartford, Connecticut, strike out "\$22,375,000" and
12 insert in place thereof "\$25,780,000".

13 (3) with respect to Holloman Air Force Base,
14 Alamogordo, New Mexico, strike out "\$4,965,000" and
15 insert in place thereof "\$5,637,000".

16 Under the subheading "STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND"—

17 (1) with respect to Abilene Air Force Base, Abi-
18 lene, Texas, strike out "\$4,214,000" and insert in place
19 thereof "\$4,656,000".

20 (2) with respect to Ellsworth Air Force Base,
21 Rapid City, South Dakota, strike out "\$12,380,000"
22 and insert in place thereof "\$15,186,000".

23 (3) with respect to Forbes Air Force Base, To-
24 peka, Kansas, strike out "\$4,753,000" and insert in
25 place thereof "\$5,885,000".

1 (4) with respect to Great Falls Air Force Base,
2 Great Falls, Montana, strike out "\$5,435,000" and in-
3 sert in place thereof "\$6,713,000".

4 (5) with respect to Hunter Air Force Base, Sa-
5 vannah, Georgia, strike out "\$4,115,000" and insert in
6 place thereof "\$4,951,000".

7 (6) with respect to Pinecastle Air Force Base,
8 Orlando, Florida, strike out "\$4,118,000" and insert
9 in place thereof "\$5,599,000".

10 Under the subheading "TACTICAL AIR COMMAND"—
11 With respect to Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Wash-
12 ington, strike out "\$3,574,000" and insert in place thereof
13 "\$4,724,000".

14 Under the subheading "AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND
15 WARNING SYSTEM"—With respect to "Various locations"
16 strike out "\$100,382,000" and insert in place thereof
17 "\$120,382,000".

18 (b) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is
19 amended under the heading "OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL
20 UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:

21 (1) With respect to Kenai Airfield under the sub-
22 heading "ALASKAN AIR COMMAND" strike out
23 "\$356,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,247,000".

24 (c) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, as
25 amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of sec-

1 tion 502 the amounts “\$743,989,000”, “\$530,563,000”
2 and “\$1,279,902,000” and inserting in place thereof “\$801,-
3 256,000”, “\$532,454,000” and “\$1,339,060,000”, re-
4 spectively.

5 (d) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is
6 amended, under the heading “CONTINENTAL UNITED
7 STATES” in section 301, as follows: Under the subheading
8 “AIR DEFENSE COMMAND” with respect to Klamath Falls
9 Airport, Klamath Falls, Oregon, strike out “\$4,133,000”
10 and insert in place there “\$5,077,000”.

11 (e) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, as
12 amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section
13 502 the amounts “\$405,176,000” and “\$415,005,000” and
14 inserting in place thereof “\$406,120,000” and “\$415,949,-
15 000”, respectively.

16 TITLE IV

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 401. The Secretary of each military department
19 may proceed to establish or develop installations and facili-
20 ties under this Act without regard to sections 1136, 3648,
21 and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. The au-
22 thority to place permanent or temporary improvements on
23 land includes authority for surveys, administration, over-
24 head, planning and supervision incident to construction.
25 That authority may be exercised before title to the land is

1 approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as
2 amended, and even though the land is held temporarily.
3 The authority to provide family housing includes authority
4 to acquire such land as the Secretary concerned determines,
5 with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to be neces-
6 sary in connection with that housing. The authority to
7 acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys
8 and to acquire land, and interests in land (including tem-
9 porary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-
10 owned land, or otherwise.

11 SEC. 402. There are authorized to be appropriated such
12 sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but
13 appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles
14 I, II, and III shall not exceed—

15 (1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$86,-
16 916,000; outside the United States, \$35,763,000; sec-
17 tion 102, \$200,783,000; or a total of \$323,462,000.

18 (2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$292,-
19 572,000; outside the United States, \$61,625,000; sec-
20 tion 203, \$84,043,000, or a total of \$438,240,000; and

21 (3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$759,-
22 123,000; outside the United States, \$405,061,000; sec-
23 tion 302 (a), \$163,000,000; section 302 (b), \$50,-
24 000,000 or a total of \$1,377,184,000.

25 SEC. 403. Any of the amounts named in title I, II, or

1 III of this Act may, in the discretion of the Secretary con-
2 cerned, be increased by 5 per centum for projects inside the
3 United States and by 10 per centum for projects outside the
4 United States. However, the total cost of all projects in each
5 such title may not be more than the total amount authorized
6 to be appropriated for projects in that title.

7 SEC. 404. Whenever—

8 (1) the President determines that compliance with
9 section 4 (c) of the Armed Services Procurement Act
10 of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 (c)) for contracts made under
11 this Act for the establishment or development of military
12 installations and facilities in foreign countries would in-
13 terfere with the carrying out of this Act; and

14 (2) the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller
15 General have agreed upon alternative methods for ade-
16 quately auditing those contracts;

17 the President may exempt those contracts from the require-
18 ments of that section.

19 SEC. 405. Contracts made by the United States under
20 this Act shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a com-
21 petitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the national
22 security will not be impaired and the award is consistent
23 with the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41
24 U. S. C. 153 et seq.) .

25 SEC. 406. The Secretaries of the military departments

1 may acquire land, and interests in land, not exceeding \$5,000
2 in cost (exclusive of administrative costs and deficiency
3 judgment awards), which the Secretary concerned deter-
4 mines to be urgently required in the interests of national
5 defense. The authority under this section may not, however,
6 be used to acquire more than one parcel of land unless the
7 parcels are noncontiguous or, if contiguous, do not exceed
8 \$5,000 in total cost.

9 SEC. 407. The Secretaries of the military departments
10 may, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and fol-
11 lowing notification of the Armed Services Committees of
12 the Senate and House of Representatives, acquire, construct,
13 rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works,
14 including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and
15 equipment to restore or replace facilities damaged or de-
16 stroyed.

17 SEC. 408. (a) Under such regulations as may be pre-
18 scribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of
19 the military departments may expend out of appropriations
20 available for military construction such amounts as may
21 be required for the establishment and development of mili-
22 tary installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing
23 (except family quarters), converting, extending, or install-
24 ing permanent or temporary public works determined to
25 be urgently required, including site preparation, appur-

1 tenances, utilities, and equipment, for projects not otherwise
2 authorized by law when the cost of the project is not in
3 excess of \$200,000, subject to the following limitations:

4 (1) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of
5 \$50,000, shall be authorized unless approved in advance by
6 the Secretary of Defense.

7 (2) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of
8 \$25,000 shall be authorized unless approved in advance by
9 the Secretary of the military department concerned.

10 (3) Not more than one allotment may be made for any
11 project authorized under this section.

12 (4) The cost of conversion of existing structures to fam-
13 ily quarters may not exceed \$50,000 in any fiscal year at
14 any single facility.

15 (b) The Secretaries of the military departments may
16 expend out of appropriations available for maintenance and
17 operation amounts necessary to accomplish a project which,
18 except for the fact that its cost does not exceed \$25,000,
19 would otherwise be authorized to be accomplished under
20 subsection (a).

21 (c) The Secretary of each department shall report in
22 detail semiannually to the Armed Services Committees of the
23 Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to
24 the exercise of the authorities granted by this section.

1 (d) Section 26 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat.
2 853, 856; 34 U. S. C. 559), is repealed.

3 SEC. 409. (a) The Secretary of Defense, acting through
4 the Secretary of a military department, may provide family
5 housing at Fort McNair, District of Columbia, for the
6 Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by the construction or
7 rehabilitation of one set of family housing and, special com-
8 munication facilities, without regard to the second proviso
9 of section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 375,
10 379), or section 3 of the Act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat.
11 459, 462).

12 (b) Appropriations not to exceed \$180,000 (\$100,000
13 for the family housing unit and \$80,000 for special com-
14 munication facilities) available to the military departments
15 for military construction may be utilized for the purposes of
16 this section without regard to the limitations on the cost of
17 family housing otherwise prescribed by law.

18 SEC. 410. As of July 1, 1957, all authorizations for
19 military public works to be accomplished by the Secretary
20 of a military department in connection with the establish-
21 ment or development of military installations and facilities,
22 and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are
23 contained in Acts enacted before July 15, 1952, and not
24 superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization
25 are repealed, except—

1 (1) authorizations for public works and for appro-
2 priations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the
3 titles that contain the general provisions;

4 (2) the authorization for public works projects as
5 to which appropriated funds have been obligated for
6 construction contracts in whole or in part before July 1,
7 1957, and authorizations for appropriations therefor;

8 (3) the authorization for the rental guaranty for
9 family housing in the amount of \$100,000,000 that is
10 contained in section 302 of Public Law 534, Eighty-
11 second Congress;

12 (4) the authorizations for public works and the
13 appropriation of funds that are contained in the National
14 Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C.
15 881 et seq.) ; and

16 (5) the authorization for the development of the
17 Line of Communications, France, in the amount of
18 \$82,000,000, that is contained in title I, section 102
19 of Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress.

20 SEC. 411. (a) The first paragraph of section 407 of the
21 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 119), as amended, is
22 further amended to read as follows:

23 “In addition to family housing and community facilities
24 otherwise authorized to be constructed or acquired by the
25 Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense is author-

1 ized, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau
2 of the Budget, to construct, or acquire by lease or otherwise,
3 family housing for occupancy as public quarters, and com-
4 munity facilities, in foreign countries through housing and
5 community facilities projects which utilize foreign currencies
6 to a value not to exceed \$250,000,000 acquired pursuant to
7 the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and
8 Assistance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 454) or through other
9 commodity transactions of the Community Credit Corpora-
10 tion.”

11 (b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Sec-
12 retaries of the military departments such amounts other than
13 foreign currencies as are necessary for the construction, or
14 acquisition by lease or otherwise, of family housing and com-
15 munity facilities projects in foreign countries that are author-
16 ized by section 407 of the Act of September 1, 1954 (68
17 Stat. 1119), as amended, but the amount so appropriated
18 for any such project may not be more than 25 per centum
19 of the total cost of that project.

20 SEC. 412. Section 515 of the Act of July 15, 1955 (69
21 Stat. 324, 352) is amended to read as follows:

22 “SEC. 515. During the fiscal years 1956, 1957, and
23 1958 the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, re-
24 spectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities at or near
25 military tactical installations for assignment as public quar-

1 ters to military personnel and their dependents, if any, with-
2 out rental charge upon a determination by the Secretary of
3 Defense or his designee that there is a lack of adequate
4 housing facilities at or near such military tactical installa-
5 tions. Such housing facilities shall be leased on a family or
6 individual unit basis and not more than three thousand of
7 such units may be so leased at any one time. Expenditures
8 for the rental for such housing facilities may be made out of
9 appropriations available for maintenance and operation but
10 may not exceed \$150 a month for any such unit.”

11 SEC. 413. (a) The net floor limitations prescribed by
12 section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (5 U. S. C. 626p)
13 do not apply to forty-seven units of the housing authorized
14 to be constructed at the United States Air Force Academy
15 by the Act of April 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 47). The net floor
16 area limitations for those forty-seven units are as follows:
17 five thousand square feet for one unit for the Superintendent;
18 three thousand square feet for each of two units for deans;
19 and one thousand seven hundred and fifty square feet for
20 each of forty-four units for department heads.

21 (b) The last sentence of section 9 of the Air Force
22 Academy Act (68 Stat. 49) is amended by striking out
23 “\$1,000,000” and inserting in place thereof “\$1,858,000”.

24 SEC. 414. Section 3 of the National Defense Facilities
25 Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 882), is further

1 amended by striking out clause (a) and inserting in place
2 thereof the following:

3 “(a) acquire by purchase, lease, or transfer, con-
4 struct, expand, rehabilitate, convert, and equip such
5 facilities as he shall determine to be necessary to effec-
6 tuate the purposes of this Act, except that expenditures
7 for the leasing of property for such purposes may be
8 made from appropriations otherwise available for the
9 payment of rentals and without regard to the monetary
10 limitation otherwise imposed by this section;”.

11 SEC. 415. To the extent that housing is to be constructed
12 at a military installation under title IV of the Housing
13 Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 635, 646), any outstanding
14 authority under the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat.
15 1119), the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324), and this
16 Act to provide housing at that installation may be exercised
17 at other military installations of the department concerned.

18 SEC. 416. The Secretaries of the military departments
19 are authorized to contract for the storage, handling, and dis-
20 tribution of liquid fuels for periods not exceeding five years,
21 with option to renew for additional periods not exceeding five
22 years, for a total not to exceed twenty years. This authority
23 is limited to facilities which conform to the criteria prescribed
24 by the Secretary of Defense for protection, including dis-
25 persal, and also are included in a program approved by the

1 Secretary of Defense for the protection of petroleum facilities.
2 Such contracts may provide that the Government at the ex-
3 piration or termination thereof shall have the option to pur-
4 chase the facility under contract without regard to sections
5 1136, 3648, and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,
6 and prior to approval of title to the underlying land by
7 the Attorney General: *Provided further*, That the Secretaries
8 of the military departments shall report to the Armed Serv-
9 ices Committees of the Senate and the House of Representa-
10 tives with respect to the names of the contractors and the
11 terms of the contracts, the reports to be furnished at times
12 and in such form as may be agreed upon between the Secre-
13 taries of the military departments and the Committees on
14 Armed Services.

15 SEC. 417. That, notwithstanding any other law, the Sec-
16 retary of a military department may lease, for terms of not
17 more than five years, off-base structures including real prop-
18 erty relating thereto, in foreign countries, needed for military
19 purposes.

20 SEC. 418. In the design of family housing or any other
21 repetitive type buildings in the continental United States
22 authorized by this Act, the military departments may, to the
23 extent deemed practicable, use the principle of modular de-
24 sign in order that the facility may be built by conventional
25 construction, on-site fabrication, or factory fabrication.

1 SEC. 419. The first two sentences of section 404 of
2 the Housing Amendments of 1955 are amended to read as
3 follows: "Whenever the Secretary of Defense or his designee
4 deem it necessary for the purpose of this title, he may ac-
5 quire by purchase, donation, condemnation, or other means
6 of transfer, any land or (with the approval of the Federal
7 Housing Commissioner) any housing financed with mort-
8 gages insured under the provisions of title VIII of the
9 National Housing Act as in effect prior to the enactment
10 of the Housing Amendments of 1955. The purchase price
11 of any such housing shall not exceed the Federal Housing
12 Administration Commissioner's estimate of the replacement
13 cost of such housing and related property (not including the
14 value of any improvements installed or constructed with ap-
15 propriated funds) as of the date of final endorsement for
16 mortgage insurance reduced by an appropriate allowance
17 for physical depreciation, as determined by the Secretary
18 of Defense or his designee upon the advice of the Commis-
19 sioner: *Provided*, That in any case where the Secretary
20 or his designee acquires a project held by the Commissioner,
21 the price paid shall not exceed the face value of the deben-
22 tures (plus accrued interest thereon) which the Commis-
23 sioner issued in acquiring such project."

24 SEC. 420. None of the authority contained in titles I,
25 II, and III of this Act shall be deemed to authorize any

1 building construction project within the continental United
2 States at an average nationwide unit cost in excess of—
3 (a) \$22 per square foot for cold-storage ware-
4 housing;
5 (b) \$6 per square foot for regular warehousing;
6 (c) \$1,850 per man for permanent barracks;
7 (d) \$6,500 per man for bachelor officer quarters,
8 unless the Secretary of Defense determines that, because of
9 special circumstances, application to such project of the
10 limitation on unit costs contained in this section is im-
11 practicable.

12 SEC. 421. None of the authorization contained in section
13 101 of this Act for the construction of three-hundred-and-
14 twenty-six-man barracks with mess shall be used to provide,
15 with respect to any such barracks, for mess facilities other
16 than a single, consolidated mess.

Passed the House of Representatives July 17, 1956.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.



84TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 12270

AN ACT

To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

July 17 (legislative day, July 16), 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Armed Services

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 26, 1956
For actions of July 25, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 128

CONTENTS

Accounting.....2	Foreign affairs.....19	Procurement contracts...12
Advisory committees....33	Foreign aid.....27	Property.....37
Appropriations.....1,53	Forestry.....32,46,49	Reclamation.....15,43
ASC Committee.....14	Grain.....16	Research.....16
Atomic energy.....55	Great Plains.....7,23	Retirement.....21
Bonding.....31	Guam.....34	Roads.....42
Budgeting.....2	Guar seed.....6,23	Safety.....8,58
CCC.....38	Housing.....10,17,28	School construction....36
Commodity exchange....48	Imports.....20,39	Security.....31,58
Cranberries.....45	Irrigation.....59	Seeds.....6,23,34
Customs.....5	Labor, farm.....4,17	Small business.....60
Depressed areas.....12	Lands.....35	Soil conservation..7,33,47
Education.....36	Legislative program..23,45	Surplus commodities....26
Electrification.....43	Loans, farm.....17,24	Textiles.....39
Executive pay.....21	Marketing.....45	Trade, foreign.....26
Expenditures.....3	Military construction..10	Transportation.....4,22
Farm program.....44	Minerals.....45	Trip leasing.....4
Farm units.....15	Mining.....40	Veterans' benefits.....11
Fisheries.....18	Monopolies.....56	Water.....33,51
Flood control.....9,50,57	Personnel...21,31,52,54,58	Watersheds.....25
Flood insurance.....30	Postal service.....41	Wheat.....29
Food bank.....13		

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses cleared for Presidential action the following bills: Farm loan bill; Watershed bill; amendments to Public Law 480 bill. House received conference report on mutual security appropriation bill. House passed: housing bill; wheat agreement extension bill and flood insurance bill. Conferees agreed to file report on executive pay and retirement bill. House committee issued reports on Federal timber sales policies and CCC purchase-resale transactions. House committee reported bills to permit national forests receipts paid to States to be used for other than schools and roads, and to authorize USDA to pay expenses of soil and water conservation advisory committee. Rep. Rogers, Fla., introduced bill for appropriations on accrued expenditure basis. Senate committee reported Great Plains bill. Senate committee reported bill to reorganize Federal safety functions. Senate cleared following bills for President: improve budgeting and accounting methods; (Continued on page 8)

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H. R. 12350, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1957. pp. 13258, 13265, 13275, 13284) Conferees were appointed. (For items of interest to this Department, see Digest 127.)
Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12138, the first supplemental appropriation bill for 1957. (p. 13286) This bill will now be sent to the President.

July 25, 1956

2. BUDGETING; ACCOUNTING. Agreed to the conference report on S. 3897, to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures. (The House agreed to the report on July 23.) This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13078
3. EXPENDITURES. The Jt. Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures submitted a report, "Unexpended Balances, Domestic-Civilian Agencies" (S. Rept. 2803). p. 13070
4. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to the House amendments to S. 898, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to the authority of the ICC to regulate the use by motor carriers of motor vehicles not owned by them (so-called trip leasing bill). This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13114
Agreed to the House amendments to S. 3391, to provide for the regulation of the interstate transportation of migrant farm workers. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13110
5. CUSTOMS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6040, the customs simplification bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13293
6. SEED. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9396, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place guar seed on the free list (S. Rept. 2779). p. 13069
7. SOIL CONSERVATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11833, to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide for a Great Plains conservation program (S. Rept. 2785). p. 13069
8. SAFETY. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment S. 3517, to provide for the reorganization of the safety functions of the Federal Government (S. Rept. 2788). p. 13070
9. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12080, authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control (S. Rept. 2784) (p. 13070) Agreed to consider the measure today under limited debate rule (p. 13265).
10. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12270, to authorize certain construction at military installations (S. Rept. 2775) (authorizes the use of Public Law 480 and CCC funds for foreign housing construction for military). p. 13070
11. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Sen. Neuberger inserted and commented on a newspaper article discussing the expiration of the "GI Bill of Rights". p. 13083
12. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Debated, under limited debate rule, S. 2663, to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas (pp. 13108, 13310). Agreed to amendments by Sen. Fulbright to increase from \$50 million to \$100 million the amount of loan funds available for rural areas; to eliminate the provision in the bill limiting to 300 counties in the U. S. and 15 in any single State which would be available for assistance under the rural development program (there would be no limitation as provided by the amendment); to increase the limitation to \$6 million which can be loaned in each State under the rural development program; and to strike

AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION FOR MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

JULY 25 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. STENNIS, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 12270]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12270) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, having considered the same report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL

Page 33, line 10, strike out "\$37,760,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$21,510,000".

Page 61, lines 21 and 22, strike out "\$759,123,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$742,873,000".

Page 61, line 24, strike out "\$1,377,184,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,360,934,000".

Renumber sections 419, 420, and 421 as sections 420, 421, and 422, respectively, and insert a new section 419 as follows:

SEC. 419. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this or of any other Act, no contract shall be entered into by the United States for the construction or acquisition of family housing units by or for the use of military or civilian personnel of any of the military services unless—

(1) the Secretary of Defense has submitted to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives a written report stating the intent to construct or acquire such units, certifying that the number of units to be constructed or acquired is consistent with the long-range troop strength to be

stationed at the location of such units, and showing the location, number, and estimated cost of such housing units, and the existing housing at such location; and

(2) (a) a 180-day period has elapsed since the submission of such report, or (b) the Committees have advised the Secretary of Defense, in writing, that there are no further questions to be asked concerning the project contemplated in such contract.

EXPLANATION OF THE AMENDMENTS

The first amendment changes the total under title III, section 301, various locations, by deleting \$16,250,000 for certain Talos land-based operational facilities.

The second amendment changes the totals in section 402, of title IV, as a result of the above-mentioned deletion in title III.

The third amendment adopts a new section 419 which is discussed in another portion of this report, and readjusts the numerical sequence of the remaining sections following the insertion of the new section 419.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to provide new authorization for construction by the military departments, both in the United States and at certain overseas locations, in a total amount of \$2,122,636,000.

The new authorization granted for each military department is as follows:

Army—Title I:

Sec. 101:

Inside United States.....	\$86, 916, 000
Outside United States.....	35, 763, 000

Sec. 102 (classified).....	200, 783, 000
----------------------------	---------------

Subtotal.....	<u>323, 462, 000</u>
---------------	----------------------

Navy—Title II:

Sec. 201:

Inside United States.....	292, 572, 000
Outside United States.....	61, 625, 000

Sec. 203 (classified).....	84, 043, 000
----------------------------	--------------

Subtotal.....	<u>438, 240, 000</u>
---------------	----------------------

Air Force—Title III:

Sec. 301:

Inside United States.....	742, 873, 000
Outside United States.....	405, 061, 000

Sec. 302 (classified):

(a).....	163, 000, 000
(b).....	50, 000, 000

Subtotal.....	<u>1, 360, 934, 000</u>
---------------	-------------------------

Grand total.....	<u>2, 122, 636, 000</u>
------------------	-------------------------

NECESSITY FOR LEGISLATION

The necessity to consider H. R. 12270 comes as the result of the President's recent veto of H. R. 9893, the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1957. H. R. 12270, as passed by the

House, is identical to H. R. 9893 as it was passed by the House and the Senate and agreed to in conference, with the exception that the changes recommended by the President in his veto message of July 16, 1956, were incorporated in this bill. The House in taking this action eliminated the restrictive language pertaining to Talos and deleted in its entirety, section 419 as it appeared in H. R. 9893, which required that the Secretary of Defense come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees of the Congress prior to entering into any contracts for the construction or acquisition of family housing units.

If enacted, the present bill, as amended, will provide the necessary authorization for the fiscal year 1957 military construction program and take the place of that authorization which did not become law as the result of the veto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BILL

Senate Report No. 2364, as well as Conference Report No. 2641, to H. R. 9893 contained a full description of the items covered and, therefore, the committee did not feel it necessary to repeat the data in this report. Rather this report is limited solely to a discussion of the differences between the bill as it was referred to the committee and the committee amendments.

AUTHORIZATION FOR TALOS

As originally introduced, the bill contained authority in the amount of \$37,760,000 for construction at various locations. Some \$16 million of this authorization represents authority for the construction of certain Talos site facilities. In considering H. R. 9893, the Senate reduced this authority by eliminating the Talos authorization, but agreed in conference to reinstate the authority on the basis of the recommendation by the House conferees that the authorization would not be utilized until the Secretary of Defense had come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees of the Congress with respect to its use. Behind this action lay the concern which had previously been expressed over the very large expenditures involved, the relative merits of the Nike and Talos systems, and the proper assignment of roles and missions in both the Nike and Talos programs. It was the understanding of the conferees that the respective merits of the two missiles would be the subject of very detailed tests and studies which would provide guidance to the respective committees incident to future determinations relating to the subject.

In view of the events that have transpired since the passage of H. R. 9893, it is only logical that the Senate reaffirm its original intent and deny the authorization for this use until the subject has been clarified.

The following remarks are quoted from Senate Report No. 2364 to H. R. 9893 in order that no doubt shall exist concerning the intent with regard to this subject:

Nike-Talos

Nike is an Army-designed weapon incorporated into the anti-aircraft defense system for the protection of our Nation's key industrial and civic centers. It is a supersonic missile

and, according to testimony, is the only weapon in our arsenal currently in place and operational with the capability of reaching the altitudes of known existing enemy aircraft.

This bill contains \$136.7 million for Nike and conventional antiaircraft facilities, both in the United States and at key overseas bases. The major portion of this approximately \$137 million is for the support of Nike projects. Excluding this amount, the Army testified that it has spent approximately \$886 million on the Nike system to date. During the hearings, it was estimated that an additional five to six billion dollars might be required over the next few years to include the latest technical developments of new Army missiles designed to be integrated into the Nike system.

Talos is a Navy-developed missile which the Department of the Air Force believes ideally suited to support its air-defense mission. Although it is just leaving the experimental stage and is not yet operational, it promises very high performance.

In view of the similar utilization of these two weapons and conflicting statements concerning their relative merits, the committee carefully reviewed the subject.

The committee believes that the proponents for each weapon system are dedicated and sincerely patriotic individuals, whose sole interest is to provide the best possible national defense. The committee concluded that both the Army and the Air Force are assigned overlapping roles and missions in the antiaircraft and continental air defense fields. While the Air Force views its mission as one of area defense and the Army views its as one of perimeter or point defense, it is clear that definite and urgent need exists for the Department of Defense to quickly and positively clarify the specific responsibility of each service. The committee believes that unless concise responsibilities are assigned, duplication of weapon systems costing in the multi-billion-dollar range might result, and that such duplication would obviously be too costly as well as inexcusable from a military standpoint.

Because the moneys requested for Nike are to be spent on a system currently in being and because there exists no other system at the present time that can do the job for which Nike was designed, the committee recommends approval of the requested Nike authorizations.

Approximately \$16,250,000 was requested to establish certain Talos sites. No objection is made to the continued research and development of Talos, but the committee does not recommend approval of the \$16,250,000, or any other authority for land-based operational facilities, until the relative merits of both systems have been positively tested and the roles and missions clarified. It is desired that a scientific test be made at the earliest possible moment. It is suggested that an impartial board be established, composed of professionally qualified members who, on an unbiased basis, are competent to evaluate the two systems and produce a definite recommendation consistent with the best interests of the Nation.

It is the committee's considered opinion that Congress should not be placed in the position of defining roles and missions even by inference unless such is accomplished by specifically designed legislation, supported by concrete recommendations on the part of responsible Department of Defense officials. Understandably, during the years since unification much trial and error could be expected, but it is believed that sufficient time has now elapsed to provide the necessary experience upon which to predicate positive decisions.

SECTION 419

Section 419 as originally included in both Senate and House versions of H. R. 9893 read as follows:

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law, no contract shall be entered into by the United States for the construction or acquisition of family housing units by or for the use of military or civilian personnel of any of the military services of the Department of Defense unless the Department of Defense, in each instance, has come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

As mentioned earlier, this section was deleted in the House-passed version of H. R. 12270.

The committee has again inserted language in the bill to insure that the Armed Services Committees retain adequate supervision over the construction or acquisition of military family housing units. It was felt that the provision is necessary because of the magnitude of the privately financed program upon which the military departments have embarked and because existing law precludes surveillance of this program by the Armed Services Committees. The committee felt then, and still believes, that it is not possible to pass sound judgment upon the various facets of military construction without considering the housing requirements in conjunction with those designed to meet operational needs. The committee is of the opinion that there exists an urgent need for military family housing facilities and it is the committee's intent to review all requests with sympathy and understanding. However, the committee wants this program to be established on a foundation which bears a definite relation to the long-range troop strength.

The new section 419 does not require that the Secretary of Defense come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees, but it does provide for the submission of timely reports by the Secretary of Defense which, if properly submitted, will provide Congress with a basis for proper legislative review as well as any further legislative action that may be found to be necessary.

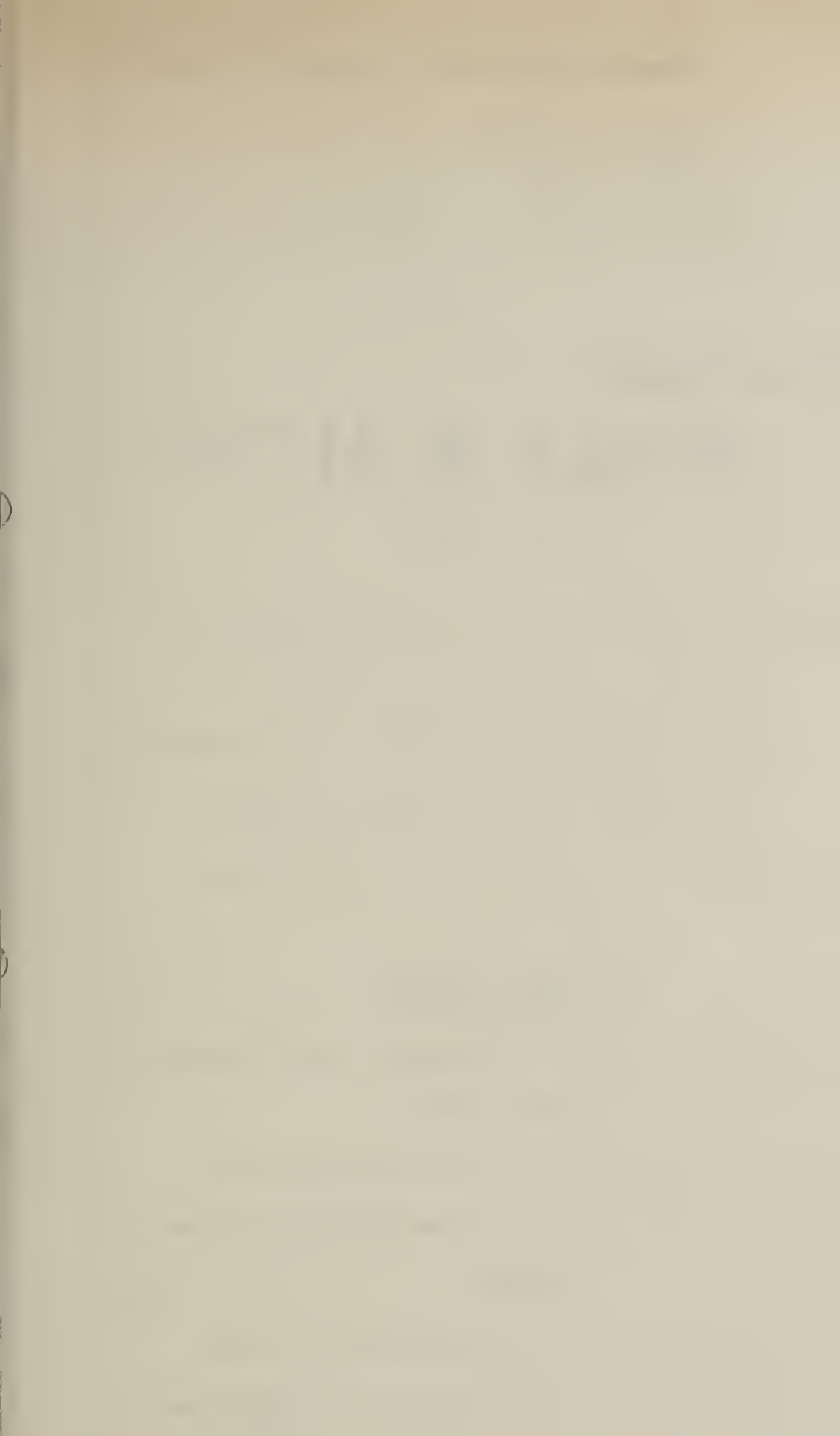
The President in his veto message in referring to the provisions of H. R. 9893 which occasioned the veto stated in part:

I am persuaded that the true purpose of the Congress in the enactment of both of these provisions was to exercise a close and full legislative oversight of important programs of the

Department of Defense. This purpose can be properly attained by requiring timely reports from the Executive. Such reports would provide the Congress with the basis for any further legislative action it may find to be necessary.

The report, therefore, called for in section 419 has been designed with the President's recommendation in mind.







Calendar No. 2829

84TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 12270

[Report No. 2775]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 17 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

JULY 25 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1956

Reported by Mr. STENNIS, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To authorize certain construction at military installations, and
for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I

4 SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or
5 develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, con-
6 structing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent
7 or temporary public works, including site preparation, appur-
8 tenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

1 Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Administrative facilities,
2 operational facility, and utilities, \$645,000.

3 Charlotte Armed Forces Induction Station, North
4 Carolina: Administrative facility, \$302,000.

5 Fort McClellan, Alabama: Troop housing, training
6 facility, and community facility, \$397,000.

7 Fort Rucker, Alabama: Operational facilities, mainte-
8 nance facilities, training facilities, storage facilities, admin-
9 istrative facilities, trailer site facilities, land acquisition, and
10 utilities, \$7,300,000.

11 (Fourth Army Area)

12 Fort Bliss, Texas: Training facilities, maintenance facili-
13 ties, administrative facilities, troop housing, community facili-
14 ties, and utilities, \$5,301,000.

15 Fort Hood, Texas: Community facilities, maintenance
16 facilities, and storage facilities, \$2,457,000.

17 Fort Sill, Oklahoma: Training facilities, \$4,173,000.

18 (Fifth Army Area)

19 Fort Carson, Colorado: Storage facilities, administrative
20 facilities, troop housing, training facilities, and land acquisi-
21 tion, \$3,253,000.

22 Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana: Troop housing,
23 \$140,000.

24 Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Communications facilities
25 and troop housing, \$1,092,000.

1 Fort Riley, Kansas: Administrative facilities, community
2 facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$1,519,000.

3 Saint Louis Support Center, Missouri: Administrative
4 facility, \$3,346,000.

5 (Sixth Army Area)

6 Fort Lewis, Washington: Community facilities, training
7 facilities, maintenance facilities, family housing, and utilities,
8 \$3,022,000.

9 Ford Ord, California: Maintenance facility and commu-
10 nity facility, \$223,000.

11 United States Disciplinary Barracks, California: Commu-
12 nity facility, \$197,000.

13 Yuma Test Station, Arizona: Troop housing, research
14 and development facility, and storage facility, \$1,520,000.

15 (Military District of Washington)

16 Fort McNair, D. C.: Academic facilities, \$4,111,000.

17 (Armed Forces Special Weapons Project)

18 Various installations: Utilities, \$478,000.

19 (Tactical Site Support Facilities)

20 Various locations: Administrative facilities, maintenance
21 facilities, storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,506,000.

22 OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

23 (Alaskan Area)

24 Ladd Air Force Base: Troop housing and maintenance
25 facilities, \$1,688,000.

1 Fort Richardson: Storage facilities, \$2,333,000.

2 Whittier: Storage facilities and training facilities,
3 \$2,849,000.

4 Wildwood Station (Kenai) : Storage facility, \$352,000.
5 (Far East Command Area)

6 Okinawa: Storage facilities, operational facilities, main-
7 tenance facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$540,000.

8 Korea: Maintenance facilities, storage facilities, port fa-
9 cilities, community facilities, improvements to buildings and
10 utilities, \$6,000,000.

11 (Pacific Command Area)

12 Alimanu Military Reservation, Hawaii: Land acqui-
13 sition, \$143,000.

14 Helemano, Hawaii: Community facility, land acquisi-
15 tion and utilities, \$136,000.

16 Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Family housing and land
17 acquisition, \$2,668,000.

18 (Caribbean Command Area)

19 Panama Canal Zone: Sewage disposal system for Army,
20 Navy, and Air Force facilities, \$1,060,000.

21 (United States Army, Europe)

22 Various locations: Operational facilities; maintenance fa-
23 cilities, community facilities, storage facilities, training facil-
24 ities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, troop hous-
25 ing, and utilities, \$17,994,000.

1 SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish
2 or develop classified military installations and facilities by
3 acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or install-
4 ing permanent or temporary public works, including land
5 acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and
6 equipment in a total amount, \$200,783,000.

7 SEC. 103. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Con-
8 gress, is amended with respect to Fort Jay, New York,
9 under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and
10 subheadings "FIELD FORCES FACILITIES (First Army
11 Area)" in section 101, by striking out "\$731,000" and in-
12 serting in place thereof "\$1,081,000", and in clause (1) of
13 section 502, by striking out "\$224,927,000" and "\$533,-
14 904,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$225,277,000"
15 and "\$534,254,000", respectively.

16 (b) So much of section 401 of Public Law 534, Eighty-
17 third Congress, as reads "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational
18 Facilities (including troop housing), \$70,000" is amended
19 to read "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational facilities (in-
20 cluding troop housing), \$180,000" and clause (4) of sec-
21 tion 502 thereof is amended by striking the figure "\$462,-
22 600" and inserting in place thereof "\$572,600".

23 SEC. 104. The Secretary of the Army shall make all
24 necessary studies, by contract or otherwise, to determine an
25 appropriate site for the relocation of the San Jacinto Ord-

1 nance Depot, Texas; such studies to be completed by Janu-
 2 ary 31, 1957. Expenditure of \$25,000 out of appropriations
 3 available to the Department of the Army is authorized for
 4 such studies.

5 TITLE II

6 SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or
 7 develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, con-
 8 structing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent
 9 or temporary public works, including site preparation, ap-
 10 purtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following proj-
 11 ects:

12 INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

13 SHIPYARD FACILITIES

14 Naval shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts: Replacement
 15 of pier, and plans and specifications for drydock facilities,
 16 \$7,332,000.

17 Naval shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina: Dredging
 18 equipment, \$148,000.

19 Naval minecraft base, Charleston, South Carolina: Op-
 20 erational facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities,
 21 maintenance facilities, storage facilities, community facilities,
 22 security facilities, and utilities, \$7,902,000.

23 Naval shipyard, Long Beach, California: Facilities for
 24 remedying effects of ground subsidence and waterfront facil-
 25 ities, \$5,984,000.

1 Navy underwater sound laboratory, New London, Con-
2 necticut: Research and development facilities and land acqui-
3 sition, \$304,000.

4 Harbor defense base, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel facili-
5 ties, \$300,000.

6 Naval shipyard, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities and land
7 acquisition, \$244,000.

8 Navy mine defense laboratory, Panama City, Florida:
9 Medical facilities, \$84,000.

10 Naval shipyard, San Francisco, California: Plans and
11 specifications for drydock facilities, \$1,300,000.

12 Naval industrial reserve shipyard, Tampa, Florida: Land
13 acquisition, \$200,000.

14 FLEET BASE FACILITIES

15 Naval station, Key West, Florida: Utilities, \$927,000.

16 Naval station, Long Beach, California: Waterfront facili-
17 ties, \$2,256,000.

18 Naval station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Utilities,
19 \$226,000.

20 Naval station, Newport, Rhode Island: Waterfront
21 facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities and utili-
22 ties, \$11,672,000.

23 Naval station, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel facilities,
24 \$2,844,000.

1 Naval station, Orange, Texas: Flood-protection facil-
2 ities, including land acquisition, \$265,000.

3 AVIATION FACILITIES

4 (Naval Air Training Stations)

5 Naval auxiliary landing field, Alice-Orange Grove,
6 Texas: Airfield pavements, \$2,242,000.

7 Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Texas: Per-
8 sonnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities,
9 station and aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, \$2,-
10 247,000.

11 Naval air station, Glynco, Georgia: Airfield pavements,
12 personnel facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training
13 facilities, fuel pipeline and storage facilities, and land ac-
14 quisition, \$4,003,000.

15 Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Texas: Person-
16 nel facilities, training facilities, aircraft maintenance facili-
17 ties, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,610,000.

18 Naval air station, Memphis, Tennessee: Fuel storage
19 facilities and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$511,000.

20 Naval auxiliary air station, Meridian, Mississippi: Site
21 preparation utilities, plans and specifications for jet aircraft
22 training facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,231,000.

23 Naval air station, Pensacola, Florida: Community facili-
24 ties and plans and specifications for waterfront facilities,
25 \$347,000.

1 Naval auxiliary air station, Whiting Field, Florida:
2 Land acquisition, \$13,000.

3 (Fleet Support Air Stations)

4 Naval air station, Alameda, California: Aircraft mainte-
5 nance facilities, \$2,675,000.

6 Naval air station, Atlantic City, New Jersey: Naviga-
7 tional aids and land acquisition, \$421,000.

8 Naval auxiliary air station, Brown Field, California:
9 Personnel facilities and utilities, \$778,000.

10 Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine: Personnel facilities,
11 airfield pavements, station maintenance facilities, community
12 facilities, and storage facilities, \$3,738,000.

13 Naval air station, Cecil Field, Florida: Aircraft mainte-
14 nance facilities, personnel facilities, storage facilities, opera-
15 tional facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and
16 utilities, \$4,052,000.

17 Naval air station, Chincoteague, Virginia: Aircraft
18 maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

19 Naval auxiliary air station, Edenton, North Carolina:
20 Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, airfield pavements,
21 fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, administrative
22 facilities, personnel facilities, communications facilities, com-
23 munity facilities, and utilities, \$13,926,000.

24 Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, California: Air-
25 craft maintenance facilities, and land acquisition including

1 not to exceed \$660,000 to be paid to Imperial County, Cali-
2 fornia, to partially defray the county's cost in relocating the
3 Niland-Blythe Road, \$831,000.

4 Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nevada: Training
5 facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities,
6 and land acquisition, except none of the authorization for
7 land acquisition pertaining to the Black Rock area shall
8 apply unless the Secretary of Defense shall resurvey the
9 entire requirement, including the possible use of other
10 Government-controlled lands in the State of Nevada and the
11 possibility of joint Navy-Air Force utilization of existing
12 facilities, and the Secretary of Defense shall certify to the
13 Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of
14 Representatives that the acquisition of the Black Rock ex-
15 tension is essential to meet the Navy's training requirements,
16 \$8,304,000.

17 Naval air facility, Harvey Point, North Carolina: Air-
18 field pavements, waterfront facilities, fuel storage and dis-
19 pensing facilities, navigational aids, aircraft and station
20 maintenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition,
21 \$6,000,000.

22 Naval air station, Jacksonville, Florida: Navigational
23 aids, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,380,000.

24 Naval air station, Key West, Florida: Aircraft main-
25 tenance facilities, \$170,000.

1 Naval air station, Lemoore, California: Plans and
2 specifications for development of master jet aircraft facilities,
3 and land acquisition, \$10,089,000.

4 Naval air station, Miramar, California: Personnel facil-
5 ities, operational facilities, training facilities, ordnance facili-
6 ties, land acquisition, and obstruction removal for flight
7 clearance, \$8,835,000.

8 Naval air station, Moffett Field, California: Land ac-
9 quisition, \$89,000.

10 Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft main-
11 tenance facilities, \$170,000.

12 Naval air station, North Island, San Diego, California:
13 Airfield pavements ordnance and ammunition storage facili-
14 ties, aircraft maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, oper-
15 ational facilities, navigational aids, and land acquisition,
16 \$13,072,000.

17 Naval air station, Oceana, Virginia: Aircraft mainte-
18 nance facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities, com-
19 munity facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities, open
20 storage facilities, security facilities, utilities, and relocation
21 of Coast Guard facilities, \$5,286,000.

22 Naval air station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island: Air-
23 craft maintenance facilities, and navigational aids, \$2,753,000.

24 Naval auxiliary air station, Sanford, Florida: Aircraft

1 maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities,
2 and utilities, \$6,926,000.

3 Naval air station, Whidbey Island, Washington: Util-
4 ities, \$149,000.

5 (Marine Corps Air Stations)

6 Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, South
7 Carolina: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, admin-
8 istrative facilities, medical facilities, personnel facilities, train-
9 ing facilities, operational facilities, covered and cold storage
10 facilities, community facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, and
11 utilities, \$17,384,000.

12 Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, North Carolina:
13 Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

14 Marine Corps air station, El Toro, California: Aircraft
15 maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, airfield pave-
16 ments, storage facilities, ammunition storage facilities, medi-
17 cal facilities, training facilities, personnel facilities, operational
18 facilities, and utilities, \$6,863,000.

19 Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, California:
20 Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel
21 facilities, training facilities, community facilities, fuel storage
22 and dispensing facilities, land acquisition, and utilities.
23 \$12,556,000.

24 (Special Purpose Air Stations)

25 Naval air development center, Johnsville, Pennsylvania:

1 Plans and specifications for research and development facili-
2 ties, \$693,000.

3 Naval air station, Lakehurst, New Jersey: Research
4 and development facilities and equipment maintenance facili-
5 ties, \$6,438,000.

6 Naval air station, Patuxent River, Maryland: Aircraft
7 maintenance facilities and research and development facili-
8 ties, \$475,000.

9 Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, California:
10 Waterfront facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, aircraft main-
11 tenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,682,000.

12 Naval air turbine test station, Trenton, New Jersey:
13 Research and development facilities, \$128,000.

14 SUPPLY FACILITIES

15 Naval supply depot, Clearfield, Utah: Utilities,
16 \$149,000.

17 Naval supply depot, Newport, Rhode Island: Storage
18 facilities, \$390,000.

19 Naval supply center, Oakland, California: Utilities,
20 \$50,000.

21 Naval supply depot, Seattle, Washington: Replacement
22 of seawall, \$199,000.

23 MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

24 Marine Corps supply center, Albany, Georgia: Storage

1 facilities, personnel facilities, maintenance facilities, com-
2 munity facilities, and utilities, \$1,742,000.

3 Marine Corps supply center, Barstow, California: Oper-
4 ational facilities, maintenance facilities, personnel facilities,
5 administrative facilities, and community facilities,
6 \$3,436,000.

7 Marine Corps base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina:
8 Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, training facilities,
9 community facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and
10 utilities, \$5,092,000.

11 Marine Corps recruit depot, Parris Island, South Caro-
12 lina: Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, storage
13 facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and
14 utilities, \$4,266,000.

15 Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, California:
16 Utilities, boat basin facilities, and land acquisition,
17 \$3,429,000.

18 Marine Corps cold weather battalion, Bridgeport, Cali-
19 fornia: Utilities, \$294,000.

20 Marine Corps training center, Twentynine Palms, Cali-
21 fornia: Community facilities and land acquisition,
22 \$1,165,000.

23 Marine Corps supply forwarding annex, Portsmouth,
24 Virginia: Security facilities, \$91,000.

1 Marine Corps schools, Quantico, Virginia: Training
2 facilities, ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, com-
3 munity facilities, and utilities, \$2,178,000.

4 Marine Corps recruit depot, San Diego, California: Per-
5 sonnel facilities and community facilities, \$1,679,000.

6 ORDNANCE FACILITIES

7 Naval ammunition depot, Bangor, Washington, Ord-
8 nance facilities, \$1,100,000.

9 Naval ammunition depot, Charleston, South Carolina:
10 Ordnance facilities, \$404,000.

11 Naval ordnance test station, China Lake, California:
12 Research and development facilities, aircraft maintenance
13 facilities, airfield pavements and fuel storage and dispensing
14 facilities, \$6,028,000.

15 Naval ammunition depot, Earle, New Jersey: Ordnance
16 facilities, \$600,000.

17 Naval ammunition depot, Fallbrook, California: Am-
18 muniton storage and ordnance facilities, \$1,584,000.

19 Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Massachusetts:
20 Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, \$993,000.

21 Naval ammunition and net depot, Seal Beach, California:
22 Ordnance facilities, \$2,176,000.

23 Naval mine depot, Yorktown, Virginia: Ammunition
24 storage and ordnance facilities and utilities, \$3,480,000.

1 SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

2 Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Earthwork and
3 land acquisition, \$7,469,000.

4 Naval training center, Bainbridge, Maryland: Personnel
5 facilities, training facilities, and utilities, \$6,569,000.

6 Naval receiving station, Brooklyn, New York: Personnel
7 facilities, \$97,000.

8 Naval amphibious base, Coronado, California: training
9 facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$5,660,000.

10 Fleet air defense training center, Dam Neck, Virginia:
11 Personnel facilities, \$237,000.

12 Naval training center, Great Lakes, Illinois: Personnel
13 facilities, and training facilities, \$8,413,000.

14 MEDICAL FACILITIES

15 Naval hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Medical facilities,
16 \$12,730,000.

17 Naval hospital, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Hospital
18 elevator, \$57,000.

19 COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

20 Naval radio station, Cheltenham, Maryland: Com-
21 munications facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities,
22 \$2,489,000.

23 Naval radio station, Maine: Utilities and land acqui-
24 sition, \$2,450,000.

1 FLEET BASE FACILITIES

2 Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Operational facilities, and
3 laundry and dry cleaning facilities, \$2,351,000.

4 Naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Utilities,
5 \$680,000.

6 AVIATION FACILITIES

7 Naval air station, Atsugi, Japan: Airfield pavements,
8 aircraft maintenance facilities, fuel storage facilities, person-
9 nel facilities, and utilities, \$1,961,000.

10 Naval air station, Barber's Point, Oahu, Territory of
11 Hawaii: Personnel facilities and aircraft maintenance facil-
12 ities, \$870,000.

13 Naval air station, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Per-
14 sonnel facilities, \$1,264,000.

15 Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Aircraft
16 maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, communications
17 facilities, family housing, community facilities, and utilities,
18 \$4,572,000.

19 Naval air station, Iwakuni, Japan: Aircraft mainte-
20 nance facilities, airfield pavements, dredging, navigational
21 aids, and fuel storage facilities, \$1,704,000.

22 Marine Corps air station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Territory
23 of Hawaii: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pave-
24 ments, and operational facilities, \$1,045,000.

1 Naval air facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Air-
2 craft maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$1,401,000.

3 Naval station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico: Aircraft
4 maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, fuel storage facili-
5 ties, ordnance facilities, personnel facilities, medical facilities,
6 and utilities, \$4,470,000.

7 Naval air station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands:
8 Airfield pavements breakwater, and personnel facilities, \$3,-
9 811,000.

10 SUPPLY FACILITIES

11 Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Replacement of fuel stor-
12 age facilities, \$5,000,000.

13 Naval station, Argentia, Newfoundland: Fuel storage
14 facilities, \$1,599,000.

15 Naval supply depot, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands:
16 Covered and cold storage facilities, administrative facilities,
17 operational facilities, maintenance facilities, waterfront fa-
18 cilities, and utilities, \$11,598,000.

19 ORDNANCE FACILITIES

20 Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
21 Ordnance facilities, \$971,000.

22 Naval ordnance facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco:
23 Ordnance facilities, \$245,000.

24 Naval ordnance facility, Yokosuka, Japan: Ordnance fa-
25 cilities, \$241,000.

1 COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

2 Naval communication unit, Futema, Okinawa: Commu-
3 nications facilities, \$75,000.

4 Naval communication station, Guam, Mariana Islands:
5 Communication facilities, \$222,000.

6 Naval communication facility, Philippine Islands: Com-
7 munications facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,320,000.

8 YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

9 Fifteenth naval district, Canal Zone: Utilities,
10 \$2,210,000.

11 SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to
12 obtain by contract, such engineering, location, and site
13 planning studies as may be necessary to enable him to
14 determine the feasibility and advisability of establishing,
15 continuing, or relocating the following facilities: Naval air
16 station, Norfolk, Virginia (bombing targets); Naval maga-
17 zine, Port Chicago, California. Expenditures not to exceed
18 \$150,000 for such studies may be made out of the appro-
19 priation "Military Construction, Navy". The Secretary of
20 the Navy shall report to the Committees on Armed Serv-
21 ices of the Senate and House of Representatives the con-
22 clusions of these studies together with such recommenda-
23 tions as he shall consider appropriate.

24 SEC. 203. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or
25 develop classified naval installations and facilities by con-

1 structing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent
2 or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site
3 preparation, appurtenances, utilities, equipment, and family
4 housing in the total amount of \$84,043,000.

5 SEC. 204. Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress, is
6 amended as follows:

7 (a) In title II under the heading "CONTINENTAL
8 UNITED STATES" change the amount for "Naval base, New-
9 port, Rhode Island: Sewage facilities", from "\$1,243,000"
10 to "\$1,268,000."

11 (b) In title IV, section 402, clause (2) change the
12 amount for public works authorized by title II: "Inside
13 continental United States", from "\$135,719,800" to
14 "\$135,744,800."

15 SEC. 205. Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, as
16 amended, is amended as follows:

17 (a) In section 201, as amended, strike out so much
18 thereof under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED
19 STATES" and subheading "SUPPLY FACILITIES" as reads as
20 follows:

21 "Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area:
22 Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage; \$2,766,500";
23 and insert in place thereof the following:

24 "Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area:

1 Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage and land acquisition,
2 \$2,766,500”.

3 (b) In section 201, under the heading “OUTSIDE CON-
4 TINENTAL UNITED STATES” and subheading “COMMUNICA-
5 TION FACILITIES”, strike out so much thereof as reads as
6 follows:

7 “Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Con-
8 solidated communication facilities; \$2,694,500”; and insert
9 in place thereof the following:

10 “Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Con-
11 solidated communications facilities, and land acquisition,
12 \$2,694,500”.

13 SEC. 206. Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress is
14 amended as follows:

15 (a) In section 201, under the heading “CONTINENTAL
16 UNITED STATES” and subheading “AVIATION FACILITIES”,
17 change the amount for “Naval air missile test center (San
18 Nicolas Island), Point Mugu, California,” from “\$1,132,000”
19 to “\$1,816,000”.

20 (b) In section 201, under the heading “CONTINENTAL
21 UNITED STATES” and subheading “ORDNANCE FACILITIES”,
22 change the amount for “Naval ammunition depot, Haw-
23 thorne, Nevada” from “\$308,000” to “\$538,000”.

24 (c) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for

1 public works authorized by title II for inside continental
2 United States from “\$102,042,000” to “\$102,956,000”;
3 and total amount from “\$201,893,000” to “\$202,807,000”.

4 SEC. 207. Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is
5 amended as follows:

6 (a) In section 201, under the heading “CONTINENTAL
7 UNITED STATES” and subheading “SHIPYARD FACILITIES”,
8 change the amount for “Naval electronics laboratory, San
9 Diego, California” from “\$143,000” to “\$162,000”.

10 (b) In section 201, under the heading “CONTINENTAL
11 UNITED STATES” and subheading “FLEET BASE FACILI-
12 TIES”, delete that portion which reads as follows: “Navy
13 Department District of Columbia: family housing, \$81,000”.

14 (c) In section 201, under the heading “CONTINENTAL
15 UNITED STATES” and subheading “AVIATION FACILITIES”,
16 change the amount for “Naval auxiliary air station, El Cen-
17 tro, California” from “\$366,000” to “\$450,000”; strike out
18 so much thereof as reads as follows:

19 “Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft mainte-
20 nance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities,
21 operational facilities, \$4,660,000”; and insert in place there-
22 of the following:

23 “Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft mainte-
24 nance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities,
25 operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,660,000”.

1 (d) In section 201 under the heading "CONTINENTAL
2 UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE FACILITIES",
3 delete that portion which reads as follows: "Naval proving
4 ground, Dahlgren, Virginia: Land acquisition \$200,000".

5 (e) In section 201, under the heading "OUTSIDE CON-
6 TINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE
7 FACILITIES", strike out so much thereof as reads as follows:

8 "Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
9 Testing facilities, and railroad facilities and barricades,
10 \$1,132,000"; and insert in place thereof the following:

11 "Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
12 Testing facilities, railroad facilities and barricades, and land
13 acquisition, \$1,132,000".

14 (f) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for
15 public works authorized by title II for inside continental
16 United States from "\$299,690,600" to "\$299,512,600"; and
17 the total amount from "\$564,224,300" to "\$564,046,300".

18 TITLE III

19 SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish
20 or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring,
21 constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing perma-
22 nent or temporary public works, including site preparation,
23 appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following
24 projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

1 Buckingham Air Force Base, Fort Myers, Florida:
2 Operational and training facilities, \$629,000.

3 Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota: Opera-
4 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
5 facilities, and land acquisition, \$863,000.

6 Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado: Hous-
7 ing and community facilities, \$342,000.

8 Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Winooski, Vermont:
9 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
10 ply facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,211,000.

11 Geiger Field, Spokane, Washington: Operational and
12 training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and
13 community facilities, and family housing, \$2,827,000.

14 Glasgow Air Force Base, Glasgow, Montana: Opera-
15 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities
16 and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family
17 housing, \$2,470,000.

18 Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North
19 Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
20 facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities,
21 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
22 \$18,969,000.

23 Grandview Air Force Base, Kansas City, Missouri:

1 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
2 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-
3 provements, and land acquisition, \$1,673,000.

4 Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania:

5 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
6 supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land
7 acquisition, \$1,087,000.

8 Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California:

9 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
10 utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
11 \$2,966,000.

12 K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Michigan:

13 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
14 supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-
15 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
16 land acquisition, \$5,051,000.

17 Manistee Air Force Base, Manistee, Michigan: Opera-

18 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
19 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
20 facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,906,000.

21 Kinross Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan:

22 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
23 housing and community facilities, and land acquisition,
24 \$2,156,000.

25 Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Ore-

1 gon: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
2 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
3 improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,130,000.

4 McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington: Op-
5 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and
6 land acquisition, \$1,514,000.

7 McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee: Opera-
8 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, admin-
9 istrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and
10 land acquisition, \$2,054,000.

11 Majors Field, Greenville, Texas: Operational and train-
12 ing facilities, and land acquisition, \$440,000.

13 Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport, Minneap-
14 olis, Minnesota: Operational and training facilities, and main-
15 tenance facilities, \$3,015,000.

16 Minot Air Force Base, Minot, North Dakota: Opera-
17 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
18 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities, and
19 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,215,000.

20 Newcastle County Airport, Wilmington, Delaware: Op-
21 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
22 ply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
23 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,184,000.

24 Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New
25 York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-

1 ties, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and
2 land acquisition, \$3,030,000.

3 Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts: Opera-
4 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
5 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
6 ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing,
7 \$11,577,000.

8 Oxnard Air Force Base, Camarillo, California: Opera-
9 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
10 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
11 and land acquisition, \$2,392,000.

12 Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Washington: Operational
13 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities,
14 and land acquisition, \$4,127,000.

15 Greater Portland, Oregon, area: Operational and train-
16 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, utilities
17 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$13,-
18 508,000.

19 Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle, Maine: Opera-
20 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
21 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
22 and land acquisition, \$8,057,000.

23 Richard Bong Air Force Base, Kansasville, Wisconsin:
24 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
25 ply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and commu-

1 nity facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
2 \$6,801,000.

3 Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Michigan:
4 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
5 ply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,494,000.

6 Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City, Iowa: Oper-
7 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
8 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,288,000.

9 Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York: Oper-
10 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
11 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,802,000.

12 Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton Beach,
13 New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
14 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
15 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,441,000.

16 Truax Field, Madison, Wisconsin: Operational and
17 training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and com-
18 munity facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,876,000.

19 Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan: Oper-
20 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
21 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
22 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition,
23 and family housing, \$3,278,000.

24 Youngstown Municipal Airport, Youngstown, Ohio:

1 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utili-
 2 ties and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,-
 3 255,000.

4 Yuma County Airport, Yuma, Arizona: Operational
 5 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative
 6 facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acqui-
 7 sition, \$3,545,000.

8 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
 9 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facili-
 10 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and
 11 ground improvements and land acquisition, ~~\$37,760,000~~
 12 \$21,510,000.

13 AIR MATERIEL COMMAND

14 Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Alabama: Housing
 15 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,541,000.

16 Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York: Operational
 17 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, devel-
 18 opment and test facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-
 19 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land
 20 acquisition, \$17,966,000.

21 Hill Air Force Base, Odgen, Utah: Maintenance facil-
 22 ities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
 23 improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,339,000.

1 Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Operational
2 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and
3 ground improvements, \$1,570,000.

4 Marietta Air Force Station, Marietta, Pennsylvania:
5 Supply facilities, \$52,000.

6 McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California:
7 Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities,
8 and land acquisition, \$1,424,000.

9 Mukilteo Fuel Storage Station, Mukilteo, Washington:
10 Land acquisition, \$4,000.

11 Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California:
12 Operational and training facilities, and housing and commu-
13 nity facilities, \$1,572,000.

14 Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown, Pennsylvania:
15 Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities
16 and ground improvements, \$3,983,000.

17 Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Georgia: Operational
18 and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and
19 utilities and ground improvements, \$5,478,000.

20 Searsport Fuel Storage Station, Searsport, Maine: Sup-
21 ply facilities, \$473,000.

22 Tacoma Fuel Storage Station, Tacoma, Washington:
23 Supply facilities, \$129,000.

24 Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma:

1 Operational and training facilities, hospital facilities, and
2 housing and community facilities, \$5,990,000.

3 Wilkins Air Force Station, Shelby, Ohio: Family hous-
4 ing, \$89,000.

5 Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio: Oper-
6 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research,
7 development and test facilities, housing and community facil-
8 ities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
9 \$17,138,000.

10 Various locations: Administrative facilities, housing and
11 community facilities, and utilities, and ground improvements,
12 \$444,000.

13 AIR PROVING GROUND COMMAND

14 Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida: Operational
15 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, devel-
16 opment and test facilities, hospital and medical facilities,
17 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-
18 provements, and land acquisition, \$21,094,000.

19 AIR TRAINING COMMAND

20 Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo, Texas: Operational
21 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facili-
22 ties, and utilities and ground improvements, \$17,121,000.

23 Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan, Texas: Housing and
24 community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,288,000.

1 Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama: Operational
2 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$18,000.

3 Edward Gary Air Force Base, San Marcos, Texas:
4 Maintenance facilities, \$783,000.

5 Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas: Land acqui-
6 sition, \$63,000.

7 Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wy-
8 oming: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and
9 ground improvements, \$1,654,000.

10 Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Texas: Opera-
11 tional and training facilities, supply facilities, utilities and
12 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,804,000.

13 James Connally Air Force Base, Waco, Texas: Opera-
14 tional and training facilities and land acquisition, \$4,687,000.

15 Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi: Land ac-
16 quisition, \$34,000.

17 Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Hos-
18 pital and medical facilities, \$3,440,000.

19 Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Texas: Utilities and
20 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$225,000.

21 Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas: Operational
22 and training facilities, and housing and community facilities,
23 \$212,000.

24 Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado: Land
25 acquisition, \$410,000.

1 Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona: Operational
2 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land
3 acquisition, \$2,902,000.

4 Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Opera-
5 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
6 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
7 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,650,000.

8 McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas: Land
9 acquisition, \$396,000.

10 Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia: Operational
11 and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
12 \$1,848,000.

13 Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada: Opera-
14 tional and training facilities, and land acquisition,
15 \$3,456,000.

16 Parks Air Force Base, Pendleton, California: Utilities
17 and ground improvements, \$111,000.

18 Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas: Operational
19 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,260,000.

20 Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Land
21 acquisition, \$133,000.

22 Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas: Operational
23 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,164,000.

24 Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois: Operational

1 and training facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition,
2 \$3,296,000.

3 Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas: Opera-
4 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
5 facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and com-
6 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
7 land acquisition, \$24,433,000.

8 Stead Air Force Base, Reno, Nevada: Supply facilities,
9 housing and community facilities, utilities and ground im-
10 provements, and land acquisition, \$2,221,000.

11 Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida: Opera-
12 tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
13 \$716,000.

14 Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma: Operational
15 and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$977,000.

16 Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas: Operational
17 and training facilities, \$90,000.

18 Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona: Opera-
19 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land
20 acquisition, \$6,347,000.

21 AIR UNIVERSITY

22 Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama: Op-
23 erational and training facilities, and housing and community
24 facilities, \$215,000.

1 CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND

2 Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, California: Opera-
3 tional and training facilities, supply facilities, and utilities
4 and ground improvements, \$13,395,000.

5 Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Opera-
6 tional and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
7 \$237,000.

8 Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Georgia: Housing
9 and community facilities, \$345,000.

10 Mitchel Air Force Base, Hempstead, New York: Utili-
11 ties and ground improvements, \$205,000.

12 HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

13 Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.: Utilities
14 and ground improvements, \$8,000.

15 MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND

16 Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland:
17 Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing
18 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
19 and land acquisition, \$7,335,000.

20 Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina:
21 Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground
22 improvements, \$868,000.

23 Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware: Operational
24 and training facilities, supply facilities, administrative facili-

1 ties, housing and community facilities, and utilities and
2 ground improvements, \$3,195,000.

3 McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey:
4 Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, hospital
5 and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing
6 and community facilities, \$2,169,000.

7 Palm Beach Air Force Base, Palm Beach, Florida: Op-
8 erational and training facilities, housing and community fa-
9 cilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisi-
10 tion, \$1,545,000.

11 Vint Hill Farm Station, Warrenton, Virginia: Opera-
12 tional and training facilities, \$768,000.

13 Washington National Airport, District of Columbia:
14 Maintenance facility, \$275,000.

15 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

16 Canel Air Force Plant Numbered 62, Hartford, Con-
17 necticut: Research, development, and test facilities, and util-
18 ities and ground improvements, \$22,445,000.

19 Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California: Research,
20 development, and test facilities, and housing and community
21 facilities, \$5,488,000.

22 Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico:
23 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, re-
24 search, development, and test facilities, and housing and com-
25 munity facilities, \$7,877,000.

1 Indian Springs Air Force Base, Indian Springs, Nevada:
2 Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground
3 improvements, and family housing, \$961,000.

4 Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico:
5 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and
6 research, development, and test facilities, \$5,481,000.

7 Laredo Test Site, Laredo, Texas: Research, develop-
8 ment, and test facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,219,000.

9 Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts:
10 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, re-
11 search, development and test facilities, housing and com-
12 munity facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and
13 land acquisition, \$6,939,000.

14 National Reactor Test Station, Idaho Falls, Idaho: Op-
15 erational and training facilities, research, development and
16 test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$11,-
17 415,000.

18 Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida: Operational
19 and training facilities, research, development and test facili-
20 ties, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground
21 improvements, and land acquisition, \$15,169,000.

22 Sacramento Peak Observatory, Sacramento Peak, New
23 Mexico: Family housing, \$153,000.

1 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and
2 medical facilities, and housing and community facilities,
3 \$2,179,000.

4 Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Clinton, Oklahoma:
5 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
6 supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities
7 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,004,000.

8 Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi: Oper-
9 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
10 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
11 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$14,518,000.

12 Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona: Op-
13 erational and training facilities, and land acquisition,
14 \$503,000.

15 Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine: Operational and
16 training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities,
17 housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground
18 improvements, \$7,665,000.

19 Dublin Air Force Base, Georgia: Operational and train-
20 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground im-
21 provements, and land acquisition, \$6,478,000.

22 Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota:
23 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
24 housing and community facilities, and land acquisition,
25 \$943,000.

1 Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington: Oper-
2 ational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
3 and community facilities, and utilities and ground improve-
4 ments, \$4,457,000.

5 Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas: Operational
6 and training facilities, and housing and community facilities,
7 \$1,271,000.

8 Gray Air Force Base, Killeen, Texas: Operational and
9 training facilities, \$23,000.

10 Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Mississippi: Op-
11 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
12 ply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,483,000.

13 Hobbs Air Force Base, Hobbs, New Mexico: Opera-
14 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities
15 and ground improvements, and land acquisitions, \$6,-
16 547,000.

17 Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida: Oper-
18 ational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities,
19 housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground im-
20 provements, and land acquisition, \$1,694,000.

21 Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Georgia: Opera-
22 tional and training facilities, utilities and ground improve-
23 ments, and land acquisition, \$1,131,000.

24 Lake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles, Louisiana:

1 Operational and training facilities, housing and community
2 facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,552,000.

3 Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebraska: Opera-
4 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
5 and community facilities, and utilities and ground improve-
6 ments, \$4,685,000.

7 Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas:
8 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities,
9 supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and com-
10 munity facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,528,000.

11 Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Opera-
12 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
13 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,952,000.

14 Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Operational
15 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities,
16 and housing and community facilities, \$2,522,000.

17 MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida: Operational
18 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and
19 community facilities, \$3,262,000.

20 Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana:
21 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and
22 housing and community facilities, \$1,236,000.

23 March Air Force Base, Riverside, California: Opera-

1 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
2 and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$5,156,000.

3 Mitchell Air Force Base, Mitchell, South Dakota: Op-
4 erational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, util-
5 ities and ground improvements, and land acquisition,
6 \$6,374,000.

7 Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home,
8 Idaho: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facil-
9 ities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and
10 ground improvements, \$2,064,000.

11 Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Operational
12 and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-
13 munity facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land
14 acquisition, and family housing, \$5,697,000.

15 Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Housing
16 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
17 and land acquisition, \$786,000.

18 Plattsburgh Air Force Base, Plattsburgh, New York:
19 Housing and community facilities, \$1,491,000.

20 Portsmouth Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hamp-
21 shire: Operational and training facilities, and housing and
22 community facilities, \$661,000.

23 Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas: Operational
24 and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities, admin-

1 istrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities
2 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$3,882,000.

3 Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Operational
4 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and
5 ground improvements, \$923,000.

6 Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Georgia: Operational
7 and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and
8 land acquisition, \$781,000.

9 Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico: Opera-
10 tional and training facilities, supply facilities, and housing
11 and community facilities, \$2,791,000.

12 Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachu-
13 setts: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facili-
14 ties, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and
15 community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and
16 land acquisition, \$9,315,000.

17 Whiteman Air Force Base, Knobnoster, Missouri:
18 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, sup-
19 ply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
20 ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$3,815,000.

21 TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

22 Ardmore Air Force Base, Ardmore, Oklahoma: Main-
23 tenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition,
24 \$330,000.

1 Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas:
2 Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities,
3 \$933,000.

4 Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru, Indiana: Opera-
5 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
6 and community facilities, and removal of hazard, \$2,169,000.

7 Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico: Opera-
8 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing
9 and community facilities, and relocation of structure,
10 \$4,505,000.

11 Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, South Carolina:
12 Operational and training facilities, \$2,428,000.

13 England Air Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana: Opera-
14 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, adminis-
15 trative facilities, and housing and community facilities,
16 \$2,919,000.

17 Foster Air Force Base, Victoria, Texas: Operational
18 and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and
19 ground improvements, \$952,000.

20 George Air Force Base, Victorville, California: Opera-
21 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply
22 facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,144,000.

23 Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia: Opera-
24 tional and training facilities, and land acquisition,
25 \$2,613,000.

1 Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington:
2 Operational and training facilities, housing and community
3 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land
4 acquisition, \$1,111,000.

5 Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, Myrtle Beach, South
6 Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
7 facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and
8 community facilities, \$1,665,000.

9 Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina:
10 Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and
11 land acquisition, \$1,106,000.

12 Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tennessee: Opera-
13 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities
14 and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,583,000.

15 Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North
16 Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance
17 facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities,
18 administrative facilities, and housing and community facili-
19 ties, \$6,637,000.

20 Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina: Opera-
21 tional and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and hous-
22 ing and community facilities, \$3,805,000.

23 Wendover Air Force Base, Wendover, Utah: Opera-
24 tional and training facilities, \$67,000.

1 SPECIAL FACILITIES

2 Various locations: Research, development and test
3 facilities, administrative facilities, and land acquisition,
4 \$1,240,000.

5 AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

6 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
7 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
8 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
9 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acqui-
10 sition, and family housing, \$80,942,000.

11 OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

12 ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

13 Eielson Air Force Base: Operational and training facil-
14 ities, maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$14,984,-
15 000.

16 Elmendorf Air Force Base: Operational and training
17 facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing
18 and community facilities, and utilities and ground improve-
19 ments, \$5,444,000.

20 Galena Airfield: Operational and training facilities and
21 supply facilities, \$1,772,000.

22 King Salmon Airport: Operational and training facili-
23 ties, \$289,000.

24 Ladd Air Force Base: Operational and training facili-

1 ties, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
2 \$7,055,000.

3 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
4 \$6,628,000.

5 FAR EAST AIR FORCES

6 Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Opera-
7 tional and training facilities, \$991,000.

8 Johnston Island Air Force Base, Johnston Island: Op-
9 erational and training facilities, and housing and community
10 facilities, \$724,000.

11 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
12 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
13 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisi-
14 tion, and family housing, \$25,969,000.

15 MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

16 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
17 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and com-
18 munity facilities, and utilities and ground improvements,
19 \$55,859,000.

20 NORTHEAST AIR COMMAND

21 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
22 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
23 facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and
24 ground improvements, and family housing, \$75,650,000.

1 STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

2 Andersen Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and train-
3 ing facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing
4 and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements,
5 and family housing, \$23,980,000.

6 Harmon Air Force Base, Guam: Land acquisition,
7 \$14,000.

8 Northwest Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and
9 training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$229,000.

10 Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico: Operational and
11 training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition,
12 \$1,213,000.

13 UNITED STATES AIR FORCE IN EUROPE

14 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
15 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
16 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
17 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and erection of
18 prefabricated structures, \$114,260,000.

19 AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

20 Various locations: Operational and training facilities,
21 maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical
22 facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community
23 facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acqui-
24 sition, \$70,000,000.

25 SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish

1 or develop: (a) classified military installations and facilities
2 by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or in-
3 stalling permanent or temporary public works, including land
4 acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and
5 equipment, in the total amount of \$163,000,000.

6 (b) Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding
7 with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force
8 missions, new weapons developments, or improved pro-
9 duction schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines
10 that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next
11 military construction authorization Act would be inconsistent
12 with interests of national security, and in connection there-
13 with to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install
14 permanent or temporary public works, including land
15 acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and
16 equipment, in the total amount of \$50,000,000: *Provided,*
17 That the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall
18 notify the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate
19 and House of Representatives immediately upon reaching
20 a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction
21 of any public work undertaken under this subsection, in-
22 cluding those real estate actions pertaining thereto.

23 SEC. 303. Section 1 of the Act of March 30, 1949 (ch.
24 41, 50 U. S. C. 491), is amended by the addition of the
25 following:

1 “The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to procure
2 communication services required for the semiautomatic
3 ground environment system. No contract for such services
4 may be for a period of more than ten years from the date
5 communication services are first furnished under such con-
6 tract. The aggregate contingent liability of the Government
7 under the termination provisions of all contracts authorized
8 hereunder may not exceed a total of \$222,000,000 and no
9 termination payment shall be final until audited and approved
10 by the General Accounting Office which shall have access to
11 such carrier records and accounts as it may deem necessary
12 for the purpose. In procuring such services, the Secretary
13 of the Air Force shall utilize to the fullest extent practicable
14 the facilities and capabilities of communication common car-
15 riers, including rural telephone cooperatives, within their
16 respective service areas and for power supply, shall utilize
17 to the fullest extent practicable, the facilities and capabilities
18 of public utilities and rural electric cooperatives within their
19 respective service areas. Negotiations with communication
20 common carriers, including cooperatives, and representation
21 in proceedings involving such carriers before Federal and
22 State regulatory bodies where such negotiations or proceed-
23 ings involve contracts authorized by this paragraph shall be
24 in accordance with the provisions of section 201 of the Act
25 of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. A. sec. 481).”

1 SEC. 304. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress,
2 is amended, under the heading "Continental United States"
3 in section 301, as follows:

4 Under the subheading "AIR DEFENSE COMMAND"—

5 (1) with respect to Buckingham Weapons Center,
6 Fort Myers, Florida, strike out "\$11,577,000" and in-
7 sert in place thereof "\$15,462,000".

8 (2) with respect to Duluth Municipal Airport, Du-
9 luth, Minnesota, strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert in
10 place thereof "\$1,623,000".

11 (3) with respect to Grand Forks site, North Dakota,
12 strike out "\$5,822,000" and insert in place thereof
13 "\$7,709,000".

14 (4) with respect to Greater Milwaukee area, Wis-
15 consin, airbase to be known as "Richard Bong Air Force
16 Base", strike out "\$16,608,000" and insert in place
17 thereof "\$23,859,000".

18 (5) with respect to Greater Pittsburgh Airport,
19 Corapolis, Pennsylvania, strike out "\$404,000" and
20 insert in place thereof "\$525,000".

21 (6) with respect to Hamilton Air Force Base, San
22 Rafael, California, strike out "\$1,501,000" and insert
23 in place thereof "\$2,229,000".

1 (7) with respect to Klamath Falls Municipal Air-
2 port, Klamath Falls, Oregon, strike out "\$2,042,000"
3 and insert in place thereof "\$2,656,000".

4 (8) with respect to McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knox-
5 ville, Tennessee, strike out "\$582,000" and insert in
6 place thereof "\$817,000".

7 (9) with respect to Minot site, North Dakota, strike
8 out "\$5,339,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,603,-
9 000".

10 (10) with respect to Niagara Falls Municipal Air-
11 port, Niagara Falls, New York, strike out "\$1,748,000"
12 and insert in place thereof "\$2,575,000".

13 (11) with respect to Paine Air Force Base, Everett,
14 Washington, strike out "\$1,039,000" and insert in place
15 thereof "\$1,199,000".

16 Under the subheading "AIR MATERIEL COMMAND"—
17 With respect to Searsport Air Force Tank Farm, Searsport,
18 Maine, strike out "\$133,000" and insert in place thereof
19 "\$329,000".

20 Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND"—

21 (1) with respect to Ellington Air Force Base,
22 Houston, Texas, strike out "\$2,816,000" and insert in
23 place thereof "\$3,438,000".

24 (2) with respect to Greenville Air Force Base,

1 Greenville, Mississippi, strike out "\$349,000" and insert
2 in place thereof "\$500,000".

3 (3) with respect to Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix,
4 Arizona, strike out "\$1,557,000" and insert in place
5 thereof "\$1,923,000".

6 (4) with respect to Nellis Air Force Base, Las
7 Vegas, Nevada, strike out "\$1,153,000" and insert in
8 place thereof "\$1,837,000".

9 (5) with respect to Perrin Air Force Base, Sher-
10 man, Texas, strike out "\$956,000" and insert in place
11 thereof "\$1,210,000".

12 (6) with respect to Randolph Air Force Base, San
13 Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$549,000" and insert in
14 place thereof "\$730,000".

15 (7) with respect to Scott Air Force Base, Belle-
16 ville, Illinois, strike out "\$1,247,000" and insert in
17 place thereof "\$1,862,000".

18 (8) with respect to Tyndall Air Force Base, Pan-
19 ama City, Florida, strike out "\$478,000" and insert in
20 place thereof "\$534,000".

21 (9) with respect to Vance Air Force Base, Enid,
22 Oklahoma, strike out "\$871,000" and insert in place
23 thereof "\$1,181,000".

24 (10) with respect to Williams Air Force Base,

1 Chandler, Arizona, strike out "\$1,045,000" and insert
2 in place thereof "\$1,215,000".

3 (11) with respect to Francis E. Warren Air Force
4 Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming, strike out "\$1,403,000"
5 and insert in place thereof "\$1,746,000".

6 Under the subheading "AIR UNIVERSITY" With respect
7 to Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, strike
8 out "2,661,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,031,000."

9 Under the subheading "CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND"—

10 (1) with respect to Brooks Air Force Base, San
11 Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$590,000" and insert in
12 place thereof "\$697,000".

13 (2) with respect to Dobbins Air Force Base, Mari-
14 etta, Georgia, strike out "\$758,000" and insert in place
15 thereof "\$859,000".

16 Under the subheading "MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERV-
17 ICE"—With respect to Charleston Air Force Base, Charles-
18 ton, South Carolina, strike out "\$4,032,000" and insert in
19 place thereof "\$5,306,000".

20 Under the subheading "RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
21 COMMAND"—

22 (1) with respect to Edwards Air Force Base,
23 Muroc, California, strike out "\$12,429,000" and insert
24 in place thereof "\$13,299,000".

25 (2) with respect to Hartford Research Facility,

1 Hartford, Connecticut, strike out "\$22,375,000" and
2 insert in place thereof "\$25,780,000".

3 (3) with respect to Holloman Air Force Base,
4 Alamogordo, New Mexico, strike out "\$4,965,000" and
5 insert in place thereof "\$5,637,000".

6 Under the subheading "STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND"—

7 (1) with respect to Abilene Air Force Base, Abi-
8 lene, Texas, strike out "\$4,214,000" and insert in place
9 thereof "\$4,656,000".

10 (2) with respect to Ellsworth Air Force Base,
11 Rapid City, South Dakota, strike out "\$12,380,000"
12 and insert in place thereof "\$15,186,000".

13 (3) with respect to Forbes Air Force Base, To-
14 peka, Kansas, strike out "\$4,753,000" and insert in
15 place thereof "\$5,885,000".

16 (4) with respect to Great Falls Air Force Base,
17 Great Falls, Montana, strike out "\$5,435,000" and in-
18 sert in place thereof "\$6,713,000".

19 (5) with respect to Hunter Air Force Base, Sa-
20 vannah, Georgia, strike out "\$4,115,000" and insert in
21 place thereof "\$4,951,000".

22 (6) with respect to Pinecastle Air Force Base,
23 Orlando, Florida, strike out "\$4,118,000" and insert
24 in place thereof "\$5,599,000".

25 Under the subheading "TACTICAL AIR COMMAND"—

1 With respect to Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Wash-
2 ington, strike out “\$3,574,000” and insert in place thereof
3 “\$4,724,000”.

4 Under the subheading “AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND
5 WARNING SYSTEM”—With respect to “Various locations”
6 strike out “\$100,382,000” and insert in place thereof
7 “\$120,382,000”.

8 (b) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is
9 amended under the heading “OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL
10 UNITED STATES” in section 301, as follows:

11 (1) With respect to Kenai Airfield under the sub-
12 heading “ALASKAN AIR COMMAND” strike out
13 “\$356,000” and insert in place thereof “\$2,247,000”.

14 (c) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, as
15 amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of sec-
16 tion 502 the amounts “\$743,989,000”, “\$530,563,000”
17 and “\$1,279,902,000” and inserting in place thereof “\$801,-
18 256,000”, “\$532,454,000” and “\$1,339,060,000”, re-
19 spectively.

20 (d) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is
21 amended, under the heading “CONTINENTAL UNITED
22 STATES” in section 301, as follows: Under the subheading
23 “AIR DEFENSE COMMAND” with respect to Klamath Falls
24 Airport, Klamath Falls, Oregon, strike out “\$4,133,000”
25 and insert in place there “\$5,077,000”.

1 (c) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, as
2 amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section
3 502 the amounts "\$405,176,000" and "\$415,005,000" and
4 inserting in place thereof "\$406,120,000" and "\$415,949,-
5 000", respectively.

6 TITLE IV

7 GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 SEC. 401. The Secretary of each military department
9 may proceed to establish or develop installations and facili-
10 ties under this Act without regard to sections 1136, 3648,
11 and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. The au-
12 thority to place permanent or temporary improvements on
13 land includes authority for surveys, administration, over-
14 head, planning and supervision incident to construction.
15 That authority may be exercised before title to the land is
16 approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as
17 amended, and even though the land is held temporarily.
18 The authority to provide family housing includes authority
19 to acquire such land as the Secretary concerned determines,
20 with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to be neces-
21 sary in connection with that housing. The authority to
22 acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys
23 and to acquire land, and interests in land (including tem-
24 porary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-
25 owned land, or otherwise.

1 SEC. 402. There are authorized to be appropriated such
2 sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but
3 appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles
4 I, II, and III shall not exceed—

5 (1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$86,-
6 916,000; outside the United States, \$35,763,000; sec-
7 tion 102, \$200,783,000; or a total of \$323,462,000.

8 (2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$292,-
9 572,000; outside the United States, \$61,625,000; sec-
10 tion 203, \$84,043,000, or a total of \$438,240,000; and

11 (3) for title III: Inside the United States, ~~\$759,-~~
12 ~~423,000~~ \$742,873,000; outside the United States, \$405,-
13 061,000; section 302 (a), \$163,000,000; section 302
14 (b), \$50,000,000 or a total of ~~\$1,377,184,000~~
15 \$1,360,934,000.

16 SEC. 403. Any of the amounts named in title I, II, or
17 III of this Act may, in the discretion of the Secretary con-
18 cerned, be increased by 5 per centum for projects inside the
19 United States and by 10 per centum for projects outside the
20 United States. However, the total cost of all projects in each
21 such title may not be more than the total amount authorized
22 to be appropriated for projects in that title.

23 SEC. 404. Whenever—

24 (1) the President determines that compliance with
25 section 4 (c) of the Armed Services Procurement Act

1 of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 (c)) for contracts made under
2 this Act for the establishment or development of military
3 installations and facilities in foreign countries would in-
4 terfere with the carrying out of this Act; and

5 (2) the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller
6 General have agreed upon alternative methods for ade-
7 quately auditing those contracts;

8 the President may exempt those contracts from the require-
9 ments of that section.

10 SEC. 405. Contracts made by the United States under
11 this Act shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a com-
12 petitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the national
13 security will not be impaired and the award is consistent
14 with the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41
15 U. S. C. 153 et seq.).

16 SEC. 406. The Secretaries of the military departments
17 may acquire land, and interests in land, not exceeding \$5,000
18 in cost (exclusive of administrative costs and deficiency
19 judgment awards), which the Secretary concerned deter-
20 mines to be urgently required in the interests of national
21 defense. The authority under this section may not, however,
22 be used to acquire more than one parcel of land unless the
23 parcels are noncontiguous or, if contiguous, do not exceed
24 \$5,000 in total cost.

25 SEC. 407. The Secretaries of the military departments

1 may, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and fol-
2 lowing notification of the Armed Services Committees of
3 the Senate and House of Representatives, acquire, construct,
4 rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works,
5 including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and
6 equipment to restore or replace facilities damaged or de-
7 stroyed.

8 SEC. 408. (a) Under such regulations as may be pre-
9 scribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of
10 the military departments may expend out of appropriations
11 available for military construction such amounts as may
12 be required for the establishment and development of mili-
13 tary installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing
14 (except family quarters), converting, extending, or install-
15 ing permanent or temporary public works determined to
16 be urgently required, including site preparation, appur-
17 tenances, utilities, and equipment, for projects not otherwise
18 authorized by law when the cost of the project is not in
19 excess of \$200,000, subject to the following limitations:

20 (1) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of
21 \$50,000, shall be authorized unless approved in advance by
22 the Secretary of Defense.

23 (2) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of
24 \$25,000 shall be authorized unless approved in advance by
25 the Secretary of the military department concerned.

1 (3) Not more than one allotment may be made for any
2 project authorized under this section.

3 (4) The cost of conversion of existing structures to fam-
4 ily quarters may not exceed \$50,000 in any fiscal year at
5 any single facility.

6 (b) The Secretaries of the military departments may
7 expend out of appropriations available for maintenance and
8 operation amounts necessary to accomplish a project which,
9 except for the fact that its cost does not exceed \$25,000,
10 would otherwise be authorized to be accomplished under
11 subsection (a).

12 (c) The Secretary of each department shall report in
13 detail semiannually to the Armed Services Committees of the
14 Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to
15 the exercise of the authorities granted by this section.

16 (d) Section 26 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat.
17 853, 856; 34 U. S. C. 559), is repealed.

18 SEC. 409. (a) The Secretary of Defense, acting through
19 the Secretary of a military department, may provide family
20 housing at Fort McNair, District of Columbia, for the
21 Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by the construction or
22 rehabilitation of one set of family housing and, special com-
23 munication facilities, without regard to the second proviso
24 of section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 375.

1 379), or section 3 of the Act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat.
2 459, 462).

3 (b) Appropriations not to exceed \$180,000 (\$100,000
4 for the family housing unit and \$80,000 for special com-
5 munication facilities) available to the military departments
6 for military construction may be utilized for the purposes of
7 this section without regard to the limitations on the cost of
8 family housing otherwise prescribed by law.

9 SEC. 410. As of July 1, 1957, all authorizations for
10 military public works to be accomplished by the Secretary
11 of a military department in connection with the establish-
12 ment or development of military installations and facilities,
13 and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are
14 contained in Acts enacted before July 15, 1952, and not
15 superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization
16 are repealed, except—

17 (1) authorizations for public works and for appro-
18 priations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the
19 titles that contain the general provisions;

20 (2) the authorization for public works projects as
21 to which appropriated funds have been obligated for
22 construction contracts in whole or in part before July 1,
23 1957, and authorizations for appropriations therefor;

24 (3) the authorization for the rental guaranty for
25 family housing in the amount of \$100,000,000 that is

1 contained in section 302 of Public Law 534, Eighty-
2 second Congress;

3 (4) the authorizations for public works and the
4 appropriation of funds that are contained in the National
5 Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C.
6 881 et seq.) ; and

7 (5) the authorization for the development of the
8 Line of Communications, France, in the amount of
9 \$82,000,000, that is contained in title I, section 102
10 of Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress.

11 SEC. 411. (a) The first paragraph of section 407 of the
12 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 119), as amended, is
13 further amended to read as follows:

14 "In addition to family housing and community facilities
15 otherwise authorized to be constructed or acquired by the
16 Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense is author-
17 ized, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau
18 of the Budget, to construct, or acquire by lease or otherwise,
19 family housing for occupancy as public quarters, and com-
20 munity facilities, in foreign countries through housing and
21 community facilities projects which utilize foreign currencies
22 to a value not to exceed \$250,000,000 acquired pursuant to
23 the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and
24 Assistance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 454) or through other

1 commodity transactions of the Community Credit Corpora-
2 tion.”

3 (b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Sec-
4 retaries of the military departments such amounts other than
5 foreign currencies as are necessary for the construction, or
6 acquisition by lease or otherwise, of family housing and com-
7 munity facilities projects in foreign countries that are author-
8 ized by section 407 of the Act of September 1, 1954 (68
9 Stat. 1119), as amended, but the amount so appropriated
10 for any such project may not be more than 25 per centum
11 of the total cost of that project.

12 SEC. 412. Section 515 of the Act of July 15, 1955 (69
13 Stat. 324, 352) is amended to read as follows:

14 “SEC. 515. During the fiscal years 1956, 1957, and
15 1958 the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, re-
16 spectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities at or near
17 military tactical installations for assignment as public quar-
18 ters to military personnel and their dependents, if any, with-
19 out rental charge upon a determination by the Secretary of
20 Defense or his designee that there is a lack of adequate
21 housing facilities at or near such military tactical installa-
22 tions. Such housing facilities shall be leased on a family or
23 individual unit basis and not more than three thousand of
24 such units may be so leased at any one time. Expenditures
25 for the rental for such housing facilities may be made out of

1 appropriations available for maintenance and operation but
2 may not exceed \$150 a month for any such unit.”

3 SEC. 413. (a) The net floor limitations prescribed by
4 section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (5 U. S. C. 626p)
5 do not apply to forty-seven units of the housing authorized
6 to be constructed at the United States Air Force Academy
7 by the Act of April 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 47). The net floor
8 area limitations for those forty-seven units are as follows:
9 five thousand square feet for one unit for the Superintendent;
10 three thousand square feet for each of two units for deans;
11 and one thousand seven hundred and fifty square feet for
12 each of forty-four units for department heads.

13 (b) The last sentence of section 9 of the Air Force
14 Academy Act (68 Stat. 49) is amended by striking out
15 “\$1,000,000” and inserting in place thereof “\$1,858,000”.

16 SEC. 414. Section 3 of the National Defense Facilities
17 Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 882), is further
18 amended by striking out clause (a) and inserting in place
19 thereof the following:

20 “(a) acquire by purchase, lease, or transfer, con-
21 struct, expand, rehabilitate, convert, and equip such
22 facilities as he shall determine to be necessary to effec-
23 tuate the purposes of this Act, except that expenditures
24 for the leasing of property for such purposes may be
25 made from appropriations otherwise available for the

1 payment of rentals and without regard to the monetary
2 limitation otherwise imposed by this section;”.

3 SEC. 415. To the extent that housing is to be constructed
4 at a military installation under title IV of the Housing
5 Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 635, 646), any outstanding
6 authority under the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat.
7 1119), the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324), and this
8 Act to provide housing at that installation may be exercised
9 at other military installations of the department concerned.

10 SEC. 416. The Secretaries of the military departments
11 are authorized to contract for the storage, handling, and dis-
12 tribution of liquid fuels for periods not exceeding five years,
13 with option to renew for additional periods not exceeding five
14 years, for a total not to exceed twenty years. This authority
15 is limited to facilities which conform to the criteria prescribed
16 by the Secretary of Defense for protection, including dis-
17 persal, and also are included in a program approved by the
18 Secretary of Defense for the protection of petroleum facilities.
19 Such contracts may provide that the Government at the ex-
20 piration or termination thereof shall have the option to pur-
21 chase the facility under contract without regard to sections
22 1136, 3648, and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,
23 and prior to approval of title to the underlying land by
24 the Attorney General: *Provided further*, That the Secretaries
25 of the military departments shall report to the Armed Serv-

1 ices Committees of the Senate and the House of Representa-
2 tives with respect to the names of the contractors and the
3 terms of the contracts, the reports to be furnished at times
4 and in such form as may be agreed upon between the Secre-
5 taries of the military departments and the Committees on
6 Armed Services.

7 SEC. 417. That, notwithstanding any other law, the Sec-
8 retary of a military department may lease, for terms of not
9 more than five years, off-base structures including real prop-
10 erty relating thereto, in foreign countries, needed for military
11 purposes.

12 SEC. 418. In the design of family housing or any other
13 repetitive type buildings in the continental United States
14 authorized by this Act, the military departments may, to the
15 extent deemed practicable, use the principle of modular de-
16 sign in order that the facility may be built by conventional
17 construction, on-site fabrication, or factory fabrication.

18 *SEC. 419. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this*
19 *or of any other Act, no contract shall be entered into by the*
20 *United States for the construction or acquisition of family*
21 *housing units by or for the use of military or civilian person-*
22 *nel of any of the military services unless—*

23 *(1) the Secretary of Defense has submitted to the*
24 *Armed Services Committees of the Senate and of the*
25 *House of Representatives a written report stating the*

1 *intent to construct or acquire such units, certifying that*
2 *the number of units to be constructed or acquired is*
3 *consistent with the long range troop strength to be sta-*
4 *tioned at the location of such units, and showing the*
5 *location, number, and estimated cost of such housing*
6 *units, and the existing housing at such location; and*

7 *(2) (a) a one hundred and eighty-day period has*
8 *elapsed since the submission of such report, or (b) the*
9 *committees have advised the Secretary of Defense, in*
10 *writing, that there are no further questions to be asked*
11 *concerning the project contemplated in such contract.*

12 SEC. 419 420. The first two sentences of section 404 of
13 the Housing Amendments of 1955 are amended to read as
14 follows: "Whenever the Secretary of Defense or his designee
15 deem it necessary for the purpose of this title, he may ac-
16 quire by purchase, donation, condemnation, or other means
17 of transfer, any land or (with the approval of the Federal
18 Housing Commissioner) any housing financed with mort-
19 gages insured under the provisions of title VIII of the
20 National Housing Act as in effect prior to the enactment
21 of the Housing Amendments of 1955. The purchase price
22 of any such housing shall not exceed the Federal Housing
23 Administration Commissioner's estimate of the replacement
24 cost of such housing and related property (not including the
25 value of any improvements installed or constructed with ap-

1 appropriated funds) as of the date of final endorsement for
2 mortgage insurance reduced by an appropriate allowance
3 for physical depreciation, as determined by the Secretary
4 of Defense or his designee upon the advice of the Commis-
5 sioner: *Provided*, That in any case where the Secretary
6 or his designee acquires a project held by the Commissioner,
7 the price paid shall not exceed the face value of the deben-
8 tures (plus accrued interest thereon) which the Commis-
9 sioner issued in acquiring such project.”

10 SEC. ~~420~~ 421. None of the authority contained in titles I,
11 II, and III of this Act shall be deemed to authorize any
12 building construction project within the continental United
13 States at an average nationwide unit cost in excess of—

14 (a) \$22 per square foot for cold-storage ware-
15 housing;

16 (b) \$6 per square foot for regular warehousing;

17 (c) \$1,850 per man for permanent barracks;

18 (d) \$6,500 per man for bachelor officer quarters,

19 unless the Secretary of Defense determines that, because of
20 special circumstances, application to such project of the
21 limitation on unit costs contained in this section is im-
22 practicable.

23 SEC. ~~424~~ 422. None of the authorization contained in
24 section 101 of this Act for the construction of three-hundred-
25 and-twenty-six-man barracks with mess shall be used to

- 1 provide, with respect to any such barracks, for mess facilities
- 2 other than a single, consolidated mess.

Passed the House of Representatives July 17, 1956.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 2829

34TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 12270

[Report No. 2775]

AN ACT

To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

JULY 17 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Armed Services

JULY 25 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1956

Reported with amendments

16. RESEARCH. Sen. Capehart inserted his statement concerning his proposed bill (S. 3503) to establish a research program for the purpose of developing increased industrial uses of agricultural products. p. 13402
17. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Kefauver inserted and commented on an ICC report relative to increased freight rates. p. 13426
18. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Gore and others spoke of the need for new energy sources. p. 13431
19. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Sen. Hill inserted an article and commented on the expiration of the GI Bill of Rights. p. 13443
20. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 3468, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to amend certain contracts for furnishing water to the city of Rapid City, S. Dak. p. 13450
21. PATENTS. Sen. Thye inserted his statement urging passage of H. R. 2128, to provide for the extension of patents. p. 13450
22. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Mansfield concluded his series of remarks on U. S. foreign policy. p. 13375
Sen. George inserted a summary of the treaties, bills and resolutions acted upon favorably by the Foreign Relations Committee. p. 13409
23. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Magnuson announced that the conference report on the fisheries bill (S. 3275) would be called up for consideration today. p. 13461

HOUSE

24. FOREIGN AID. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12130, the mutual security appropriation bill for 1957. Action on the amendments in disagreement consisted of the following: Amended the Senate amendment by providing that not less than \$18.5 million of the \$50 million grant to Spain be used for agricultural commodities (instead of not less than one-half, as provided in the Senate amendment), and receded and concurred in the other two amendments in disagreement. p. 13484
25. CROP INSURANCE. Passed as reported H. R. 5275, to authorize FCIC reinsurance on any crop or plantation insurance provided in Puerto Rico by a duly authorized agency of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. p. 13487
26. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed, the conference report was received, and agreed to, on H. R. 12350, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1957. (H. Rept. 2941). (See attached table regarding USDA items. The bill also includes \$150,000 for the Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products. pp. 13498, 13587, D893
27. SOCIAL SECURITY. Received and agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7225, to amend and revise title II of the Social Security Act. The conference report includes the following provisions:
"...a farmer will report two-thirds of his gross income where it is \$1,800 or less as his net income. Where his gross income is over \$1,800, he may report either his actual net income, or if his net income is less

July 26, 1956

than \$1,200 he may report \$1,200 as his net income.. ...permit members of farm partnerships to use the optional method of reporting.

"The conference agreement substantially follows the House-passed bill by providing that rentals will be credited as self-employment income where the owner or tenant of the land participates materially with the individual working the land in the production or the management of the production of an agricultural or horticultural commodity. Share farmers would be covered as self-employed persons.

"...farmworkers who, first, are paid \$150 or more in a calendar year by one employer; or, second, perform agricultural labor for an employer on 20 or more days during the calendar year for cash wages computed on a time basis would be covered.

"...accepted the Senate provision which would exclude from coverage agricultural workers from any foreign country who are admitted to the United States on a temporary basis.

"...provides for an exclusion from coverage of persons producing or harvesting gum resin products as provided in the Senate bill." (H. Rept. 2936). p. 13530

28. **ADVISORY COMMITTEE.** Passed without amendment S. 3314, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to pay the expenses of an Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 13550
29. **MARKETING.** Passed without amendment H. R. 8384, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, so as to include cranberries for canning or freezing processing. p. 13551
30. **MILITARY CONSTRUCTION; SURPLUS COMMODITIES.** Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 12270, to authorize certain construction at military installations. The bill authorizes the Secretary of Defense to use for family housing in foreign countries, foreign currencies not to exceed \$250 million acquired pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, or through other commodity transactions of the CCC. The Senate had passed this bill earlier in the day. This bill is now ready for the President. pp. 13346, D893
31. **FISHERIES.** Agreed to the conference report on S. 3275, to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with regard to fisheries resources. p. D893
32. **PERSONNEL.** Both Houses received and agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7619, the executive pay and retirement bill. The conferees agreed to the salary items stated in Digest 124 (as passed by the Senate), except that they deleted the provision allocating 7 directors of CSS commodity offices at GS-16. However, they inserted a general provision for additional GS-16's so that the Civil Service Commission will be enabled to allocate the CSS positions at that grade if it determines that such grade is equitable. (H. Rept. 2935). This bill is now ready for the President. pp. 13406, 13519
Passed without amendment H. R. 11515, to provide for the payment of travel and transportation cost for persons selected for appointment to certain positions in the U. S. and Alaska. pp. 13486, 13559
33. **FORESTRY.** Rep. Hoffman received permission to file additional views on timber hearings before the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the Government Operations Committee. p. 13477

watts; Penny Cliffs will cost \$200 million for 292,000 kilowatts. Compare Hells Canyon for \$308 million with more water storage and 680 million kilowatts at site with more downstream.

This is the price of a false partnership over for shortsighted exploitation.

where the people's resources are handed Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I reject the notion, and I think the American people reject the notion, that the vast territory along the Clearwater River belongs to the people of Idaho. Most of this realm is in national forests. It belongs to the people of the United States, just as Crater Lake National Park, in my State of Oregon, belongs to the people of the United States. Congress had before it the Echo Park authorization. Echo Park is wholly within Utah and Colorado, but the people of all the United States rose up in wrath to protect it, and it was not authorized.

I am familiar with the vast Clearwater wilderness. I have ridden through it, I have walked through it, and I have camped in it. I think it is one of the most marvelous regions in our Nation. I believe the people will regret the authorization of Bruce Eddy Dam and Penny Cliffs Dam.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Oregon has expired.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota subsequently said: Mr. President, I have received a number of communications from conservation organizations in my State and elsewhere in support of the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Oregon, opposing the authorization of the Bruce Eddy Dam in Idaho. I ask unanimous consent that these telegrams, expressing the opinions of my constituents, be printed in the RECORD at the point just before the vote on the Neuberger amendment.

There being no objection, the communications were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 25, 1956.
Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY,
Washington, D. C.:

Minnesota Conservation Federation urges support of Neuberger amendment which would delete authorization of Bruce Eddy Dam in Idaho from rivers and harbors omnibus bill, H. R. 12080.

AGNES L. NELSON,
Secretary, Minnesota Conservation
Federation.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., July 25, 1956.
Hon. HUBERT HUMPHREY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Sierra Club urges amendment to H. R. 12080 eliminating Bruce Eddy Dam from North Fork Clearwater River, Idaho. Wildlife and recreational values Clearwater of national as well as local significance, studies these values still in progress.

A. STARKER LEOPOLD,
Vice President, Sierra Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1956.
The Honorable HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We urge deletion of Bruce Eddy Dam, Idaho, from rivers and harbors omnibus bill, H. R. 12080. This dam would flood out critical big game ranges and block migrations of sea-run fish. Conservationists of Northwest

and throughout Nation oppose authorization of this project. We respectfully request your support of the amendment that would delete this high dam from the bill.

Charles H. Callison, Conservator Director, National Wildlife Federation; C. R. Gutermuth, Vice President, Wildlife Management Institute; Mike Hudoba, Conservation Director, Outdoor Writers Association of America; Joe Penfold, National Conservation Director, Izaak Walton League of America; Howard Zahniser, Executive Secretary, Wilderness Society; David R. Brower, Executive Director, Sierra Club; Kenneth D. Morrison, Public Relations, National Audubon Society; Stanley E. Little, Executive Director, National Campers & Hikers Association, Inc.; E. A. Seaman, Executive Secretary, Sport Fishing Institute; Fred Packard, Executive Secretary, National Parks Association; Jack O'Connor, Chairman, Committee for the Preservation of the Clearwater, Idaho, Wildlife Federation; H. T. Jones, Secretary, Idaho Wildlife Federation; Rollin Bowles, President, Oregon Division, Izaak Walton League of America; Bruce Yeager, President, Oregon Wildlife Federation.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were not ordered. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER] for himself and other Senators. [Putting the question]. The "nays" appear to have it—

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I have some correcting amendments on which I should like to have action taken at this time.

On page 25, line 16, I move to strike out "\$1,585,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,073,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, inasmuch as the Senate is working against time, and there are many typographical errors in the printed bill, I ask permission that all the typographical errors be corrected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator from New Mexico will send the corrections to the desk, the corrections will be made en bloc.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Very well.

I ask also that after the bill has been passed, it be printed with the Senate amendments numbered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 5, line 16, after the word "of", it is proposed to strike out "\$1,761,000" and insert "\$2,936,000."

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I will accept the amendment and take it to conference.

Mr. McCARTHY. I thank the Senator from New Mexico.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] is agreed to.

All time has been yielded back. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 12080) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer (Mr. FREAR in the chair) appointed Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. KERR, Mr. GORE, Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania, and Mr. HRUSKA conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may resign as a conferee on the omnibus flood control bill, H. R. 12080, and that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] be named in my place.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, that is agreeable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STATUTORY AWARD FOR CERTAIN INJURIES TO MILITARY PERSONNEL

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2831, H. R. 2845, in accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement entered into yesterday that amendments to the bill will not be in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 2845) to amend the veterans regulations to provide additional compensation for veterans having the service-incurred disability of loss or loss of use of both buttocks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Texas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an explanation of the bill as reported by the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The purpose of this bill is to authorize a special monthly allowance (statutory award) of \$47 for the loss or loss of the use of both buttocks.

Recognition of certain specific disabilities in the form of special statutory awards is well established in veterans' laws. One of such awards applies presently to the loss or loss of use of a creative organ, a foot, a hand, or blindness in one eye. This \$47 monthly rate is in addition to any other compensation to which the veteran may be entitled. In view of the severity of the type of disability contemplated by this bill and the unusualness of its occurrence, the committee feels fully warranted in providing this special rate and believes that it should be enacted into law.

There are not statistics available on which to show the number of veterans who might qualify for the additional compensation sought to be provided by this bill. It is believed to be comparatively small, however.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PRIVATE FINANCING OF MERCHANT VESSELS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2677, H. R. 11554, with the understanding that amendments to the bill will not be in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 11554) to amend certain provisions of title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to facilitate private financing of merchant vessels in the interest of national defense, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with an amendment which was agreed to on July 23, 1956.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that there is pending an amendment offered by the senior Senator from Delaware.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Does the Senator from Delaware desire to call up his amendment?

Mr. WILLIAMS. No. The committee has amended the bill. I have no amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Chair understand that the Senator from Delaware has withdrawn his amendment?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not have an amendment to offer. What is the number of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. H. R. 11554, Calendar No. 2677.

Mr. WILLIAMS. No; I have no amendment to that bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

REGULATION AND LICENSING OF PAWNBROKERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2608, H. R. 11002, to regulate and license pawnbrokers in the District of Columbia; and that no amendment be in order except committee amendments, if there be any.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 11002) to regulate and license pawnbrokers in the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Texas?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read a third time, and passed.

CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2829, H. R. 12270; and that no amendments, other than committee amendments, be in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 12270) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I did not hear the request.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The request is that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the military construction bill; and that no amendments except committee amendments be in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the committee amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 33, line 11, after the word "acquisition," to strike out "\$37,760,000" and insert "\$21,510,000", on page 62, line 11, after the word "States", to strike out "\$759,123,-

000" and insert "\$742,873,000"; in line 14, after the word "of", to strike out "\$1,377,184,000" and insert "\$1,360,934,000"; on page 71, after line 17, to insert:

"Sec. 419. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this or of any other act, no contract shall be entered into by the United States for the construction on acquisition of family housing units by or for the use of military or civilian personnel of any of the military services unless—

"(1) the Secretary of Defense has submitted to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives a written report stating the intent to construct or acquire such units, certifying that the number of units to be constructed or acquired is consistent with the long range troop strength to be stationed at the location of such units, and showing the location, number, and estimated cost of such housing units, and the existing housing at such location; and

"(2) (a) a 180-day period has elapsed since the submission of such report, or (b) the committees have advised the Secretary of Defense, in writing, that there are no further questions to be asked concerning the project contemplated in such contract."

On page 72, at the beginning of line 12, to change the section number from "419" to "420"; on page 73, at the beginning of line 10, to change the section number from "420" to "421"; and at the beginning of line 23, to change the section number from "421" to "422."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement I have prepared pertaining to military construction and the military personnel program in general be printed immediately after the passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The statement is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR GOLDWATER

The military construction program is a must item for national defense and I hope that it will be passed quickly. At the same time that we consider this, I think it is necessary to review our over-all legislative program with respect to the Armed Forces. The closing days of a session tend to get a little hectic and it is healthy to consider where we started from, where we have gone, and where we go from here.

The President established the priority in Armed Forces legislation in April. When forwarding to the House the letter by the Secretary of Defense on the personnel situation in the Armed Forces, the President said: "Only when we have created a career military service which can compete with the attractive opportunities available in civilian pursuits will we be able to stop the wasteful losses from our Armed Forces and attract individuals to those services. We cannot move too soon in our efforts to increase the number and quality of volunteers for long-term career military service in both enlisted and officer ranks."

This is the number one objective of the administration as regards the Armed Forces. The testimony we have heard from various witnesses in the hearings has reinforced this view. One, we need to get competent people

and provide them with an attractive career that will keep them. Two, we need bases and additional facilities. Three, we need the equipment to modernize and improve the forces we have and are building.

This Congress has met most of the administration requests for legislation to improve careers in the Armed Forces. We have extended and improved servicemen's survivor benefits; we have enlarged the provisions for dependent medical care; we have authorized the augmentation of the Regular officer strength; we have provided greater incentives for medical and dental officers in the services. We have given all services the right to retire officers in their highest temporary grade. There is still a chance that we will give relief to personnel who now have to forfeit their entire rental allowance when living in substandard public housing.

All these things have been done to make a career in the Armed Forces more attractive and more stable. Most of them come under the heading of fringe benefits and in most areas they serve to put us back into the running with civilian industry. Since the war, industry has put on a great spurt in the matter of fringe benefits and this year's legislative achievements will enable the Armed Forces to come closer to balancing what industry has to offer.

But fringe benefits are not the whole answer. There is also the question of pay scale. We want to raise the enlistment rate of the Armed Forces as a whole. The rate for fiscal year 1955, when 15.7 percent of all first-term enlistees were willing to reenlist, is not good enough. But the problem is still more critical in the technical specialties. We expect civilian industry to be more interested in and to offer more money to the man who has the most know-how to sell. And of course industry is doing this. And as a result, electronic technicians are only reenlisting at the rate of 6.9 percent as against the overall 15.7 percent. Only 8.1 percent of the armament technicians are signing on again.

These men have more to sell. They ought to have. We have spent as much as \$75,000 training each of these specialists to maintain and operate the equipment produced by our advanced technology as opposed to an average of \$15,000 for the average training. The specialist has spent 2 or 2½ years of his 4-year tour in school and the time he has spent on the job has been mostly on-the-job training. As one of General LeMay's briefing team expressed it, the first-tour specialist has probably broken more equipment than he has fixed.

Then about the time the Armed Forces are ready to begin getting a return on their investment in this man, his tour of duty is up. He is offered twice the same salary and roughly the same fringe benefits to work for private industry. Maybe he likes the service and has the normal quota of patriotism but he has a family to support. So he gets out and takes the job with industry.

We don't hesitate to spend five times the average amount on his training because we know that he has to know how to do his job. But we have not seen fit to pay him a penny more salary than his less-specialized brothers. This is what we will have to do if we want to keep him and translate his expensive training into what it was intended to produce—combat-ready and stable Armed Forces.

I am pleased to note that the Defense Department has already taken note of this problem and now has a committee, headed by the very able Mr. Ralph J. Cordiner, president of General Electric, to study this problem and to submit its findings to the Secretary of Defense. I feel that the Senate should show its continued interest in the problem and indicate that it is expecting proposals for legislation to be submitted to the next session. As long as every year sees every fifth man getting out of the service,

we cannot hope to have true combat readiness, true stability in our forces, true economy of operation. As long as this situation continues, we cannot hope to have true national defense.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, there is one little matter, in the form of a committee amendment, which was not included in the regular committee amendments, and which is at the desk and should be included in the military construction bill. It relates solely to matters which may be in the housing bill which may become law. For that reason, I ask unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which the military construction bill was passed, for the purpose of offering the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PASTORE in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I offer an amendment on page 71, line 19, to strike out the words "or of any other act", and insert in lieu thereof "act or any other provision of law except a provision of law hereafter enacted expressly in limitation hereof."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is, Shall the bill pass? [Putting the question.]

The bill (H. R. 12270) was passed.

Mr. RUSSELL subsequently said: Mr. President, I desire to make a very brief statement with reference to Calendar No. 2829, H. R. 12270, a bill just passed by unanimous consent. In view of some newspaper articles which have been published with reference to the bill, I think I should make a brief statement.

It will be recalled that the President of the United States vetoed the original bill which was passed by the Congress because it required the Department of Defense to come into agreement with some of the committees of the Congress before some of the projects could proceed. One of the newspaper articles stated that this bill was in defiance of the President's message. I am afraid that whoever wrote that article did not read the provision very carefully, because the provision was drawn to conform to the language used in the President's message. I have no hesitancy, and I never have had, in opposing any Chief Executive when my views have differed from his. If that can be called defiance, I have defied every President with whom I have served during my tenure in the Congress.

This bill was drawn in recognition of the fact that the President had veto power and could exercise it.

The President said in his message:

I am persuaded that the true purpose of the Congress in the enactment of both of

these provisions was to exercise a close and full legislative oversight of important programs of the Department of Defense. This purpose can be properly attained by requiring timely reports from the Executive. Such reports would provide the Congress with the basis for any further legislative action it may find to be necessary.

The provision of the bill which was inserted in lieu of that to which the President objected, which required committees to agree with the executive department, is as follows:

SEC. 419. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this or of any other act, no contract shall be entered into by the United States for the construction or acquisition of family housing units by or for the use of military or civilian personnel of any of the military services unless—

(1) the Secretary of Defense has submitted to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives a written report stating the intent to construct or acquire such units, certifying that the number of units to be constructed or acquired is consistent with the long range troop strength to be stationed at the location of such units, and showing the location, number and estimated cost of such housing units, and the existing housing at such location; and

(2) (a) a 180-day period has elapsed since the submission of such report, or (b) the committees have advised the Secretary of Defense, in writing, that there are no further questions to be asked concerning the project contemplated in such contract.

The language of the bill does not give the committees power to veto any of these projects, but it does require that full information be furnished and that the committee be given a reasonable period of time to consider the information and determine legislative needs.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from South Dakota, who is a member of the subcommittee that originally wrote the bill which was vetoed.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, first of all I should like to say that there was no intent on the part of the subcommittee or the committee, in the original language, of defying the President or invading the proper powers of the Executive. I have always felt that the whole is greater than any of its parts, and that if Congress had the authority to grant authorization it could also place a limit on the authorization.

The language which is incorporated in the bill, as the distinguished Senator from Georgia has pointed out, is not intended in any sense as an invasion of the Executive power or as an attempt to snub or to rebuff the President. Rather, the language is in keeping with the spirit of the President's suggestions in his veto message. As the Senator from Georgia has pointed out, it does not give the Committee on Armed Services any veto power.

I might say in that connection that in the Reorganization Act there is explicit provision whereby when reorganization plans are submitted to the Congress, a resolution of approval or of disapproval has a privileged status, and it is within the power of the Congress to suspend the operation of any reorgan-

ization plan until the resolution has been acted upon.

In the language here involved there is no such provision made. The committee by affirmative action can shorten the period of 180 days. If the 180 days should elapse without any action whatsoever, then the housing proposals or projects would be authorized on the initiative of the executive department.

I appreciate the fact that the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee has seen fit to make his statement, because I think the RECORD should be clear that the committee—and I am sure I speak for the minority members of the committee in this particular matter as well as joining the distinguished chairman in speaking for the full committee and for the majority members—had no intent to snub the President or anything of that sort, but, rather, desired to attempt to place language in the bill which would provide for letting the Congress know what the Defense Department proposed with respect to the authority for the acquisition or development of housing units.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from South Dakota. I could, of course, elaborate on what the Senator has said by stating that similar language appeared in bills which have been signed by the Chief Executive. In one of those bills the language was much stronger, because the bill provided that the Public Works Committees of both Houses of Congress should take affirmative action by resolution before the executive branch could proceed. I could speak my views as to the right and power of Congress to deal with the question of providing limitations, but we are confronted with a condition and not a theory.

For that reason the amendment was drawn to conform to the views expressed by the President in his message and in the effort to secure legislation in this important matter.

NEW AND IMPROVED OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE WEAPONS—SECURITY METHODS IN STATE OF FLUX—SLOW DOWN LAND PURCHASES—WITHDRAWALS

I am glad to yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. MALONE. I ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Armed Services if it is not true that the Armed Forces are undergoing a complete review in the light of improved weapons, both for defense and offense, and that, according to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and others who have made public statements recently, there is very likely to be a reduction in the number of foot soldiers as such—surface ships and a greater consolidation of Air Forces—with a consequent lessening demand for housing in certain areas?

NATIONAL DEFENSE—STATE OF FLUX

Mr. RUSSELL. If we are to believe some of the rumors which are going around, there will be not only a reduction in the number of foot soldiers in the Army, but also a reduction of forces in the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force. Of course, it would be the height of waste and the height of folly for the Government to build a large amount of

housing for soldiers who will not be in uniform or in units of the Armed Forces next year as will be the case if the proposed program or plan is carried through.

Mr. MALONE. It has been the opinion of the senior Senator from Nevada, gained from the top military strategists, that national defense is in a continuous state of flux, because of the new and potential weapons, higher speed planes, and guided missiles which are coming into the picture.

Plans are constantly being revised, as has been the case from the beginning of time, probably speeded up now on account of the atom bomb and potential new source of energy. Therefore, fewer foot soldiers, fewer surface ships as such, can be utilized, and a further consolidation of the air forces will be necessary.

The remaining foot soldiers will be trained commando-type troops who can be set down and moved quickly anywhere in groups of 1,000, 10,000, or 50,000 men and picked up when the job is done.

MORE COOPERATION NEEDED

If that be true, then is it not necessary when even the Committee on Armed Services is not certain of exactly what will be needed, that there should be more cooperation between the armed services and the Senate Committee on Armed Services?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Committee on Armed Services certainly has sought to cooperate with the executive branch of the Government, but we get some very conflicting reports at times. It seems that the left hand in the Department of Defense a times does not know what the right hand is doing.

One Under Secretary, in charge of manpower personnel, testified that there was no program planned to reduce personnel for a period of several years. But we know that Admiral Radford, Secretary of Defense Wilson, and Secretary of State Dulles have expressed other views.

We are merely trying to keep in touch with a very fluid situation and are undertaking to discharge our responsibilities to the American people as their representatives in Congress.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I shall ask for the regular order. As was announced previously, there is to be a luncheon at 12 o'clock. We hope it will not be necessary to have any votes between 12 and 12:30. If we continue to talk until 12 o'clock, it will mean that a dozen Senators may have to miss the luncheon.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, a situation exists throughout the country in which Government bureaus, with special reference to the armed services, are withdrawing large areas of land without coordinating such withdrawals with the Armed Services Committee or the administration or the legislatures of the States affected when as a matter of fact the reorganization now underway may vitally change their needs and activities.

So it is not necessary, as is stated in the House report on H. R. 12185, which was just passed by the House to direct the armed services to observe the laws of the States where located and to re-

quire congressional approval for more than 5,000-acre withdrawals of public lands.

The Members of Congress—I can speak for the senior Senator from Nevada—want the armed services to have everything they need but he also wants them to fully utilize all of the lands they have already withdrawn and to obey the laws of the States with special reference to the appropriation of water, mining, fish and game, grazing, taking into full account the economic structure of that State.

I want to commend the chairman, Mr. RUSSELL, of the Senate Armed Services Committee and his colleagues for a job well done.

Mr. RUSSELL. There is a very great need for close coordination of the program.

Mr. MALONE. I thank the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. STENNIS subsequently said: Mr. President, the Senate this morning passed H. R. 12270, which is the military construction bill. I believe those of us who handled the bill ought to make some brief remarks at least with reference to two sections of the bill, which have already been covered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, and by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], who is a member, with me, of the subcommittee which handled the first military construction bill this year—the bill that was vetoed.

I refer to the two points in the bill that were covered in the President's veto of the original measure. The second military construction bill eliminated entirely one of the features to which the President had objected, namely, with reference to the Talos installations, by deferring those installations so far as procurement is concerned, but not disturbing the present program of experimentation and other items that go into the development program.

The other item I wish particularly to mention is with reference to military family housing projects. The President objected to a feature of the bill which required committees of Congress to give their approval to those projects. We left that feature out of the second bill, and merely provided that before construction can begin on those projects, they will have to be reported to the Armed Services Committee of the House and the Armed Services Committee of the Senate. That procedure is in line with the President's mention of the subject matter in his veto message, when he said that there was no objection to the executive branch of the Government reporting to the congressional committees.

Therefore we handled the matter largely on the basis mentioned in the veto message.

I wish particularly to point out, for congressional history, that this provision carries with it the implied authority for those committees to act during a congressional recess or adjournment. In other words, the Senate committee and the House committee could act when Congress was not in session. The bill contemplates that the committees would have the power to receive those notices

and to waive the time element involved should they see fit, should some question be raised about this later; but, certainly, this is clear.

Yesterday, in the rush of things, a press report on the action of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate stated that we had attempted to ignore the points the President had made in his veto message. That is entirely erroneous. We recognized the President's points and we adopted the reasoning given in the veto message. The bill which was passed this morning carries out the points that are mentioned in the veto message.

Therefore I am glad to make this statement at this time.

TAX ON ADMISSIONS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2835, H. R. 9875.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 9875) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the tax on admissions shall apply only if the amount paid for the admission exceeds \$1.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the word "thereof", to strike out "\$1" and insert "90 cents."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the bill was reported by the Finance Committee. It provides for taxes to be imposed on general admission for which the charge is 90 cents or less, or in case of season or subscription tickets, if the amount which would be charged for a single admission is 90 cents or less. The measure was passed overwhelmingly by the House. The bill was reported by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] from the Finance Committee.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, it is a matter of great satisfaction to me that we shall have the opportunity to vote upon—and I am sure approve—the measure, which would eliminate the wartime excise taxes on all admissions less than 90 cents.

The House passed a similar bill only last Saturday, exempting admissions up to \$1. On yesterday, had not the parliamentary situation prevented it, I had planned to bespeak the prompt and friendly consideration of this measure by the distinguished senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and his colleagues on the Senate Committee on Finance.

I realize that this was hardly necessary. The able Senator from Virginia

and his committee acted with speed and sureness to make certain that this urgently required relief would be extended to thousands of small-business men in this country.

More than 5 years of consideration of the problems of independent motion picture theater owners of this country compel me to urge upon my colleagues the utter necessity of some relief for these hard-pressed small-business men. Both as chairman of a subcommittee of the Small Business Committee 3 years ago, and more recently as a member, I have sat through many days of hearings in which motion-picture theater owners have painted a dreary picture of their operations.

I would be less than frank if I were to suggest that tax relief is the magic formula which will put the industry on its feet. Tax modification can be no more than a relief measure, but I must emphasize that it is a mighty important relief measure. We have in this Congress provided millions, yes, billions, of economic aid to people all over the world. Commonsense tells me that we owe an equal responsibility to thousands of American citizens.

It just does not make sense to continue to impose upon an industry a wartime tax designed not so much as revenue as to restrict expenditures in wartime for leisure hour entertainment. Now 10 years later, the tax, even though reduced from its former level, is still imposed. I would not feel so keenly about this if the industry taxed were a prosperous one, well able to afford the tax. But the contrary is the fact—almost unique in our booming economy, the motion-picture industry, and especially the exhibitors are worse off today than they were a decade ago, despite sharp population gains and a far greater customer potential. Its principal competitor, television, is not only tax free so far as operations are concerned, but enjoys its unparalleled prosperity as the result of channels made available free of charge to all licensees.

The tax relief measure passed by the other House and now about to come before us does not eliminate entirely the excise tax on admissions. But by making it nonapplicable to all admissions of 90 cents or less, it takes an important step in helping thousands of small theater owners in the smaller towns whose admission charges are less than 90 cents.

I want to take this opportunity to again sincerely thank the able Senator from Virginia, and all of the members of the Finance Committee. I am sure that all of us will welcome the chance to cast our votes for this urgently necessary relief bill.

WARTIME EXCISE TAXES SHOULD BE REPEALED
BILLS ACCEPTED PIECEMEAL

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Nevada has continuously had bills before this Congress to repeal all wartime excise taxes, convinced that war emergency taxes are

unfair in peacetime; and that when the emergency is over, the taxes should be immediately repealed, then if the Government has to have the money which it does not, if we would quit trying to support the world with our taxpayers' money, equalize the taxes from all sources.

In any case such taxes should be repealed. Congress has accepted this idea a part at a time since I introduced the original bill for a flat repeal of all of them.

I should like to ask the Senator from Texas if the House did not pass a bill that would have made admissions for which there was a charge up to \$1 tax exempt?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MALONE. In the Finance Committee it was suggested that to make it an acceptable bill we should fix the exemption at 90 cents, and that it would be then an acceptable bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator is correct.

WARTIME EXCISE TAXES SHOULD BE REPEALED

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, if the Senator will further yield, the Congress and the administration are always reluctant to relinquish any taxes once levied—they always find a place for the money.

Untaxed competition has gone a long way to destroy the moving-picture business. Many folks depend upon these houses for entertainment and they are entitled to consideration.

In addition wartime excise taxes are so obviously unfair and so patently should be repealed, that this bill should pass.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I should like to associate myself with the remarks which the able Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPPEL] has made on the bill. He has very clearly stated the reasons why the tax should be eliminated. I am very sorry the Senate Finance Committee has reduced the figure from \$1 to 90 cents. I feel sure small theater operators all over the country, and I know it is true of those in the great State of Connecticut, will be afforded some very welcome relief because of the Senate's action today, if the bill becomes law. I shall be very happy to see the Senate take favorable action on the bill.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I wish to join my colleagues in commending the Senate Finance Committee. I hope the Senate will pass the pending bill. The wartime tax which was put on theaters was all right before television and some other modern means of entertainment were widely developed. Statistics reveal that 40 percent of the small theaters have gone out of business. Not only has that resulted in less employment, but the value of the property of men who own small theaters has deteriorated greatly.

I am confident that we shall be doing justice when we pass the bill and it becomes a law. I think the Senate Finance Committee, by its unanimous vote to remove the tax, has made a great contribution to the national economy.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I join the other Senators who have urged the immediate passage of this bill. In the interest of justice, and in order to expedite a revival of the businesses of the average theater operators in the United States, the bill should be passed. We feel it is just. We feel it is necessary for the survival of the small theater operators, and that the enactment of the bill will result in a great contribution to the economy of the country.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. I should like to address a question to the Finance Committee members, and ask why the reduction from the \$1 figure as contained in the House bill was made to the 90-cent figure, which now appears in the bill as reported by the committee.

Mr. KERR. The Senate Finance Committee wanted to pass the bill as it came from the House. We were advised that there was a better than even chance of its being vetoed if the provision providing for a tax reduction for admissions up to \$1 were retained in the bill. We were advised that there would be a much better chance to have the bill enacted if it provided for the elimination of taxes on admissions below \$1. For both reasons the committee adopted the amendment.

Mr. HOLLAND. I accede to the judgment, because I realize it is a friendly judgment, of the members of the Finance Committee, but I greatly regret the fact that they found it necessary to reduce the figure approved by the House in order to get relief for a part of the seriously affected motion picture industry.

I am very sure that the committee would have approved the House bill as it came from the House, except for the situation the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma has disclosed. I am very sorry that the attitude of those in high places, financially, in the Government has thus operated to withhold relief from a very important part of the motion-picture industry which still will not obtain the relief provided by the bill.

I thank the Senator for yielding to me.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield 1 minute to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, in 1947, I urged that the Senate repeal this excise tax and many other excise taxes. That speech of mine and the recommendations I made at that time were based upon the report of the Committee for Economic Development. The committee is headed by a great American named Paul Hoffman. I wish to state, as I said the other day in the Foreign Relations Committee, that I think the 1947 report of the Committee for Economic Development is still the soundest tax report which has been made to the Senate of the United States since I have

been a Member of this body. That group of businessmen—and there was not a Government official among them; they included some outstanding tax economists, but they were in private practice or in private industry—recommended as early as 1947 the elimination of many of the excise taxes, and the drastic reduction of many others. They pointed out that, after all, excise taxes were imposed, in the first place, not primarily for revenue-raising purposes, but, rather, to curtail production during the war, when we wanted all the sinews of our economy to be devoted to the successful prosecution of the war.

I am glad that now, at long last, we have gone this far in accordance with the report of the Committee for Economic Development. I think this tax should be eliminated entirely, but I agree that we have to take one step at a time.

However, we still have a long way to go in doing justice to Americans who have unfair excise taxes imposed upon them, because, Mr. President, by and large these taxes are not imposed on the basis of the ability to pay, but they are imposed on the basis of ease of collection.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield 1 minute to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Arkansas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the statements made regarding the reduction of the tax on theaters. I also regret that we could not include in the bill the \$1 figure; but in any case I am glad the committee reported this bill. I sincerely hope the Senate will pass the bill because I know of no industry which needs relief more urgently than do the small theaters of the country. I congratulate the chairman of the Finance Committee on this proposed legislation.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished senior Senator from Virginia, the chairman of the committee.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I wish to say that I strongly favor the bill, and I called a special meeting the Senate Finance Committee to act on the bill. The bill was reported unanimously.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement in explanation of the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BYRD

The bill H. R. 9875, as reported by your committee, amends section 4231 (1) of the 1954 Code to provide that no tax is to be imposed on a general admission for which the charge is 90 cents or less (or in the case of season or subscription tickets if the amount which would be charged for a single admission is 90 cents or less).

Under present law general admissions are free of tax if the charge is 50 cents or less. As in the case of this present 50-cent exemption, the 90 cents exemption applies only to admissions up to the level of the

exemption, and does not affect admissions for which the charge exceeds the level of the exemption. Thus, under the bill as amended by your committee, the tax on an admission price of \$1.50 (before tax) would be 15 cents, that is, it would be based upon the entire \$1.50 and not merely the portion of the charge in excess of 90 cents.

Since the 90 cents exemption applies only to paragraph (1) of section 4231, this exemption will not be available in the case of admissions to horse or dog racing at a racetrack, to charges for the permanent use or lease of boxes or seats, to sales outside of the box office in excess of the established price, to sales by proprietors in excess of the regular price, or to amounts paid with respect to cabarets. The taxes imposed in these cases will remain the same as under existing law.

Information made available this year indicates that motion-picture industry conditions are now worse than in 1953 when Congress voted to repeal the tax on admissions to motion picture theaters. It has been stated that more than half of all the theaters presently are faced with economic problems, since 5,500 are operating in the red while another 5,400 are operating at or near the break-even point.

As in 1953, television is believed to be the primary cause for the difficulty faced by the motion-picture and other similar industries. While the exemption of 90 cents or less for admissions to motion-picture theaters and other places of amusement will not remove the competitive problem presented by the advent of television, it is believed that it will better enable these industries to adjust their long-range plans to the new competitive situation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of the time under my control, if it is understood that the other side will do likewise.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of the time under my control.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has been yielded back.

The question is on the engrossment of the amendment, and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 9875) was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the tax on admissions shall apply only if the amount paid for the admission exceeds 90 cents."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PASTORE in the chair). The present occupant of the chair desires to have the RECORD indicate that he voted in favor of the bill which has just been passed.

Mr. BUTLER subsequently said: Mr. President, I urge the approval of the measure to eliminate the wartime excise taxes on all admissions of less than 90 cents.

My colleague, the distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. Byrd], and the other members of the Committee on Finance have done excellent work on this problem. We would be most remiss if we failed to endorse their recommendation to give this urgently needed and long overdue relief to small business all over the country.

This wartime tax has long since ceased to serve whatever legitimate purpose, if

the consideration of the bill, had been adopted earlier by a rollcall vote of 185 yeas to 178 nays.

Pages 13562-13587

Supplemental Appropriations: Adopted the conference report on H. R. 12350, second supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal year 1957, and sent the bill to the Senate.

Pages 13587-13588

Flood Control: Disagreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 12080, omnibus river and harbor flood control bill; requested a conference with the Senate; and appointed as conferees Representatives Fallon, Davis of Tennessee, Blatnik, Jones of Alabama, Dondero, McGregor, and Mack of Washington.

Flood Insurance: Insisted on House amendment to S. 3732, to provide insurance against flood damage; requested a conference with the Senate; and appointed as conferees Representatives Spence, Brown of Georgia, Patman, Rains, Wolcott, Gamble, and Talle.

Military Construction: H. R. 12270, to authorize certain construction at military installations, was cleared for the President by House agreement to Senate amendments thereto.

Fishing Industry: Adopted the conference report on S. 3275, to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with regard to fisheries resources, and sent the bill to the Senate.

Vessel Sale: Adopted H. J. Res. 685, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built vessels.

D. C. Legislation: The following bills pertaining to the District of Columbia were cleared for Presidential action by House agreement to Senate amendments thereto:

Inaugural policing: H. J. Res. 667, providing for maintenance of public order and protection of life and property in connection with Presidential inaugural ceremonies;

Private bill: H. R. 11489, a private bill; and

D. C. securities: H. R. 11090, concerning gifts of securities to minors in D. C.

Waterways: Passed H. R. 7596, to provide for the disposal of federally owned property at obsolescent canalized waterways.

Atomic Energy: Passed and cleared for the President S. 4203, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (so-called omnibus AEC bill).

Benbrook Reservoir, Texas: Adopted a committee amendment and passed H. R. 12006, reconveyance of

certain lands in Benbrook Reservoir project, Texas, to former owners of such lands.

Program for Friday: Adjourned at 8:51 p. m. until Friday, July 27, at 10 a. m., when the House will consider numerous miscellaneous bills.

Committee Meetings

FEDERAL POWER PROGRAM

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Public Works and Resources held hearings on the organized endeavor of certain private electric utilities to influence the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the Federal power program. Witnesses heard on Wednesday, July 25, were Roy F. Penman, Ebasco Services, Inc.; and Alex Radin, American Public Power Association. Testifying today was Fred G. Aandahl, Assistant Secretary, Department of the Interior.

FEDERAL PERSONNEL (WOC'S)

Committee on the Judiciary: Antitrust Subcommittee No. 5 held hearing regarding persons serving in Federal positions without compensation. Richard B. Scudder of the Newark News was heard.

Joint Committee Meetings

RAW MATERIALS

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: Subcommittee on Raw Materials held an executive meeting to discuss uranium ore procurement and milling programs. Participating in this session was Jesse C. Johnson, Director, Division of Raw Materials, AEC.

FISHERIES RESOURCES

Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of S. 3275, to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with regard to fisheries resources.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 12350, second supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1957.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 7225, Social Security Amendments of 1956.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

New Laws

(For last listing of public laws, see DIGEST, p. D885)

S. J. Res. 182, to extend the time for the submission of the final report of the Commission on Government Security. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 786).

S. 2092, transferring to jurisdiction of Army the bridge across the Missouri River between Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation in Kansas and Platte County, Mo., and authorizing its removal. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 787).

S. 2424, to name lock and dam No. 17 on the Black Warrior River, Ala., the John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 788).

S. 3344, authorizing conveyance to Territory of Alaska of certain lands in Sitka known as Baronof Castle site. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 789).

S. 3032, granting the consent and approval of Congress to the Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 790).

S. 2895, relating to payment of cost and expense of constructing railway-highway grade-elimination structures in D. C. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 791).

S. 3498, extending authority of American Battle Monuments Commission to all areas of U. S. Armed Forces operations since 1917. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 792).

S. 3180, appointment of U. S. commissioners for Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 793).

S. 3397, relating to extension of time in which payments are to be made to members of the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 794).

H. R. 10670, to extend coverage of D. C. Unemployment Act to employees of District municipal government employed in D. C. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 795).

H. R. 5265, to exempt certain additional foreign travel from the tax on the transportation of persons. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 796).

H. R. 2603, to increase the area within which officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the D. C. may reside. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 797).

H. R. 9593, to simplify accounting and to facilitate the payment of obligations. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 798).

H. R. 5853, to amend the act of 1907 relative to regulating the practice of veterinary medicine in the D. C. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 799).

H. R. 11766, providing for the establishment of the Horse Shoe Bend National Military Park in Alabama. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 800).

H. R. 10368, to amend the Civil Service Act to require inclusion of certain information in executive communications to Congress proposing creation or expansion of functions. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 801).

H. R. 11077, to amend the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 802).

Public Law 968 - 84th Congress
Chapter 939 - 2d Session
H. R. 12270

AN ACT

All 70 Stat. 991.

To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Military installations.
Construction of public works.

TITLE I.

Army.

SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITIES

(Ordnance Corps)

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: Training and storage facilities, \$147,000.

Jet Propulsion Laboratory (California Institute of Technology), California: Research and development facility, \$143,000.

Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colorado: Maintenance facility, \$2,142,000.

Seneca Ordnance Depot, New York: Utilities, \$88,000.

Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Oregon: Storage facilities, \$258,000.

Redstone Arsenal, Alabama: Maintenance facilities, training facilities, family housing and utilities, \$6,159,000.

White Sands Proving Grounds, New Mexico: Utilities, \$693,000.

(Quartermaster Corps)

Atlanta General Depot, Georgia: Operational facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$832,000.

Columbia Quartermaster Center, South Carolina: Administrative facility, \$98,000.

Fort Worth General Depot, Texas: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$1,285,000.

New Cumberland General Depot, Pennsylvania: Maintenance facilities, \$631,000.

Sharpe General Depot, California: Maintenance facilities, \$655,000.

(Chemical Corps)

Army Chemical Center, Maryland: Troop housing, community facility, and operational facility, \$889,000.

Camp Detrick, Maryland: Storage facilities and utilities, \$913,000.

Dugway Proving Ground, Utah: Research and development facilities and utilities, \$867,000.

(Signal Corps)

Fort Huachuca, Arizona: Troop housing, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, administrative facility, and utilities, \$6,856,000.

(Corps of Engineers)

Fort Belvoir, Virginia: Storage facility, training facility, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, research and development facilities, and utilities, \$492,000.

(Transportation Corps)

Fort Eustis, Virginia: Operational facility, maintenance facility, and utilities, \$1,231,000.

(Medical Corps)

Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia: Research and development facility and community facility, \$4,209,000.

FIELD FORCES FACILITIES

(First Army Area)

Fort Devens (Camp Wellfleet), Massachusetts: Land acquisition \$302,000.

Fort Dix, New Jersey: Training facility, \$54,000.

Oswego, New York: Training facilities and land acquisition, \$583,000.

Fort Totten, New York: Troop housing, storage facilities, and utilities, \$1,212,000.

(Second Army Area)

Fort Knox, Kentucky: Maintenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,698,000.

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facility, troop housing, and utilities, \$5,885,000.

South Park Military Reservation, Pennsylvania: Administrative facility, storage facilities, and utilities, \$190,000.

(Third Army Area)

Fort Benning, Georgia: Administrative facilities, maintenance facilities, communications facilities, and community facilities, \$422,000.

Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Administrative facilities, operational facility, and utilities, \$645,000.

Charlotte Armed Forces Induction Station, North Carolina: Administrative facility, \$302,000.

Fort McClelland, Alabama: Troop housing, training facility, and community facility, \$397,000.

Fort Rucker, Alabama: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, training facilities, storage facilities, administrative facilities, trailer site facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$7,300,000.

(Fourth Army Area)

Fort Bliss, Texas: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, community facilities, and utilities, \$5,301,000.

Fort Hood, Texas: Community facilities, maintenance facilities, and storage facilities, \$2,457,000.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma: Training facilities, \$4,173,000.

(Fifth Army Area)

Fort Carson, Colorado: Storage facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, training facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,253,000.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana: Troop housing, \$140,000.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Communications facilities and troop housing, \$1,092,000.

Fort Riley, Kansas: Administrative facilities, community facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$1,519,000.

Saint Louis Support Center, Missouri: Administrative facility, \$3,346,000.

(Sixth Army Area)

Fort Lewis, Washington: Community facilities, training facilities, maintenance facilities, family housing, and utilities, \$3,022,000.

Fort Ord, California: Maintenance facility and community facility, \$223,000.

United States Disciplinary Barracks, California: Community facility, \$197,000.

Yuma Test Station, Arizona: Troop housing, research and development facility, and storage facility, \$1,520,000.

(Military District of Washington)

Fort McNair, D. C.: Academic facilities, \$4,111,000.

(Armed Forces Special Weapons Project)

Various installations: Utilities, \$478,000.

(Tactical Site Support Facilities)

Various locations: Administrative facilities, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,506,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

(Alaskan Area)

Ladd Air Force Base: Troop housing and maintenance facilities, \$1,688,000.

Fort Richardson: Storage facilities, \$2,333,000.

Whittier: Storage facilities and training facilities, \$2,849,000.

Wildwood Station (Kenai): Storage facility, \$352,000.

(Far East Command Area)

Okinawa: Storage facilities, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$540,000.

Korea: Maintenance facilities, storage facilities, port facilities, community facilities, improvements to buildings and utilities, \$6,000,000.

(Pacific Command Area)

Alimanu Military Reservation, Hawaii: Land acquisition, \$143,000.

Helemano, Hawaii: Community facility, land acquisition and utilities, \$136,000.

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Family housing and land acquisition, \$2,668,000.

(Caribbean Command Area)

Panama Canal Zone: Sewage disposal system for Army, Navy, and Air Force facilities, \$1,060,000.

(United States Army, Europe)

Various locations: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, community facilities, storage facilities, training facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, troop housing, and utilities, \$17,994,000.

Classified installations and facilities.

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, in a total amount \$200,783,000.

69 Stat. 326, 350.

SEC. 103. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is amended with respect to Fort Jay, New York, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheadings "FIELD FORCES FACILITIES (First Army Area)" in section 101, by striking out "\$731,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$1,081,000", and in clause (1) of section 502, by striking out "\$224,927,000" and "\$533,904,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$225,277,000" and "\$534,254,000", respectively.

68 Stat. 560, 564.

(b) So much of section 401 of Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, as reads "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational Facilities (including troop housing), \$70,000" is amended to read "Adak Station, Alaska: Operational facilities (including troop housing), \$180,000" and clause (4) of section 502 thereof is amended by striking the figure "\$462,600" and inserting in place thereof "\$572,600".

San Jacinto Ordnance Depot, Tex. Relocation.

SEC. 104. The Secretary of the Army shall make all necessary studies, by contract or otherwise, to determine an appropriate site for the relocation of the San Jacinto Ordnance Depot, Texas; such studies to be completed by January 31, 1957. Expenditure of \$25,000 out of appropriations available to the Department of the Army is authorized for such studies.

TITLE II

Navy.

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

SHIPYARD FACILITIES

Naval shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts: Replacement of pier, and plans and specifications for drydock facilities, \$7,332,000.

Naval shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina: Dredging equipment, \$148,000.

Naval minecraft base, Charleston, South Carolina: Operational facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities, maintenance facilities, storage facilities, community facilities, security facilities, and utilities, \$7,902,000.

Naval shipyard, Long Beach, California: Facilities for remedying effects of ground subsidence and waterfront facilities, \$5,984,000.

Navy underwater sound laboratory, New London, Connecticut: Research and development facilities and land acquisition, \$304,000.

Harbor defense base, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel facilities, \$300,000.

Naval shipyard, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities and land acquisition, \$244,000.

Navy mine defense laboratory, Panama City, Florida: Medical facilities, \$84,000.

Naval shipyard, San Francisco, California: Plans and specifications for drydock facilities, \$1,300,000.

Naval industrial reserve shipyard, Tampa, Florida: Land acquisition, \$200,000.

FLEET BASE FACILITIES

Naval station, Key West, Florida: Utilities, \$927,000.

Naval station, Long Beach, California: Waterfront facilities, \$2,256,000.

Naval station, New Orleans, Louisiana: Utilities, \$226,000.

Naval station, Newport, Rhode Island: Waterfront facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities and utilities, \$11,672,000.

Naval station, Norfolk, Virginia: Personnel facilities, \$2,844,000.

Naval station, Orange, Texas: Flood-protection facilities, including land acquisition, \$265,000.

AVIATION FACILITIES

(Naval Air Training Stations)

Naval auxiliary landing field, Alice-Orange Grove, Texas: Airfield pavements, \$2,242,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Texas: Personnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities, station and aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, \$2,247,000.

Naval air station, Glynco, Georgia: Airfield pavements, personnel facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, fuel pipeline and storage facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,003,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Texas: Personnel facilities, training facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,610,000.

Naval air station, Memphis, Tennessee: Fuel storage facilities and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$511,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Meridian, Mississippi: Site preparation, utilities, plans and specifications for jet aircraft training facilities, and land acquisition, \$8,231,000.

Naval air station, Pensacola, Florida: Community facilities and plans and specifications for waterfront facilities, \$347,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Whiting Field, Florida: Land acquisition, \$13,000.

(Fleet Support Air Stations)

Naval air station, Alameda, California: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$2,675,000.

Naval air station, Atlantic City, New Jersey: Navigational aids and land acquisition, \$421,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Brown Field, California: Personnel facilities and utilities, \$778,000.

Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine: Personnel facilities, airfield pavements, station maintenance facilities, community facilities, and storage facilities, \$3,738,000.

Naval air station, Cecil Field, Florida: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, storage facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,052,000.

Naval air station, Chincoteague, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Edenton, North Carolina: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, administrative facilities, personnel facilities, communications facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$13,926,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, California: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and land acquisition including not to exceed \$660,000 to be paid to Imperial County, California, to partially defray the county's cost in relocating the Niland-Blythe Road, \$831,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nevada: Training facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, community facilities, and land acquisition, except none of the authorization for land acquisition pertaining to the Black Rock area shall apply unless the Secretary of Defense shall resurvey the entire requirement, including the possible use of other Government-controlled lands in the State of Nevada and the possibility of joint Navy-Air Force utilization of existing facilities, and the Secretary of Defense shall certify to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives that the acquisition of the Black Rock extension is essential to meet the Navy's training requirements, \$8,304,000.

Naval air facility, Harvey Point, North Carolina: Airfield pavements, waterfront facilities, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, navigational aids, aircraft and station maintenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, \$6,000,000.

Naval air station, Jacksonville, Florida: Navigational aids, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,380,000.

Naval air station, Key West, Florida: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Naval air station, Lemoore, California: Plans and specifications for development of master jet aircraft facilities, and land acquisition, \$10,089,000.

Naval air station, Miramar, California: Personnel facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities, land acquisition, and obstruction removal for flight clearance, \$8,835,000.

Naval air station, Moffett Field, California: Land acquisition, \$89,000.

Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Naval air station, North Island, San Diego, California: Airfield pavements, ordnance and ammunition storage facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, operational facilities, navigational aids, and land acquisition, \$13,072,000.

Naval air station, Oceana, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities, community facilities, training facilities, ordnance facilities, open storage facilities, security facilities, utilities, and relocation of Coast Guard facilities, \$5,286,000.

Naval air station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and navigational aids, \$2,753,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Sanford, Florida: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$6,926,000.

Naval air station, Whidbey Island, Washington: Utilities, \$149,000.

(Marine Corps Air Stations)

Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, South Carolina: Aircraft and station maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, medical facilities, personnel facilities, training facilities, operational facilities, covered and cold storage facilities, community facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, and utilities, \$17,384,000.

Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, North Carolina: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$170,000.

Marine Corps air station, El Toro, California: Aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, airfield pavements, storage facilities, ammunition storage facilities, medical facilities, training facilities, personnel facilities, operational facilities, and utilities, \$6,863,000.

Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, California: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, personnel facilities, training facilities, community facilities, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, \$12,556,000.

(Special Purpose Air Stations)

Naval air development center, Johnsville, Pennsylvania: Plans and specifications for research and development facilities, \$693,000.

Naval air station, Lakehurst, New Jersey: Research and development facilities and equipment maintenance facilities, \$6,438,000.

Naval air station, Patuxent River, Maryland: Aircraft maintenance facilities and research and development facilities, \$475,000.

Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, California: Waterfront facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, and community facilities, \$1,682,000.

Naval air turbine test station, Trenton, New Jersey: Research and development facilities, \$128,000.

SUPPLY FACILITIES

Naval supply depot, Clearfield, Utah: Utilities, \$149,000.

Naval supply depot, Newport, Rhode Island: Storage facilities, \$390,000.

Naval supply center, Oakland, California: Utilities, \$50,000.

Naval supply depot, Seattle, Washington: Replacement of seawall, \$199,000.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

Marine Corps supply center, Albany, Georgia: Storage facilities, personnel facilities, maintenance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$1,742,000.

Marine Corps supply center, Barstow, California: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities, \$3,436,000.

Marine Corps base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina: Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, training facilities, community facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and utilities, \$5,092,000.

Marine Corps recruit depot, Parris Island, South Carolina: Personnel facilities, administrative facilities, storage facilities, training facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,266,000.

Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, California: Utilities, boat basin facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,429,000.

Marine Corps cold weather battalion, Bridgeport, California: Utilities, \$294,000.

Marine Corps training center, Twentynine Palms, California: Community facilities and land acquisition, \$1,165,000.

Marine Corps supply forwarding annex, Portsmouth, Virginia: Security facilities, \$91,000.

Marine Corps schools, Quantico, Virginia: Training facilities, ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, \$2,178,000.

Marine Corps recruit depot, San Diego, California: Personnel facilities and community facilities, \$1,679,000.

ORDNANCE FACILITIES

Naval ammunition depot, Bangor, Washington: Ordnance facilities, \$1,100,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Charleston, South Carolina: Ordnance facilities, \$404,000.

Naval ordnance test station, China Lake, California: Research and development facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements and fuel storage and dispensing facilities, \$6,028,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Earle, New Jersey: Ordnance facilities, \$600,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Fallbrook, California: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, \$1,584,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Massachusetts: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, \$993,000.

Naval ammunition and net depot, Seal Beach, California: Ordnance facilities, \$2,176,000.

Naval mine depot, Yorktown, Virginia: Ammunition storage and ordnance facilities and utilities, \$3,480,000.

SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Earthwork and land acquisition, \$7,469,000.

Naval training center, Bainbridge, Maryland: Personnel facilities, training facilities, and utilities, \$6,569,000.

Naval receiving station, Brooklyn, New York: Personnel facilities, \$97,000.

Naval amphibious base, Coronado, California: Training facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$5,660,000.

Fleet air defense training center, Dam Neck, Virginia: Personnel facilities, \$237,000.

Naval training center, Great Lakes, Illinois: Personnel facilities, and training facilities, \$8,413,000.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Naval hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Medical facilities, \$12,730,000.

Naval hospital, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Hospital elevator, \$57,000.

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Naval radio station, Cheltenham, Maryland: Communications facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$2,489,000.

Naval radio station, Maine: Utilities and land acquisition, \$2,450,000.

Naval communication station, San Francisco, California: Communications facilities and personnel facilities, \$2,029,000.

Naval communication station, Seattle, Washington: Communications facilities, \$45,000.

Naval radio station, Winter Harbor, Maine: Communications facilities, \$83,000.

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

Naval research laboratory, District of Columbia: Plans and specifications for research and development facilities, \$1,300,000.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Public works center, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities and land acquisition, \$443,000.

Naval construction battalion center, Port Hueneme, California: Replacement of wharf, and storage facilities, \$2,581,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

SHIPYARD FACILITIES

Naval ship repair facilities, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Water-front facilities, \$1,637,000.

Naval base, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Utilities at Olongapo, flood control and drainage facilities and community facilities, \$9,378,000.

FLEET BASE FACILITIES

Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Operational facilities, and laundry and dry cleaning facilities, \$2,351,000.

Naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Utilities, \$680,000.

AVIATION FACILITIES

Naval air station, Atsugi, Japan: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, fuel storage facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, \$1,961,000.

Naval air station, Barber's Point, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Personnel facilities and aircraft maintenance facilities, \$870,000.

Naval air station, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Personnel facilities, \$1,264,000.

Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, communications facilities, family housing, community facilities, and utilities, \$4,572,000.

Naval air station, Iwakuni, Japan: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, dredging, navigational aids, and fuel storage facilities, \$1,704,000.

Marine Corps air station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, and operational facilities, \$1,045,000.

Naval air facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$1,401,000.

Naval station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, fuel storage facilities, ordnance facilities, personnel facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, \$4,470,000.

Naval air station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands: Airfield pavements, breakwater, and personnel facilities, \$3,811,000.

SUPPLY FACILITIES

Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Replacement of fuel storage facilities, \$5,000,000.

Naval station, Argentia, Newfoundland: Fuel storage facilities, \$1,599,000.

Naval supply depot, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Covered and cold storage facilities, administrative facilities, operational facilities, maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, and utilities, \$11,598,000.

ORDNANCE FACILITIES

Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Ordnance facilities, \$971,000.

Naval ordnance facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Ordnance facilities, \$245,000.

Naval ordnance facility, Yokosuka, Japan: Ordnance facilities, \$241,000.

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Naval communication unit, Futema, Okinawa: Communications facilities, \$75,000.

Naval communication station, Guam, Mariana Islands: Communication facilities, \$222,000.

Naval communication facility, Philippine Islands: Communications facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,320,000.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Fifteenth naval district, Canal Zone: Utilities, \$2,210,000.

Relocation of facilities.

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to obtain by contract, such engineering, location, and site planning studies as may be necessary to enable him to determine the feasibility and advisability of establishing, continuing, or relocating the following facilities: Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia (bombing targets); Naval magazine, Port Chicago, California. Expenditures not to exceed \$150,000 for such studies may be made out of the appropriation "Military Construction, Navy". The Secretary of the Navy shall report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives the conclusions of these studies together with such recommendations as he shall consider appropriate.

Report to Committee on Armed Forces.

Navy installations and facilities.

SEC. 203. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop classified naval installations and facilities by constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, equipment, and family housing in the total amount of \$84,043,000.

SEC. 204. Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress is amended as follows:

64 Stat. 240.

(a) In title II under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" change the amount for "Naval base, Newport, Rhode Island: Sewage facilities", from "\$1,243,000" to "\$1,268,000."

64 Stat. 244.

(b) In title IV section 402, clause (2) change the amount for public works authorized by title II: "Inside continental United States", from "\$135,719,800" to "\$135,744,800."

SEC. 205. Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, as amended, is amended as follows:

65 Stat. 347.

(a) In section 201, as amended, strike out so much thereof under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "SUPPLY FACILITIES" as reads as follows:

"Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area: Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage; \$2,766,500"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Harpwell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area: Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage and land acquisition, \$2,766,500".

(b) In section 201, under the heading "OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "COMMUNICATION FACILITIES", strike out so much thereof as reads as follows: 65 Stat. 349.

"Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Consolidated communication facilities; \$2,694,500"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Consolidated communications facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,694,500".

SEC. 206. Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is amended as follows:

(a) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "AVIATION FACILITIES", change the amount for "Naval air missile test center (San Nicolas Island), Point Mugu, California," from "\$1,132,000" to "\$1,816,000". 68 Stat. 540.

(b) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE FACILITIES", change the amount for "Naval ammunition depot, Hawthorne, Nevada" from "\$308,000" to "\$538,000". 68 Stat. 541.

(c) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for public works authorized by title II for inside continental United States from "\$102,042,000" to "\$102,956,000"; and total amount from "\$201,893,000" to "\$202,807,000". 68 Stat. 561.

SEC. 207. Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is amended as follows:

(a) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "SHIPYARD FACILITIES", change the amount for "Naval electronics laboratory, San Diego, California" from "\$143,000" to "\$162,000". 69 Stat. 330.

(b) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "FLEET BASE FACILITIES", delete that portion which reads as follows: "Navy Department District of Columbia: family housing, \$81,000". 69 Stat. 330.

(c) In section 201, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "AVIATION FACILITIES", change the amount for "Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, California" from "\$366,000" to "\$450,000"; strike out so much thereof as reads as follows: 69 Stat. 331.

"Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities, operational facilities, \$4,660,000"; and insert in place thereof the following: 69 Stat. 331.

"Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities, operational facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,660,000".

(d) In section 201 under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE FACILITIES", delete that portion which reads as follows: "Naval proving ground, Dahlgren, Virginia: Land acquisition, \$200,000". 69 Stat. 333.

(e) In section 201, under the heading "OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "ORDNANCE FACILITIES", strike out so much thereof as reads as follows: 69 Stat. 336.

"Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Testing facilities, and railroad facilities and barricades, \$1,132,000"; and insert in place thereof the following:

"Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Testing facilities, railroad facilities and barricades, and land acquisition, \$1,132,000".

69 Stat. 350.

(f) In section 502, clause (2), change the amount for public works authorized by title II for inside continental United States from "\$299,690,600" to "\$299,512,600"; and the total amount from "\$564,224,300" to "\$564,046,300".

TITLE III

Air Force.

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

Buckingham Air Force Base, Fort Myers, Florida: Operational and training facilities, \$629,000.

Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$863,000.

Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado: Housing and community facilities, \$342,000.

Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Winooski, Vermont: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,211,000.

Geiger Field, Spokane, Washington: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, and family housing, \$2,827,000.

Glasgow Air Force Base, Glasgow, Montana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$2,470,000.

Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$18,969,000.

Grandview Air Force Base, Kansas City, Missouri: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,673,000.

Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,087,000.

Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,966,000.

K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Michigan: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,051,000.

Kinross Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,156,000.

Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Oregon: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and

community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,130,000.

McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,514,000.

McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,054,000.

Majors Field, Greenville, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$440,000.

Manistee Air Force Base, Manistee, Michigan: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,906,000.

Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$3,015,000.

Minot Air Force Base, Minot, North Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,215,000.

Newcastle County Airport, Wilmington, Delaware: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,184,000.

Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,030,000.

Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$11,577,000.

Oxnard Air Force Base, Camarillo, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,392,000.

Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Washington: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,127,000.

Greater Portland, Oregon, area: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$13,508,000.

Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,057,000.

Richard Bong Air Force Base, Kansasville, Wisconsin: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$6,801,000.

Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Michigan: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,494,000.

Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City, Iowa: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,288,000.

Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,802,000.

Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton Beach, New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$5,441,000.

Truax Field, Madison, Wisconsin: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,876,000.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$3,278,000.

Youngstown Municipal Airport, Youngstown, Ohio: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,255,000.

Yuma County Airport, Yuma, Arizona: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,545,000.

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements and land acquisition, \$21,510,000.

AIR MATERIEL COMMAND

Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Alabama: Housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,541,000.

Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$17,966,000.

Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah: Maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,339,000.

Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,570,000.

Marietta Air Force Station, Marietta, Pennsylvania: Supply facilities, \$52,000.

McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,424,000.

Mukilteo Fuel Storage Station, Mukilteo, Washington: Land acquisition, \$4,000.

Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,572,000.

Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown, Pennsylvania: Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$3,983,000.

Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$5,478,000.

Searsport Fuel Storage Station, Searsport, Maine: Supply facilities, \$473,000.

Tacoma Fuel Storage Station, Tacoma, Washington: Supply facilities, \$129,000.

Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Operational and training facilities, hospital facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$5,990,000.

Wilkins Air Force Station, Shelby, Ohio: Family housing, \$89,000.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$17,138,000.

Various locations: Administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities, and ground improvements, \$444,000.

AIR PROVING GROUND COMMAND

Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,094,000.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$17,121,000.

Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan, Texas: Housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,288,000.

Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$18,000.

Edward Gary Air Force Base, San Marcos, Texas: Maintenance facilities, \$783,000.

Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas: Land acquisition, \$63,000.

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,654,000.

Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Texas: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$8,804,000.

James Connally Air Force Base, Waco, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,687,000.

Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi: Land acquisition, \$34,000.

Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Hospital and medical facilities, \$3,440,000.

Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Texas: Utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$225,000.

Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$212,000.

Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado: Land acquisition, \$410,000.

Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,902,000.

Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$21,650,000.

McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas: Land acquisition, \$396,000.

Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$1,848,000.

Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,456,000.

Parks Air Force Base, Pleasanton, California: Utilities and ground improvements, \$111,000.

Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,260,000.

Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Land acquisition, \$133,000.

Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,164,000.

Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$3,296,000.

Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$24,433,000.

Stead Air Force Base, Reno, Nevada: Supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,221,000.

Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$716,000.

Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$977,000.

Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas: Operational and training facilities, \$90,000.

Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$6,347,000.

AIR UNIVERSITY

Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$215,000.

CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND

Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, California: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$13,395,000.

Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$237,000.

Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Georgia: Housing and community facilities, \$345,000.

Mitchel Air Force Base, Hempstead, New York: Utilities and ground improvements, \$205,000.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.: Utilities and ground improvements, \$8,000.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND

Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,335,000.

Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$868,000.

Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$3,195,000.

McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,169,000.

Palm Beach Air Force Base, Palm Beach, Florida: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,545,000.

Vint Hill Farm Station, Warrenton, Virginia: Operational and training facilities, \$768,000.

Washington National Airport, District of Columbia: Maintenance facility, \$275,000.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

Canel Air Force Plant #62, Hartford, Connecticut: Research, development, and test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$22,445,000.

Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California: Research, development, and test facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$5,488,000.

Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development, and test facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$7,877,000.

Indian Springs Air Force Base, Indian Springs, Nevada: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, and family housing, \$961,000.

Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and research, development, and test facilities, \$5,481,000.

Laredo Test Site, Laredo, Texas: Research, development, and test facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,219,000.

Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,939,000.

National Reactor Test Station, Idaho Falls, Idaho: Operational and training facilities, research, development and test facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$11,415,000.

Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida: Operational and training facilities, research, development and test facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$15,169,000.

Sacramento Peak Observatory, Sacramento Peak, New Mexico: Family housing, \$153,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,043,000.

Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma: Housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,003,000.

Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$2,117,000.

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisitions, \$15,938,000.

Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$922,000.

Campbell Air Force Base, Hopkinsville, Kentucky: Operational and training facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$479,000.

Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$2,438,000.

Castle Air Force Base, Merced, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,179,000.

Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Clinton, Oklahoma: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$7,004,000.

Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$14,518,000.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$503,000.

Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$7,665,000.

Dublin Air Force Base, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,478,000.

Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$943,000.

Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$4,457,000.

Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,271,000.

Gray Air Force Base, Killeen, Texas: Operational and training facilities, \$23,000.

Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Mississippi: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,483,000.

Hobbs Air Force Base, Hobbs, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisitions, \$6,547,000.

Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida: Operational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities, and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,694,000.

Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,131,000.

Lake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles, Louisiana: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$1,552,000.

Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebraska: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$4,685,000.

Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, admin-

istrative facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,528,000.

Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$4,952,000.

Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,522,000.

MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,262,000.

Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,236,000.

March Air Force Base, Riverside, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$5,156,000.

Mitchell Air Force Base, Mitchell, South Dakota: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$6,374,000.

Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$2,064,000.

Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$5,697,000.

Pincastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$786,000.

Plattsburgh Air Force Base, Plattsburgh, New York: Housing and community facilities, \$1,491,000.

Portsmouth Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$661,000.

Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas: Operational and training facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$3,882,000.

Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$923,000.

Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, and land acquisition, \$781,000.

Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,791,000.

Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$9,315,000.

Whiteman Air Force Base, Knobnoster, Missouri: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$3,815,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Ardmore Air Force Base, Ardmore, Oklahoma: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and land acquisition, \$330,000.

Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$933,000.

Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru, Indiana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and removal of hazard, \$2,169,000.

Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, housing and community facilities, and relocation of structure, \$4,505,000.

Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, \$2,428,000.

England Air Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$2,919,000.

Foster Air Force Base, Victoria, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$952,000.

George Air Force Base, Victorville, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,144,000.

Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia: Operational and training facilities, and land acquisition, \$2,613,000.

Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington: Operational and training facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,111,000.

Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$1,665,000.

Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,106,000.

Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tennessee: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$1,583,000.

Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$6,637,000.

Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$3,805,000.

Wendover Air Force Base, Wendover, Utah: Operational and training facilities, \$67,000.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Various locations: Research, development and test facilities, administrative facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,240,000.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing, and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$80,942,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Eielson Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and family housing, \$14,984,000.

Elmendorf Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$5,444,000.

Galena Airfield: Operational and training facilities and supply facilities, \$1,772,000.

King Salmon Airport: Operational and training facilities, \$289,000.

Ladd Air Force Base: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$7,055,000.

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, \$6,628,000.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES

Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Operational and training facilities, \$991,000.

Johnston Island Air Force Base, Johnston Island: Operational and training facilities, and housing and community facilities, \$724,000.

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, utilities and ground improvements, land acquisition, and family housing, \$25,969,000.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, \$55,859,000.

NORTHEAST AIR COMMAND

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and family housing, \$75,650,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Andersen Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and family housing, \$23,980,000.

Harmon Air Force Base, Guam: Land acquisition, \$14,000.

Northwest Air Force Base, Guam: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, \$229,000.

Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, \$1,213,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE IN EUROPE

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and erection of prefabricated structures, \$114,260,000.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

Various locations: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and land acquisition, \$70,000,000.

Classified installations and facilities.

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop: (a) classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, in the total amount of \$163,000,000.

Notification to Congressional committees.

(b) Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force missions, new weapons developments, or improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next military construction authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this subsection, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto.

63 Stat. 17.

SEC. 303. Section 1 of the Act of March 30, 1949 (ch. 41, 50 U. S. C. 491), is amended by the addition of the following:

"The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to procure communication services required for the semiautomatic ground environment system. No contract for such services may be for a period of more than ten years from the date communication services are first furnished under such contract. The aggregate contingent liability of the Government under the termination provisions of all contracts authorized hereunder may not exceed a total of \$222,000,000 and no termination payment shall be final until audited and approved by the General Accounting Office which shall have access to such carrier records and accounts as it may deem necessary for the purpose. In procuring such services, the Secretary of the Air Force shall utilize to the fullest extent practicable the facilities and capabilities of communication common carriers, including rural telephone cooperatives, within their respective service areas and for power supply, shall utilize to the fullest extent practicable, the facilities and capabilities of public utilities and rural electric cooperatives within their respective service areas. Negotiations with communication common carriers, including cooperatives, and representation in proceedings involving such carriers before Federal and State regulatory bodies where such negotiations or proceedings involve contracts authorized by this paragraph shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 201 of the Act of June 30, 1949, as amended (40 U. S. C. A. sec. 481)."

63 Stat. 383.

SEC. 304. (a) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is amended, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:

69 Stat. 337.

Under the subheading "AIR DEFENSE COMMAND"—

(1) with respect to Buckingham Weapons Center, Fort Myers, Florida, strike out "\$11,577,000" and insert in place thereof "\$15,462,000".

(2) with respect to Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota, strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,623,000". 69 Stat. 337.

(3) with respect to Grand Forks site, North Dakota, strike out "\$5,822,000" and insert in place thereof "\$7,709,000". 69 Stat. 337.

(4) with respect to Greater Milwaukee area, Wisconsin, airbase to be known as "Richard Bong Air Force Base", strike out "\$16,608,000" and insert in place thereof "\$23,859,000". 69 Stat. 337.

(5) with respect to Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, strike out "\$404,000" and insert in place thereof "\$525,000". 69 Stat. 337.

(6) with respect to Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California, strike out "\$1,501,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,229,000". 69 Stat. 337.

(7) with respect to Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Oregon, strike out "\$2,042,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,656,000". 69 Stat. 338.

(8) with respect to McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee, strike out "\$582,000" and insert in place thereof "\$817,000". 69 Stat. 338.

(9) with respect to Minot site, North Dakota, strike out "\$5,339,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,603,000". 69 Stat. 338.

(10) with respect to Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New York, strike out "\$1,748,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,575,000". 69 Stat. 338.

(11) with respect to Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Washington, strike out "\$1,039,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,199,000". 69 Stat. 338.

Under the subheading "AIR MATERIEL COMMAND"—With respect to Searsport Air Force Tank Farm, Searsport, Maine, strike out "\$133,000" and insert in place thereof "\$329,000". 69 Stat. 339.

Under the subheading "AIR TRAINING COMMAND"—

(1) with respect to Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas, strike out "\$2,816,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,438,000". 69 Stat. 340.

(2) with respect to Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Mississippi, strike out "\$349,000" and insert in place thereof "\$500,000". 69 Stat. 340.

(3) with respect to Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona, strike out "\$1,557,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,923,000". 69 Stat. 340.

(4) with respect to Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada, strike out "\$1,153,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,837,000". 69 Stat. 340.

(5) with respect to Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas, strike out "\$956,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,210,000". 69 Stat. 340.

(6) with respect to Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$549,000" and insert in place thereof "\$730,000". 69 Stat. 341.

(7) with respect to Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois, strike out "\$1,247,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,862,000". 69 Stat. 341.

(8) with respect to Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida, strike out "\$478,000" and insert in place thereof "\$534,000". 69 Stat. 341.

(9) with respect to Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma, strike out "\$871,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,181,000". 69 Stat. 341.

(10) With respect to Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona, strike out "\$1,045,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,215,000". 69 Stat. 341.

(11) With respect to Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming, strike out "\$1,403,000" and insert in place thereof "\$1,746,000". 69 Stat. 340.

Under the subheading "AIR UNIVERSITY"—With respect to Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, strike out "\$2,661,000" and insert in place thereof "\$3,031,000". 69 Stat. 341.

- 69 Stat. 341. Under the subheading "CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND"—
 (1) with respect to Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, strike out "\$590,000" and insert in place thereof "\$697,000".
- 69 Stat. 341. (2) with respect to Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Georgia, strike out "\$758,000" and insert in place thereof "\$859,000".
- 69 Stat. 341. Under the subheading "MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE"—With respect to Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina, strike out "\$4,032,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,306,000".
- 69 Stat. 342. Under the subheading "RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND"—
 (1) with respect to Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California, strike out "\$12,429,000" and insert in place thereof "\$13,299,000".
- 69 Stat. 342. (2) with respect to Hartford Research Facility, Hartford, Connecticut, strike out "\$22,375,000" and insert in place thereof "\$25,780,000".
- 69 Stat. 342. (3) with respect to Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico, strike out "\$4,965,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,637,000".
- 69 Stat. 342. Under the subheading "STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND"—
 (1) with respect to Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas, strike out "\$4,214,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,656,000".
- 69 Stat. 343. (2) with respect to Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota, strike out "\$12,380,000" and insert in place thereof "\$15,186,000".
- 69 Stat. 343. (3) with respect to Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas, strike out "\$4,753,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,885,000".
- 69 Stat. 343. (4) with respect to Great Falls Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana, strike out "\$5,435,000" and insert in place thereof "\$6,713,000".
- 69 Stat. 343. (5) with respect to Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Georgia, strike out "\$4,115,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,951,000".
- 69 Stat. 344. (6) with respect to Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida, strike out "\$4,118,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,599,000".
- 69 Stat. 345. Under the subheading "TACTICAL AIR COMMAND"—With respect to Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington, strike out "\$3,574,000" and insert in place thereof "\$4,724,000".
- 69 Stat. 346. Under the subheading "AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM"—With respect to "Various locations" strike out "\$100,382,000" and insert in place thereof "\$120,382,000".
- (b) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, is amended under the heading "OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows:
- 69 Stat. 346. (1) With respect to Kenai Airfield under the subheading "ALASKAN AIR COMMAND" strike out "\$356,000" and insert in place thereof "\$2,247,000".
- 69 Stat. 350. (c) Public Law 161, Eighty-fourth Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502 the amounts "\$743,989,000", "\$530,563,000" and "\$1,279,902,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$801,256,000", "\$532,454,000" and "\$1,339,060,000", respectively.
- 68 Stat. 549. (d) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is amended, under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" in section 301, as follows: Under the subheading "AIR DEFENSE COMMAND" with respect to Klamath Falls Airport, Klamath Falls, Oregon, strike out "\$4,133,000" and insert in place thereof "\$5,077,000".
- 68 Stat. 561. (e) Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502 the amounts "\$405,176,000" and "\$415,005,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$406,120,000" and "\$415,949,000", respectively.

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. The Secretary of each military department may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities under this Act without regard to sections 1136, 3648, and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on land includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to provide family housing includes authority to acquire such land as the Secretary concerned determines, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to be necessary in connection with that housing. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

Land improve-
ments, etc.
10 USC 1339;
31 USC 529;
40 USC 259, 267.

33 USC 733
and note.

SEC. 402. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles I, II, and III shall not exceed—

Appropriations.

(1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$86,916,000; outside the United States, \$35,763,000; section 102, \$200,783,000; or a total of \$323,462,000.

(2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$292,572,000; outside the United States, \$61,625,000; section 203, \$84,043,000, or a total of \$438,240,000; and

(3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$742,873,000; outside the United States, \$405,061,000; section 302 (a), \$163,000,000; section 302 (b), \$50,000,000 or a total of \$1,360,934,000.

SEC. 403. Any of the amounts named in title I, II, or III of this Act may, in the discretion of the Secretary concerned, be increased by 5 per centum for projects inside the United States and by 10 per centum for projects outside the United States. However, the total cost of all projects in each such title may not be more than the total amount authorized to be appropriated for projects in that title.

Cost varia-
tions.

SEC. 404. Whenever—

(1) the President determines that compliance with section 4 (c) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 (c)) for contracts made under this Act for the establishment or development of military installations and facilities in foreign countries would interfere with the carrying out of this Act; and

Contracts.

65 Stat. 700.

(2) the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller General have agreed upon alternative methods for adequately auditing those contracts;

the President may exempt those contracts from the requirements of that section.

SEC. 405. Contracts made by the United States under this Act shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the national security will not be impaired and the award is consistent with the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 153 et seq.).

Contracts.

62 Stat. 21.

SEC. 406. The Secretaries of the military departments may acquire land, and interests in land, not exceeding \$5,000 in cost (exclusive of administrative costs and deficiency judgment awards), which the Secretary concerned determines to be urgently required in the interests of national defense. The authority under this section may not, how-

Acquisition
of land.

ever, be used to acquire more than one parcel of land unless the parcels are noncontiguous or, if contiguous, do not exceed \$5,000 in total cost.

Restoration of damaged facilities.

SEC. 407. The Secretaries of the military departments may, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and following notification of the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, acquire, construct, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, to restore or replace facilities damaged or destroyed.

Additional projects.
Cost limitation.

SEC. 408. (a) Under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments may expend out of appropriations available for military construction such amounts as may be required for the establishment and development of military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing (except family quarters), converting, extending, or installing permanent or temporary public works determined to be urgently required, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for projects not otherwise authorized by law when the cost of the project is not in excess of \$200,000, subject to the following limitations:

(1) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of \$50,000, shall be authorized unless approved in advance by the Secretary of Defense.

(2) No such project, the cost of which is in excess of \$25,000 shall be authorized unless approved in advance by the Secretary of the military department concerned.

(3) Not more than one allotment may be made for any project authorized under this section.

(4) The cost of conversion of existing structures to family quarters may not exceed \$50,000 in any fiscal year at any single facility.

(b) The Secretaries of the military departments may expend out of appropriations available for maintenance and operation amounts necessary to accomplish a project which, except for the fact that its cost does not exceed \$25,000, would otherwise be authorized to be accomplished under subsection (a).

Report to Congressional committees.

(c) The Secretary of each department shall report in detail semi-annually to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to the exercise of the authorities granted by this section.

(d) Section 26 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 853, 856; 34 U. S. C. 559), is repealed.

Housing.
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

SEC. 409. (a) The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Secretary of a military department, may provide family housing at Fort McNair, District of Columbia, for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by the construction or rehabilitation of one set of family housing, and special communication facilities, without regard to the second proviso of section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 375, 379), or section 3 of the Act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459, 462).

5 USC 626p.
34 USC 911b-911d.

(b) Appropriations not to exceed \$180,000 (\$100,000 for the family housing unit and \$80,000 for special communication facilities) available to the military departments for military construction may be utilized for the purposes of this section without regard to the limitations on the cost of family housing otherwise prescribed by law.

Authorization repeals and exceptions.

SEC. 410. As of July 1, 1957, all authorizations for military public works to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department in connection with the establishment or development of military installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are contained in Acts enacted before July 15, 1952, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed, except—

(1) authorizations for public works and for appropriations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the titles that contain the general provisions;

(2) the authorization for public works projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts in whole or in part before July 1, 1957, and authorizations for appropriations therefor;

(3) the authorization for the rental guaranty for family housing in the amount of \$100,000,000 that is contained in section 302 of Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress;

66 Stat. 302.

(4) the authorizations for public works and the appropriation of funds that are contained in the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 881 et seq.); and

64 Stat. 829.

(5) the authorization for the development of the Line of Communications, France, in the amount of \$82,000,000, that is contained in title I, section 102 of Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress.

66 Stat. 609.

SEC. 411. (a) The first paragraph of section 407 of the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

68 Stat. 1125.
5 USC 171z-1.

"In addition to family housing and community facilities otherwise authorized to be constructed or acquired by the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense is authorized, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to construct, or acquire by lease or otherwise, family housing for occupancy as public quarters, and community facilities, in foreign countries through housing and community facilities projects which utilize foreign currencies to a value not to exceed \$250,000,000 acquired pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 454) or through other commodity transactions of the Commodity Credit Corporation."

Housing in foreign countries.

7 USC 691 note.

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretaries of the military departments such amounts other than foreign currencies as are necessary for the construction, or acquisition by lease or otherwise, of family housing and community facilities projects in foreign countries that are authorized by section 407 of the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), as amended, but the amount so appropriated for any such project may not be more than 25 per centum of the total cost of that project.

Limitation.

5 USC 171z-1.

SEC. 412. Section 515 of the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324, 352) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 515. During the fiscal years 1956, 1957, and 1958 the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities at or near military tactical installations for assignment as public quarters to military personnel and their dependents, if any, without rental charge upon a determination by the Secretary of Defense or his designee that there is a lack of adequate housing facilities at or near such military tactical installations. Such housing facilities shall be leased on a family or individual unit basis and not more than three thousand of such units may be so leased at any one time. Expenditures for the rental for such housing facilities may be made out of appropriations available for maintenance and operation but may not exceed \$150 a month for any such unit."

Leases without rental charge.

Limitation.

SEC. 413. (a) The net floor limitations prescribed by section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (5 U. S. C. 626p) do not apply to forty-seven units of the housing authorized to be constructed at the United States Air Force Academy by the Act of April 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 47). The net floor area limitations for those forty-seven units are as follows: five thousand square feet for one unit for the Superintendent; three

Air Force Academy.
62 Stat. 379.
10 USC 1852.

thousand square feet for each of two units for deans; and one thousand seven hundred and fifty square feet for each of forty-four units for department heads.

10 USC 1857. (b) The last sentence of section 9 of the Air Force Academy Act (68 Stat. 49) is amended by striking out "\$1,000,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$1,858,000".

64 Stat. 830. SEC. 414. Section 3 of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. 882), is further amended by striking out clause (a) and inserting in place thereof the following:

"(a) acquire by purchase, lease, or transfer, construct, expand, rehabilitate, convert, and equip such facilities as he shall determine to be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Act, except that expenditures for the leasing of property for such purposes may be made from appropriations otherwise available for the payment of rentals and without regard to the monetary limitation otherwise imposed by this section;"

12 USC 1748. SEC. 415. To the extent that housing is to be constructed at a military installation under title IV of the Housing Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 635, 646), any outstanding authority under the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1119), the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 324), and this Act to provide housing at that installation may be exercised at other military installations of the department concerned.

Liquid fuels.
Contract for
storage, etc. SEC. 416. The Secretaries of the military departments are authorized to contract for the storage, handling, and distribution of liquid fuels for periods not exceeding five years, with option to renew for additional periods not exceeding five years, for a total not to exceed twenty years. This authority is limited to facilities which conform to the criteria prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for protection, including dispersal, and also are included in a program approved by the Secretary of Defense for the protection of petroleum facilities. Such contracts may provide that the Government at the expiration or termination thereof shall have the option to purchase the facility under contract without regard to sections 1136, 3648, and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and prior to approval of title to the underlying land by the Attorney General: *Provided further*, That the Secretaries of the military departments shall report to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives with respect to the names of the contractors and the terms of the contracts, the reports to be furnished at times and in such form as may be agreed upon between the Secretaries of the military departments and the Committees on Armed Services.

10 USC 1339;
31 USC 529;
40 USC 259,
267. SEC. 417. That, notwithstanding any other law, the Secretary of a military department may lease, for terms of not more than five years, off-base structures including real property relating thereto, in foreign countries, needed for military purposes.

Five-year
lease limi-
tation. SEC. 418. In the design of family housing or any other repetitive type buildings in the continental United States authorized by this Act, the military departments may, to the extent deemed practicable, use the principle of modular design in order that the facility may be built by conventional construction, on-site fabrication, or factory fabrication.

Type of con-
struction. SEC. 419. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act or of any other provision of law except a provision of law hereafter enacted expressly in limitation hereof, no contract shall be entered into by the United States for the construction or acquisition of family housing units by or for the use of military or civilian personnel of any of the military services unless—

Restriction.

(1) the Secretary of Defense has submitted to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives a written report stating the intent to construct or acquire such units, certifying that the number of units to be constructed or acquired is consistent with the long range troop strength to be stationed at the location of such units, and showing the location, number, and estimated cost of such housing units, and the existing housing at such location; and

Report to Congressional committees.

(2) (a) a one hundred and eighty-day period has elapsed since the submission of such report, or (b) the committees have advised the Secretary of Defense, in writing, that there are no further questions to be asked concerning the project contemplated in such contract.

SEC. 420. The first two sentences of section 404 of the Housing Amendments of 1955 are amended to read as follows: "Whenever the Secretary of Defense or his designee deems it necessary for the purpose of this title, he may acquire by purchase, donation, condemnation, or other means of transfer, any land or (with the approval of the Federal Housing Commissioner) any housing financed with mortgages insured under the provisions of title VIII of the National Housing Act as in effect prior to the enactment of the Housing Amendments of 1955. The purchase price of any such housing shall not exceed the Federal Housing Administration Commissioner's estimate of the replacement cost of such housing and related property (not including the value of any improvements installed or constructed with appropriated funds) as of the date of final endorsement for mortgage insurance reduced by an appropriate allowance for physical depreciation, as determined by the Secretary of Defense or his designee upon the advice of the Commissioner: *Provided*, That in any case where the Secretary or his designee acquires a project held by the Commissioner, the price paid shall not exceed the face value of the debentures (plus accrued interest thereon) which the Commissioner issued in acquiring such project."

69 Stat. 652.
42 USC 1594a.

Ante, p. 273.

SEC. 421. None of the authority contained in titles I, II, and III of this Act shall be deemed to authorize any building construction project within the continental United States at an average nationwide unit cost in excess of—

Cost limitation.
Ante, pp. 991, 994,
1002.

- (a) \$22 per square foot for cold-storage warehousing;
- (b) \$6 per square foot for regular warehousing;
- (c) \$1,850 per man for permanent barracks;
- (d) \$6,500 per man for bachelor officer quarters,

unless the Secretary of Defense determines that, because of special circumstances, application to such project of the limitation on unit costs contained in this section is impracticable.

SEC. 422. None of the authorization contained in section 101 of this Act for the construction of three-hundred-and-twenty-six-man barracks with mess shall be used to provide, with respect to any such barracks, for mess facilities other than a single, consolidated mess.

Army.
Mess facilities.

Approved August 3, 1956.

